

A/CONF.157/24 (Part II)

WORLD CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Vienna, 14-25 June 1993

Report of the World Conference on Human Rights

Report of the Secretary-General

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Annex I. Agenda for the World Conference on Human Rights

1. Opening of the Conference
2. Election of the President
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure
4. Election of the other officers of the Conference
5. Appointment of the Credential Committee
6. Establishment of committees and working groups
7. Adoption of the agenda
8. Commemoration of the International Year for the World's Indigenous Peoples
9. General debate on the progress made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and on the identification of obstacles to further the progress in this area and ways in which they can be overcome
10. Consideration of the relationship between development, democracy and the universal enjoyment of all human rights, keeping in view the interrelationship and indivisibility of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights
11. Consideration of contemporary trends and new challenges to the full realization of all human rights of women and men, including those of persons belonging to vulnerable groups
12. Recommendations for:
 - a) Strengthening international cooperation in the field of human rights in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with international human rights instruments;
 - b) Ensuring the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues;
 - c) Enhancing the effectiveness of United Nations activities and mechanisms;
 - d) Securing the necessary financial and other resources for United Nations activities in the area of human rights.
13. Adoption of the final documents and report of the Conference.

Annex II. List of attendance

I. STATES

Afghanistan
Speeches: Plenary meeting 16

Representatives

- H.E. Mr. Sayed Salam Gailani
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Head of Delegation
- H.E. Mr. Said Ibrahim Gailani
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations Office at Vienna, Deputy Head
of Delegation
- Mr. Abdul Mohammad Shoogufan
Director, United Nations and International Conferences
Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- H.E. Mr. Atiqullah Atifmal
Acting Chief of Protocol Department, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
- Dr. Mohammad Yunus Bazel
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to
the United Nations Office at Geneva
- H.E. Dr. Hakim Utman
Member, United Nations Division
- H.E. Mr. Abdul Ghafar Giramy
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Albania
Speeches: Plenary meeting 4

Representatives

- H.E. Mr. Sali Berisha
President of the Republic of Albania
- H.E. Mr. Alfred Serreqi
Minister for Foreign Affairs
- Mr. Dervish Dumi
Director, International Organizations Department,
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
- Mr. Viktor Kalemi
Political Director, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
- Mr. Genc Pollo
Speaker of the Presidency
- H.E. Mr. Albert Aliçkaj
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of
Albania to Austria
- Mr. Zef Mazi
Minister-Counsellor, Multilateral Mission, Vienna
- Mr. Shaban Murati
Press Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
- Mrs. Elisabeta Gjoni
Desk Officer, Presidency of the Republic

Algeria
Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 8

Représentants

- S.E. M. Redha Malek
Membre du Haut Comité d'Etat et Ministre des affaires
étrangères
- S.E. M. Ramtane Lamamra
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent de l'Algérie
auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne
- S.E. M. Ahmed Attaf
Ambassadeur
- Mme Fatma Zohra Ksentini
Ministre Conseiller, Ambassade de l'Algérie à Vienne
- Mlle Farida Alouaze
Sous-Directrice, Ministère des affaires étrangères
- M. Amar Belani
Sous-Directeur, Ministère des affaires étrangères

Conseillers

- M. Mohamed Lamine Bencherif
Chef de Bureau, Ministère des affaires étrangères
- M. Omar Baba Ahmed
Premier Conseiller, Mission permanente de l'Algérie
auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne
- M. Lyès Nait Tighit
Premier Secrétaire, Mission permanente de l'Algérie
auprès de L'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne

Angola
Speeches: Plenary meeting 12

Representatives

- H.E. Mr. Jorges Chicoty
Vice Minister of External Relations, Head of
Delegation
- H.E. Mr. Garcia Bires
Director of International Organizations, Ambassador
- Mr. Herminio Joaquim Escorcio
Ambassador of Angola to the Federal Republic of
Germany
- H.E. Joao Landoit
Ambassador
- Mr. Joao Baptista da Costa
Director for Legal Matters
- Mr. Arcanjo Nacsimento
Adviser, Ministry of External Relations
- Ms. Maria do Carmo Medina
Vice President, Supreme Court

Ms. Ana Maria Chaves
Judge
Mr. Rui Augusto da Costa
Member of Parliament
Mr. Milton Malheiros Dias da Silva
Member of Parliament
Ms. Evelise do Rosario G. de Sousa Oliveira Santos
Director of the Department of the Supreme Court
Ms. Maria Elizabeth Simbrao de Carvalho
Counsellor, Embassy of Angola to the Federal
Republic of Germany

Argentina

Speeches: Plenary meetings 7, 20, 22

Representante

S.E. Dr. Guido M. Di Tella
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio
Internacional y Culto, Jefe de la Delegación

Delegados

Dr. Antonio Boggiano
Presidente de la Corte Suprema de Justicia de la
Nación
S.E. Sr. Jorge Taiana
Embajador de Argentina en Austria
S.E. Sr. Juan Archivaldo Lanús
Embajador, Representante Permanente de Argentina
ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra
S.E. Sra. Zelmira Regazzoli
Subsecretaría de Derechos Humanos y de la Mujer,
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio
Internacional y Culto
Dr. Carlos Corach
Subsecretario Legal y Técnico de la Presidencia de la
Nación
Dr. Oscar Luján Fappiano
Procurador General de la Nación
Dr. Jorge Martínez
Subsecretario de Justicia de la Nación
Dra. Alicia Pierini
Subsecretaría de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio del
Interior
Sr. Hernán Plorutti
Ministro, Director de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio
de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y
Cuito
Sr. Ernesto M. Paz
Consejero, Misión permanente de Argentina ante la
Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra
Dr. Jorge Cardozo
Subdirector General de Derechos Humanos y de la
Mujer, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio
Internacional y Culto

Asesores

Sr. Alfredo Antanucci
Diputado Provincial
Sr. Antonio Cartaña
Contralor General Comunal
Sr. Jorge Drkos
Diputado Provincial
Sr. Eduardo Florio
Diputado Provincial
Sr. Eugenio Freixas
Jefe, Departamento de Derechos Humanos y
Cooperación Jurídica
Sr. Juan José Itoiz
Diputado Provincial
Sr. Juan Carlos Lema
Diputado Provincial
Sr. Claudio Mendoza
Diputado Nacional
Sra. Alicia Pernas
Asesora, Ministerio del Interior
Sra. Ana María Citzia
Secretaria, Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos
Sra. Verónica Pérez Taffi
Asesora, Comisión de Derechos Humanos y Cámara de
Diputados Provincial
Sr. Raúl Vinuesa
Asesor, Procuración del Tesoro de la Nación
Sra. Silvia Elena Mira
Consejero, Embajada de Argentina en Viena
Sr. Eduardo M. Blanchet Rubio
Consejero, Embajada de Argentina en Viena
Sra. Liliana Gurdulich de Correa
Senadora Nacional, Experta de la Comisión sobre la
Eliminación de la Discriminación contra la Mujer
Sra. Matilde Bettina Guardia
Asesora de la Presidencia de la Nación
Sra. Mónica Patricia Estévez
Diputada Provincial
Sra. Viviana Leyden
Asesora, Comisión Minoridad
Sr. Nicolás Manuel Dalesio
Dirección General de Escuelas
Sr. Juan José Lazagueborde
Diputado Provincial

Secretarios

Sr. Luis Alberto Martino
Sr. Patricio Keegan
Sr. Alejandro Daneri
Sr. Gustavo Zlauvinen

Armenia
Speeches: Plenary meeting 7

Representatives

Mr. Vahan Papazian
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation
Mr. Armen Aivazian
Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Rafael Papayan
Deputy of the Supreme Council, Chairman of the
Parliamentary Commission on Human Rights
Mr. Arman Navassardian
Ambassador of Armenia to Austria and Permanent
Representative to the United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Armen Sarkissian
Ambassador of Armenia to the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Australia
Speeches: Plenary meetings 4, 11, 20

Representatives

Senator Gareth Evans
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation
H.E. Ms. Penelope Anne Wensley
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Australia to
the United Nations Office at Geneva, Deputy Head of
Delegation

Parliamentary Advisers

Senator Margaret Reynolds
Senator Brian Harradine
Senator Vicki Bourne
Mr. Philip Ruddock, MP

Alternate Representatives

H.E. Mr. Ronald Walker
Ambassador of Australia to Austria
Mr. Kevin Boreham
Assistant Secretary, International Organizations
Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Ms. Joan Sheedy
Assistant Secretary, Civil Law Branch, Attorney-
General's Department
Mr. Ken Berry
Adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr. Colin Willis
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Australia to the
United Nations Office at Geneva
Ms. Miranda Rawlinson
Director, Policy Section, Australian International
Development Assistance Bureau
Ms. Joann Schmider

Human Rights Section, Department of Foreign Affairs
and Trade

Mr. Timothy McGrane

Human Rights Section, Department of Foreign Affairs
and Trade

Mr. Geoffrey Tooth

Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Australia to
the United Nations Office at Vienna

Ms. Christine Neville

Appointments Secretary for the Minister for Foreign
Affairs

Special Advisers

Ms. Lois O'Donoghue

Chairperson, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
Commission

Sir Ronald Wilson

President, Human Rights and Equal Opportunity
Commission

Mr. Brian Burdekin

Federal Human Rights Commissioner, Human Rights
and Equal Opportunity Commission

Mr. Victor Perton, MP

Victorian State Government Representative

Mr. Chris Sidoti

Secretary, Law Reform Commission

Ms. Nicola Bullard

Australian Council for Overseas Aid

Ms. Helen Corbett

National Committee to Defend Black Rights

Support Staff

Mr. Gary Conroy

Assistant Secretary, Central Europe Branch,
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Ms. Elizabeth Schick

Counsellor, Embassy of Australia in Vienna

Mr. Mark Higgie

First Secretary, Embassy of Australia in Vienna

Mr. Jeff Hart

First Secretary, Embassy of Australia in Vienna

Mr. Jack Vaughn

First Secretary, Embassy of Australia in Vienna

Mr. Bruce Skeggs

Victorian Parliament

Ms. Maggie Phillips

Embassy of Australia in Vienna

Ms. Jenny Hanna

Embassy of Australia in Vienna

Mrs. Frances Weston

Embassy of Australia in Vienna

Mr. James Duncan

Embassy of Australia in Vienna

Ms. Kathy Bretz

Embassy of Australia in Vienna

Ms. Ruth Quinn
Embassy of Australia in Vienna
Mr. Karl Traxler
Ms. Elizabeth Schick
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Australia to the
United Nations Office at Vienna

Austria

Speeches: Plenary meetings 1, 5, 6

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Alois Mock
Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head of
Delegation
Mr. Wolfgang Schallenberg
Ambassador, Secretary-General, Ministry for Foreign
Affairs
Mr. Franz Cede
Ambassador, Director-General, International Law
Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Mr. Helmut Liedermann
Ambassador, Government Commissioner for the World
Conference
Mr. Georg Hennig
Ambassador, Coordinator of the World Conference,
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Mr. Kurt Herndl
Ambassador, Special Adviser, Ministry for Foreign
Affairs
Mr. Nikolaus Scherk
Minister, Head of Human Rights Division, Ministry for
Foreign Affairs
Mr. Christian Strohal
Ambassador, Special Representative for the World
Conference, Geneva

Alternate representatives

Mr. Ernst Sucharipa
Ambassador, Political Director, Ministry for Foreign
Affairs
Mr. Richard Wotava
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Austria to
the United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Helmut Bauer
Minister, Deputy Government Commissioner for the
World Conference
Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter
Minister, Head of the United Nations Division,
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Mr. Florian Krenkel
Press Secretary to the Federal Minister for Foreign
Affairs
Ms. Franziska Friessnig
First Secretary, United Nations Division, Ministry for
Foreign Affairs
Ms. Birgit Kofler

First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Austria to the
United Nations in New York
Mr. Engelbert Theuermann
Human Rights Division, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Ms. Theresa Indjein
Human Rights Division, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Ms. Christine Moser
Attaché, Permanent Mission of Austria to the United
Nations Office at Geneva

Ministers and Ombudsman

Mr. Nikolaus Michalek
Federal Minister for Justice
Mr. Franz Löschnak
Federal Minister of the Interior
Ms. Johanna Dohnal
Federal Minister for Women's Affairs
Ms. Maria Rauch-Kallat
Federal Minister for Environment, Youth and Family
Ms. Evelyn Messner
Chairman of the Board of Ombudsmen
Mr. Herbert Kohlmaier
Ombudsman
Ms. Brigitte Ederer
State Secretary for Development Cooperation

Members

Mr. Johannes Wimmer
Mr. Thomas Mayr-Harting
Mr. Günther Winsauer
Mr. Walter Scharner
Ms. Maria Therese Weinwurm
Ms. Elisabeth Mayr Harting
Mr. Walter Lichem
Ms. Angelika Schiebel
Mr. Pavel Kossey
Ms. Mechthild Petritsch-Holaday
Mr. Pavo J. Urban
Mr. Friedrich H. Plank
Mr. Andreas Wiedenhoff
Mr. Klaus Wölfer
Mr. Harald Wiesner
Mr. Heinrich Gleissner
Ms. Gabrielle Traxler
Mr. Anton Kozusnik

Advisers

Members of Parliament

Mr. Willy Fuhrmann
Mr. Peter Jankowitsch
Ms. Waltraud Schütz
Mr. Alois Puntigam
Mr. Josef Höchtl

Mr. Heribert Steinbauer
Mr. Harald Ofner
Mr. John Gudenus
Ms. Marijana Grandits
Mr. Friedhelm Frischenschlager

Members of the Austrian National Committee for the
World Conference on Human Rights

Mr. Willibald Pahr
Commissioner for Refugees, Federal Ministry of the
Interior
Prof. Felix Ermacora
University of Vienna
Prof. Wolfram Karl
University of Salzburg
Prof. Konrad Ginther
University of Graz
Prof. Gerald Stourzh
University of Vienna
Prof. Hanspeter Neuhold
Austrian Institute of International Politics
Mr. Stefan Rosenmayr
Federal Chancellery, Constitutional Service
Ms. Irene Gartner
Federal Ministry for Justice
Ms. Brigitte Brenner
Office of the Federal Minister for Women's Affairs
Ms. Britta Wagner
Constitutional Court

Special Advisers

Cardinal Dr. Franz König
Ms. Marilies Flemming, former Minister

Other Advisers

Mr. Gerhard Holzinger
Head of the Constitutional Service, Federal
Chancellery

Mr. Walter Dohr
Director-General, Board of Ombudsmen
Mr. Roland Miklau
Federal Ministry of Justice
Mr. Wolf Szymanski
Federal Ministry of the Interior
Ms. Birgit Stimmer
Federal Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs
Ms. Edda Weiss
Federal Chancellery, Development Cooperation

Azerbaijan
Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 8

Representatives

Mr. Tofiq Gassymov
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation (14-16
June)
Mr. Ramiz Abutalybov
Ambassador at Large, Deputy Head of Delegation
Mr. Houssein-Aga Sadykhov
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of
Azerbaijan to Austria
Mr. Araz Azimov
Head, International Organizations Department,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Khalaf Khalafov
Head, Legal Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Zaver Kafarov
Deputy Head, Legal Department, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs
Mr. Elchin Amirbekov
Attaché, International Organizations Department,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Husseyn Sadia
Ambassador
Mr. Parviz Shakhbazov
Attaché, Embassy of Azerbaijan at Vienna

Bahrain
Speeches: Plenary meeting 8

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Ghazi Mohamed Al-Ghosaibi
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of
Delegation

Delegates

H.E. Mr. Ahmed Al-Haddad
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Bahrain to
the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Isa Bu-Khowa
Public Prosecutor, Ministry of the Interior
Dr. Ahmad Rifaat
Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Abdul Hakim Bu-Hiji
Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations
Office at Geneva
Mr. Ahmed Arad
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Bangladesh
Speeches: Plenary meeting 7

Representatives

H.E. Mr. A.S.M. Mustafizur Rahman
Minister for Foreign affairs, Head of Delegation
H.E. Mr. Nazmul Huda
Minister for Information, Alternate Head of Delegation

Members

H.E. Mr. Mufleh R. Osmany
Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United
Nations Office at Geneva
Dr. M. Afsarul Qader
Director-General (United Nations), Ministry for
Foreign Affairs
Mrs. Salma Khan
Division Chief, Planning Commission, Ministry of
Planning
Mr. Iftikharul Karim
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the
United Nations Office at Geneva

Barbados
Speeches: Plenary meetings 16, 20

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Rashid Orlando Marville
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of
Barbados to Belgium
Dr. Kurt Mach

Belarus
Speeches: Plenary meeting 7

Representatives

H.E. M. Pyotr K. Kravchanko
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation
Mr. Anatoly I. Vertinsky
Deputy Chairman, Commission of the Supreme Soviet
of the Republic of Belarus on Publicity Affairs, Mass
Media and Human Rights, Alternate Head of
Delegation
Mr. Stanislav S. Ogourtsov
Ambassador at Large, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Alternate Head of Delegation

Delegates

Mr. Leonid F. Evmenov
Associate Member, Academy of Science
Mr. Alexandre N. Buben
Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United
Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Nikolai P. Buzo
Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Vladimir R. Korolev
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Belarus to the
United Nations Office at Vienna

Belgium
Speeches: Plenary meetings 2, 19

Représentant

S.E. M. Willy Claes
Vice-Premier Ministre, Ministre des affaires
étrangères, Chef de la délégation

Suppléants

S.E. M. Alex Reyn
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent de la Belgique
auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève
M. le vicomte Georges Vilain XIII
Ambassadeur, représentant permanent de la Belgique
auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne
M. Marc van Craen
Représentant permanent adjoint auprès de l'Office des
Nations Unies à Genève

Conseillers

M. Luk Darras
Conseiller d'ambassade, Coordonnateur droits de
l'homme
M. Paul Rietjens
Conseiller, Cabinet du Ministre des affaires étrangères
M. Jean-Claude Couvreur
Conseiller, Direction des Nations Unies

M. Ghislain D'Hoop
Premier Secrétaire, Chef du Service de presse

Mme Machteld Fostier
Premier Secrétaire, Mission permanente de la Belgique
auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies à New
York

Mme Line Vreven
Premier Secrétaire, Mission permanente de la Belgique
auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne

M. Jan Lathouwers
Conseiller adjoint, Direction des droits de l'homme,
Ministère de la justice

M. Marc Deneer
Attaché, Cabinet du Secrétaire d'Etat à la coopération
au développement

M. Koen Defeyter
Chargé de mission auprès du Secrétaire d'Etat à la
coopération au développement

Mme Marlj Aerts
Attache, Section des droits de l'homme,
Administration générale de la coopération au
développement

M. Marc Bossuyt
Professeur, Membre de la Sous-Commission de la lutte
contre les mesures discriminatoires et de la protection
des minorités

Mme N. Sybesma-Knoll
Professeur, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

M. Silvio Marcus-Helmons
Professeur, Université catholique de Louvain

Mme Mieke van Haegendoren
Présidente du Conseil des femmes néerlandophones

Mme Jacqueline Alixin
Présidente du Conseil des femmes francophones

M. W. Trio
Responsable de KWIA-peuples autochtones

M. Jan Bouchet
Attaché, Ambassade de Belgique à Vienne

Mlle K. van Camp
Attaché, Ambassade de Belgique à Vienne

Membres du Parlement

M. Denis D'Hondt
M. Paul Pataer
M. Freddy Sarens
M. Philippe Dallons

Belize

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Jean Tamer
Ambassador, Head of Delegation

Alternate Representative

Mr. Jose Alpuche

Second Secretary, Belize High Commission

Benin

Speeches: Plenary meeting 15

Représentants

M. Yves Yehouessi
Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la justice et de la
législation, Chef de la délégation

M. Saturnin Soglo
Ambassadeur du Bénin en Allemagne, Chef adjoint de
la délégation

Membres

M. Honoré T. Ahimakin
Directeur adjoint des organisations internationales,
Ministère des affaires étrangères et de la coopération

M. René-Louis Keke
Conseiller technique du Ministre de la justice et de la
législation

M. Bertin Babadoudou
Chef du Service des organisations à caractère politique,
Ministère des affaires étrangères et de la coopération

Bhutan

Speeches: Plenary meetings 15, 20

Representatives

H.E. Lyonpo Dawa Tsering
Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Head of
Delegation

H.E. Dasho Paljor J. Dorji
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Bhutan to
the United Nations Office at Geneva

Members

Mr. Yeshey Dorji
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Bhutan to the
United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. Kinga Singye
Acting Director, Policy and Planning Division,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Bolivia

Speeches: Plenary meetings 11, 15, 20

Representantes

Sr. Alberto Luna
Subsecretario de Justicia, Ministerio del Interior,
Migración, Justicia y Defensa Social, Jefe de la
delegación

Sr. Carlos Rosso
Encargado de negocios, Embajada de Bolivia en Viena,
Suplente

Sr. Benoit Turcat
Asesor de la Presidencia, Asesor
Sra. Susana Selera
Secretaria Privada del Ministro, Asesor
Sr. Alvaro Del Pozo
Primer Secretario, Embajada de Bolivia en Viena

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 7, 20

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Alija Izetbegovic
President of the Republic
Dr. Ejup Ganic
Vice-President of the Republic
H.E. Dr. Haris Silajdžić
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Members

Mr. Kemal Muftic
Mr. Bakir Izetbegovic
Mr. Osman Mehmedagic
Mr. Esad Dzakmic
Ms. Amira Kapetanovic
Mr. Mufid Memija
Mr. Muhamed Hacimic
Mr. Fatih Al-Hasanayn
Mr. Muhamed Sacirbey
Mr. David Phillips
Mr. Ante Kovacevic
Mr. Abraham J. Bayer
Mr. Safet Catovic
Prof. Tatjana Mijatović
Prof. Ivo Komšić
Prof. Muhamed Filipović
Prof. Zoran Paić
Prof. Nikola Kovač
Prof. Kasim Trnka
Prof. Mustafa Beganović
Mr. Mahir Hadžiahmetović
Mr. Nerkez Arifhodžić
Dr. Halil Kapić
Mr. Denis Bašić
Mr. Miro Lasić

Botswana
Speeches: Plenary meeting 15

Representatives

The Hon. P.T.C. Skelemani
Attorney-General, Head of Delegation

Mr. M.L. Selepeng
Permanent Secretary, Office of the President, Alternate
Head of Delegation
Mrs. P.E. Legwaila
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Botswana to the
United Nations in New York
Mr. J. Moreti
External Affairs Officer, Department of Foreign
Affairs
Ms. Margaret Setlhare
Secretary

Brazil
Speeches: Plenary meetings 2, 20

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Mauricio Corrêa
Minister of Justice, Head of Delegation
H.E. Mrs. Thereza Maria M. Quintella
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the
United Nations Office at Vienna, Deputy Head of
Delegation

Members

H.E. Mr. Gilberto Vergne Saboia
Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative of
Brazil to the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. José Viegas Filho
Ambassador, Head of the Department of International
Organizations, Ministry for External Relations
Mr. Théo Pereira da Silva
Executive Secretary, Ministry of Justice
Mr. Alvaro Augusto Ribeiro Costa
Office of the Attorney-General
Mr. Jayro Coelho
Minister-Counsellor, Alternate Permanent
Representative of Brazil to the United Nations Office
at Vienna
Mr. José Augusto Lindgren Alves
Head, United Nations Division, Ministry for External
Relations
Mr. Pedro Demo
Ministry of Justice
Mr. Guilherme Henrique Magaldi
Ministry of Justice
Mr. Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade
Institute Rio-Branco, Ministry for External Relations
Ms. Marília Sardenberg Zelner Gonçalves
Counsellor, Ministry for External Relations
Ms. Ela Wiecko Vokmer de Castilho
Office of the Attorney-General
Ms. Brancolina Ferreira
Ministry of Justice

Mr. Marcus Vinicius Pinta Gama
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the
United Nations Office at Geneva

Ms. Ana Cândida Perez
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the
United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. Fernando José Marroni de Abreu
Ministry for External Relations

Mr. Jair Wilson de Farias
Minister of Justice

Mr. Geraldo Nogueira Gama
Secretary of Justice of the State of Rio Grande do Sul

Ms. Luiza Nagib Eluf
Justice Department of the State of São Paulo

Ms. Maria Tereza Augusti
Government Department of the State of Sao Paulo

Ms. Rosane Maria Reis Levigne
Public Attorney of the State of Rio de Janeiro and
Member of the State Council for Women's Rights

Ms. Herilda Balduino de Souza
President, National Council of Women's Rights

Mr. Benedito Rodrigues dos Santos
Vice-President, Brazilian Council for Children and
Youth

Mr. Claudio dos Santos Romero
President, Indian National Foundation

Ms. Maria de Fatima Dourado Mapuranga
President, Council of Women's Rights of the State of
Ceará

Ms. Laine de Andrada e Silva
Coordinator of Indian Affairs of the State of Mato
Grosso

Parliamentary Observers

Senator Almir Gabriel
Senator Garibaldi Alves Filho
Congressman Roberto Franca
Congressman Hélio Bicudo
Congressman Tilden Santiago
Congressman Paulo Delgado
Congressman Sidney de Miguel
Congressman Rita Camata
Deputy Mario Mamede Filho
President of the Council of Human Rights of the House
of Representatives of the State of Ceará

Technical Assistant

Ms. Célia Regina Nascimento da Costa

Brunei Darussalam
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Representatives

H.R.H. Prince Mohamed Bolkiah
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation

H.E. Dato Paduka Lim Jock Seng
Permanent Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Pg Maidin bin Pg Hj Hashim
Confidential and Private Secretary to the Minister for
Foreign Affairs

Mr. Pg Hj Sallehuddin bin Pg Haji Yusuf
Acting Director of Politics, Ministry for Foreign
Affairs

Mr. Pg Osman bin Pg Hj Petra
Acting Deputy Director of Politics, Ministry for
Foreign Affairs

Mr. Hj Md Hamid bin Hj Md Jaafar
Chargé d'affaires a.i., Permanent Mission of Brunei
Darussalam to the United Nations Office at Geneva

Ms. Rakiah Hj Lamit
Acting Assistant Director of Politics, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

Mr. Pg Hj Alihashim bin Pg Hj Yusof
Second Secretary, Embassy of Brunei Darussalam in
Bonn

Ms. Mahyatol Aneyah Mohammad
Research Officer, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Bulgaria

Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 20

Representatives

H.E. Prof. Lyuben Berov
Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head
of Delegation

Mr. Todor Tchourov
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Deputy Head of
Delegation

Mr. Mehmed Hodja
Member of Parliament, Chairman, Parliamentary
Commission for Human Rights

Mr. Velko Valkanov
Member of Parliament, Chairman of the Committee for
Human Rights (NGO)

Mr. Vladimir Sotirov
Head, United Nations Department, International
Organizations Directorate, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Ivo Petrov
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to
the United Nations at Vienna

Ms. Lyudmila Bojkova
Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Bulgaria in
Vienna

Mr. Petar Kolarov
United Nations Department, Ministry for Foreign
Affairs

Mr. Hristo Gueorgiev
Secretary-General, Bulgarian National Commission for
the UNESCO

Mr. Dimitar Bongualov
Head of Department, Council of Ministers

Mr. Krastjo Krastev
Senior Adviser, Council of Ministers
Mr. Plamen Bogoev
Legal Adviser to the President of Bulgaria
Mr. Mihail Ivanov
Adviser to the President of Bulgaria on National-Ethnic
Issues and Religions
Mr. Iliya Krastelnikov
Head, Protocol Department, Council of Ministers
Mr. Anguel Anastassov
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the
United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Rossen Popov
First Secretary, Alternate Permanent Representative of
Bulgaria to the United Nations Office at Vienna
Ms. Fedia Filkova
Attaché, Embassy of Bulgaria in Vienna

M. Zacharie Banyiyezako
Directeur général de l'administration, des affaires
juridiques et du contentieux au Ministère des relations
extérieures et de la coopération
M. Tharcisse Midonzi
Ambassadeur, Conseiller à la Présidence de la
République

Burkina Faso

Représentant

M. Bamitié Michel Karama
Directeur de Cabinet du Ministre des relations
extérieures, Chef de la délégation

Membres

S.E. M. Gaëtan R. Ouedraogo
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent du Burkina
Faso auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies à New
York, Chef adjoint de la délégation
Mme Sophie Sow
Ambassadeur du Burkina Faso en Allemagne
Mme Minata Samaté
Chef du Service Nations Unies, Ministère des relations
extérieures
M. Maxime T. Yabre
Chef du Service affaires consulaires, Ministère des
relations extérieures
Maître Bernardin Dabiret
Avocat à la Cour d'appel, Ministère de la justice
Mme Jocelyne Ouedraogo
Comité national de lutte contre la pratique de
l'excision, Ministère délégué chargé de l'action sociale
et de la famille

Burundi

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Représentants

S.E. Mme Colette Samoya Kirura
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent du Burundi
auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève, Chef de
la délégation

Cameroon
Speeches: Plenary meeting 9

Représentants

- S.E. M. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono
Ministre des relations extérieures, Chef de la
délégation
- S.E. M. Pascal Biloa Tang
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent du Cameroun
auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies à New
York, Chef adjoint de la délégation
- S.E. M. François-Xavier Ngoubeyou
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent du Cameroun
auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève
- M. H. Komidor Njimoluh
Conseiller technique, Présidence de la République
- M. Toussaint Zibi Nsoe
Chargé de mission, Présidence de la République

Suppléantes

- Mme Lucy Gwanmesia
Conseiller, Cour Suprême
- Mme Emilienne Ngo Basse
Inspecteur général, Ministère des affaires sociales et de
la condition féminine
- Mme Elsie Mbella
Deuxième conseiller, Mission permanent du Cameroun
auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies à New
York

Conseillers

- M. Adolphe Minkoa She
Membre, Comité national des droits de l'homme et des
libertés
- M. Elvis Ngolle Ngolle
Directeur des études, Institut des relations
internationales du Cameroun
- M. Jean-Pelé Fomete Tamafo
Chef de service des organes politiques et juridiques de
l'Organisation des Nations Unies, Ministère des
relations extérieures
- M. Roger Pierre Atangana
Présidence de la République

Canada
Speeches: Plenary meetings 8, 20, 22

Representatives

- Ms. Dorothy Dobbie, MP
Representing the Hon. Barbara McDougall, Secretary
of State for External Affairs
- Ms. Anne Park

Alternate Representatives

- Mr. Manfred von Nostitz
Mr. Ross Hynes

Advisers

- Mr. Peter Walker
Mr. Marc Lafrenière
Mr. Denis Marantz
Mr. W. Littlechild, MP
Ms. Valerie Raymond
Mr. Alan Kessel
Mr. James Trottier
Ms. Adele Dion
Ms. Marilyn Whitaker
Ms. Irit Weiser
Ms. Kerry Buck

Observers

- Honourable Walter McLean, MP
Mr. Svend Robinson, MP
Mr. Harinder Mahil
Mr. Yves Lafontaine
Ms. Jan Bauer
Mr. Roger Saucier
Mr. Robert White
Mr. Marshall Conley
Ms. Rebecca Cook
Mr. Brian Lee
Mr. Marc Leclair
Mr. Girve Fretz, MP
Mr. Gabriel Desjardins, MP
Mr. Maxwell Yalden, National Institutions

Cape Verde
Speeches: Plenary meetings 6, 20

Representatives

- H.E. Dr. Manuel Casimiro de Jesus Chantre
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
- H.E. Mr. Antonio Pires
Ambassador of Cape Verde to the Federal Republic of
Germany
- Mr. Jorge Custodio Santos
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Cape Verde to
the United Nations in New York
- Mr. Domingos Mascarenhas
Chief, International Organizations Division, Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

Central African Republic

Représentant

S.E. M. Jacques Mbosso
Ministre d'Etat chargé de la justice, Garde des Sceaux,
Chef de la délégation

Membre

M. Jean Kossangue
Vice-Président de la Commission nationale des droits
de l'homme

Chad

Représentants

S.E. Dr Delwa Kassire Koumacoye Nouradine
Ministre de la communication, des libertés, des
relations avec le Conseil supérieur de la transition,
porte-parole du Gouvernement
Mme Desirée Alingue-Beral
Directeur adjoint des organisations internationales,
Ministère des affaires étrangères

Chile

Speeches: Plenary meetings 9, 11, 20, 22

Representantes

S.E. Sr. Roberto Garreton
Embajador, Asesor de Derechos Humanos, Jefe de la
Delegación
S.E. Hernán Gutiérrez Leyton
Embajador, Representante Permanente de Chile ante la
Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra

Consejeros

Sr. Felipe Portales
Asesoría de los Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de las
Relaciones Exteriores
Sr. Ramiro Riobó Piñones
Ministro Consejero, Embajada de Chile en Viena
Sr. Pedro Oyarce
Consejero, Misión Permanente de Chile ante la Oficina
de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra
Sr. José Bengoa
Director, Comisión Especial Pueblos Indígenas
Sr. Camilo Quilaman Turra
Representante, Pueblos Indígenas
Sra. Regina Rodríguez Covarrubias
Jefe, Departamento de las Relaciones Internacionales y
Cooperación, Servicio Nacional de la Mujer
Sr. Luis Toro
Encargado de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio del
Interior

Sr. Arturo Frei
Senador
Sra. María Maluenda
Diputada
Sr. José Miguel De la Cruz Cross
Embajada de Chile en Viena

Secretarios

Sr. Marcelo Aguirre Dumay
Primer Secretario, Embajada de Chile en Viena
Sr. Emilio Lamarca Orrego
Segundo Secretario, Embajada de Chile en Viena
Sr. Robertyo Alvarez Henríquez
Segundo Secretario, Embajada de Chile en Viena
Sr. Domingo Namuncura

China

Speeches: Plenary meeting 5

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Liu Huaqiu
Deputy Foreign Minister, Head of Delegation
H.E. Mr. Jin Yongjian
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of China to
the United Nations Office at Geneva, Deputy Head of
Delegation

Alternate Representatives

H.E. Mr. Chen Shiqiu
Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
H.E. Mr. Fan Guoxiang
Ambassador, Foreign Ministry
Mr. Zhang Yishan
Counsellor, Department of International Organizations,
Foreign Ministry
Ms. Feng Cui
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of China to the United
Nations in New York
Mr. Du Qiwen
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of China to the United
Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Pang Sen
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of China to the United
Nations Office at Geneva

Advisers

Mr. Tan Songqiu
Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Public Security
Mr. Chen Weidian
Director, Department of Discipline, Supreme People's
Procurate

Mr. Fan Hechun
Deputy Director, Department of Policy and Law, State Nationalities Affairs Commission

Mr. Wang Lixian
Deputy Director, Department of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice

Ms. Zhang Qingfang
Deputy Director, Department of International Affairs, All China Women's Federation

Mr. Guo Qun
Research Fellow, Research Office, Supreme People's Court

Mr. Hu Dingxian
First Secretary, General Office, Foreign Ministry

Mr. Huang Yong'an
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations Office at Vienna

Mr. Lin Chonfei
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations Office at Vienna

Ms. Chen Haihua
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations Office at Vienna

Mr. Huang Yu
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations Office at Vienna

Mr. Yin Chengde
Deputy Division Chief, Department of Policy Research, Foreign Ministry

Mr. Liu Xinsheng
Deputy Division Chief, Department of International Organizations, Foreign Ministry

Mr. Duan Jielong
Deputy Division Chief, Department of International Treaties and Law, Foreign Ministry

Mr. Ma Xuesong
Deputy Division Chief, Department of Interpretation and Translation, Foreign Ministry

Mr. Shen Yongxiang
Second Secretary, Department of International Organizations, Foreign Ministry

Ms. Yang Qiuju
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations Office at Vienna

Mr. Zhou Jian
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations Office at Vienna

Mr. Wang Min
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva

Ms. Xu Ke
Official, Department of International Organizations, Foreign Ministry

Colombia

Speeches: Plenary meetings 7, 11, 20

Representantes

S.E. Dra. Noemí Sanin de Rubio
Ministra de Relaciones Exteriores, Jefe de la Delegación

S.E. Dra. Clemencia Forero Ucros
Embajadora en Misión Especial

S.S. Dr. Eduardo Mestre Sarmiento
Embajador, Representante Permanente de Colombia ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra

Dra. Wilma Zafra Turbay
Viceministra de Relaciones Exteriores

Dr. Roberto Hinestrosa
Viceministro de Justicia

Dr. Guillermo Orjuela Bermeo
Representante Permanente Alterno, Encargado de Negocios a.i. de Colombia ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena

Dr. Jaime Córdoba Triviño
Defensor del Pueblo

Consejeros

Dr. Carlos Vicente de Roux
Consejero Presidencial para los Derechos Humanos

Dr. Manuel José Cepeda
Consejero Presidencial para el Desarrollo de la Constitución

Dr. Alejandro Linares
Consejero Presidencial para Política Social

Dr. Iván Orozco
Procurador Auxiliar de la Procuraduría General de la Nación

Dr. Pedro Rojas Perico
Personero (Derechos Humanos) de Santafé de Bogotá

Dra. Ligia Galvis
Consejero, Misión Permanente de Colombia ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra

Secretarios

Dr. Juan Carlos Espinosa
Segundo Secretario, Misión Permanente de Colombia ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra

Dra. María Teresa Betancur de González
Segundo Secretario, Misión Permanente de Colombia ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena

Dra. Astrid Valladares Martínez
Segundo Secretario, Misión Permanente de Colombia ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena

Dra. Adriana Mendoza Agudelo
Segundo Secretario, Misión Permanente de Colombia ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena

Comoros

Représentant

M. Ahmed Abdallah Youssouf
Directeur de Cabinet du Ministre des affaires
étrangères

Congo

Représentants

S.E. M. Jean François Tchibinda-Kouangou
Ministre de la justice, Garde des Sceaux
M. Henri Bouka
Avocat général près la Cour suprême
M. Justin M'Bitsi-Byssh
Conseiller aux droits de l'homme
M. Massamba
Chef de Section, Questions juridiques, Ministère des
affaires étrangères
Mme Thérèse Boudziei-Makoundi

Costa Rica

Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 14, 20

Representantes

S.E. Dr. Bernd Niehaus Quesada
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, Jefe de la
Delegación
S.E. Sra. Elizabeth Odio Benito
Embajadora, Representante Permanente de Costa Rica
ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra, Jefe
Alternativo de la Delegación
S.E. Sr. Cristian Tattenbach Iglesias
Embajador, Representante de Costa Rica ante las
Naciones Unidas en Nueva York
S.E. Sr. Oscar Mas Herrera
Embajador, Representante Permanente de Costa Rica
ante la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el
Desarrollo Industrial
S.E. Sr. Jorge Villafranca
Embajador de Costa Rica en Hungría
Sr. Jorge Rhenán Segura
Embajador, Representante Permanente Alternativo de
Costa Rica ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en
Ginebra

Suplentes

Sr. Carlos Lizano Arce
Jefe de Gabinete, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y
Culto

Sr. Javier Rodríguez Alpízar
Ministro Consejero, Misión Permanente de Costa Rica
ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra
Sra. Helene Krygier de Przedborski
Ministro Consejero, Misión Permanente de Costa Rica
ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra
Sra. Yolanda Bertozzi
Defensora de la Mujer, Ministerio de Justicia y Gracia
Sra. Margarita Peralta de Bakit
Ministro Consejero en misión especial, Representante
del Comité Costarricense de Cooperación de la
Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos
Sra. Stella Aviram
Ministro Consejero, Misión Permanente de Costa Rica
ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena
Sra. Alda Fació Montejo
Delegada Alternativa

Côte d'Ivoire

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Représentants

S.E. Mme Jacqueline Lohoues-Oble
Ministre de la justice, Garde des Sceaux, Chef de la
délégation
S.E. M. Koffi Kouame
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent de la Côte
d'ivoire auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève

Membres

M. Yokoun Adjoussou
Procureur de la République
M. Florent Ekra Kouassi
Conseiller aux affaires étrangères
M. N'Cho N'Takpe
Conseiller, Mission permanente de la Côte d'Ivoire
auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève

Croatia

Speeches: Plenary meetings 4, 20

Representatives

H.E. Dr. Mate Granić
Deputy Prime Minister, Head of Delegation
H.E. Dr. Zdenko Škrabalo
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Alternate Representatives

Dr. Žarko Domljan
Chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee, Croatian
Parliament

Dr. Ljubomir Antić
Chairman, Committee for Human Rights and
Protection of National and Ethnic Minorities or
Communities, Croatian Parliament

Dr. Ivan Simonović
Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs

Dr. Ivica Kostović
Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Prof. Ana Marija Bešker
Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dr. Stanko Nick
Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dr. Ivan Brnelić
Ambassador of Croatia to Austria

Mr. Darko Bekić
Ambassador

Prof. Budislav Vukas
Chief Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Neven Madey
Minister-Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Croatia to
the United Nations Office at Geneva

Ms. Jasna Ognjanovac
Head, Department for United Nations and International
Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Advisers

Dr. Mirjana Kujundžić
Advisor to the Deputy Prime Minister

Ms. Narcisa Bećirević
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Nenad Hoelbl
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Prof. Jela Kristo
Counsellor

Cuba

Speeches: Plenary meetings 8, 20

Representantes

S.E. Sr. Roberto Robaina González
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Jefe de la
Delegación

S.E. Sr. José Pérez Novoa
Embajador, Representante Permanente de Cuba ante la
Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra

Delegados

Sr. Alberto Velazco San José
Director África Norte y Medio Oriente, Ministerio de
Relaciones Exteriores

Sr. Pedro Núñez Mosquera
Director Asuntos Multilaterales, Ministerio de
Relaciones Exteriores

Sra. Juana Silvera Núñez
Subdirectora, Dirección de Asuntos Multilaterales,
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Sr. René Mujica Cantelar
Asesor del Ministro, Ministerio de Relaciones
Exteriores

Sra. Leyla Carrillo
Encargada de Negocios a.i, Embajada de Cuba en
Viena

Srta. Marianela Ferriol Echevarría
Primer Secretario, Misión Permanente de Cuba ante la
Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra

Sr. Iván Mora Godoy
Funcionario, Dirección de Asuntos Multilaterales,
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Sr. Juan Antonio Fernández Palacio
Tercer Secretario, Misión Permanente de Cuba ante las
Naciones Unidas en Nueva York

Sr. Julio Tain
Funcionario, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Cyprus

Speeches: Plenary meetings 10, 20

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Alecos Shambos
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Cyprus to
the Council of Europe

Mr. Theophilos Theophiloy
Ambassador, Director, office of the Foreign Minister

Mrs. Thalia Petrides
Minister Plenipotentiary, Representative to the
Conference on Security and Cooperation, Vienna

Members

Mr. George Zodiates
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the
United Nations Office at Geneva

Ms. Frances-Galatia Williams
Attaché, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Czech Republic

Speeches: Plenary meeting 5

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Josef Zieleniec
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation

Mr. Jiří Michovský
Director, Department of Human Rights and Migration,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Alternate Head of
Delegation

Members

Mr. Roman Polášek

Director-General, Legal and Consular Section,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mrs. Lucie Pilipová

Press Spokeswoman, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mrs. Jana Wurstová

Director, International Law Department, Ministry of
Justice

Mr. Bedřich Kopecký

Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Embassy of the Czech Republic
in Austria

Mr. Ivan Pintér

Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic to the
United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. Michal Sedlacek

Secretary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Petr Dusek

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mrs. Lenka Fejrusova

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Jan Prusak

Embassy of the Czech Republic in Austria

Mr. Petr Vacek

Embassy of the Czech Republic in Austria

Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Speeches: Plenary meeting 5

Representatives

Mr. Paek In Jun
Vice-Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly,
Head of Delegation

Members

Mr. Chang Myong Sik
Section Chief, International Organizations Department,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Rim Yong Chol
Officer, International Organizations Department,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Chon In Chan
Deputy Representative, Permanent Mission of the
Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United
Nations Office at Vienna

Mr. Pak Dok Hun
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations
Office at Geneva

Mr. An Myong Hun
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the
Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United
Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. Kim Dong Ho
Third Secretary, Embassy of the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea in Vienna

Denmark

Speeches: Plenary meetings 4, 10, 11, 20, 22

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Niels Helveg Petersen
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr. Erling Olsen
Minister for Justice

H.E. Ms. Helle Degn
Minister for Development Cooperation

H.E. Ms. Henriette Rasmussen
Minister for Social Affairs and Labour Market,
Greenland Home Rule

H.E. Mr. Kuupik Kleist
Minister for Public Works and Traffic, Greenland
Home Rule

H.E. Mr. Tyge Lehmann
Ambassador, Legal Adviser, Ministry for Foreign
Affairs

H.E. Mr. Michael Elmer

Deputy Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Justice,
Ministry of Justice

Alternate Representatives

Ms. Dorte Bennedsen, MP
Former Minister for Education and former Minister for
Ecclesiastical Affairs

Ms. Pia Gjellerup
Former Minister for Justice

Mr. Viggo Fischer, MP

Ms. Hanne Severinsen, MP

Ms. Ebba Strange, MP

Mr. Tom Behnke, MP

Ms. Elisabeth Arnold, MP

Mr. Henning Lysholm Christensen, MP

Mr. Arnold Skibsted
Minister Counsellor, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Peder Ventegodt
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the
United Nations in New York

Mr. Jorgen Maersk Pederson
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the
United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. Bo Lidegaard
Assistant Head of Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Advisers

Prof. Erik Holst
Executive Vice-President, International Rehabilitation
and Research Centre for Torture Victims, IRCT

Ms. Jytte Lindgaard
Advocate, member of the bar of the Supreme Court,
President of the National Council of Women

Mr. Morten Kjaerum
Director, the Danish Centre for Human Rights

Prof. Lars Adam Rehof
University of Copenhagen

Ms. Ulla Palm Larsen
United Nations Association

Ms. Lis Garval
Director of Information, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Lars Hørmann
Counsellor, Embassy of Denmark in Vienna

Mr. Jakob Lyberth
Adviser, Greenland Home Rule

Ms. Pia Mortensen
Secretary to the Members of Parliament

Mr. Christian Lotz
Secretary, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the
United Nations Office at Geneva

Ms. Pui Ling Lau
Head of Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ms. Ebba Frandsen
Executive Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ms. Dinny Lindegaard Hansen
Executive Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ms. Aqqalu Olsvig
Secretary, Greenland Home Rule

Ms. Aviâja Heilmann
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Friis Arne Petersen
Private Secretary to- the Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Ole Egberg Mikkelsen
Private Secretary to the Minister for Development
Cooperation

Mr. Jakob Scharf
Private Secretary to the Minister for Justice

Mr. Ib John Kelland
Chargé d' Affaires, Embassy of Denmark in Vienna

Mrs. Vibeke Roving Jørgensen
Secretary, Embassy of Denmark in Vienna

Mr. Frode Ziebel Olsen
Attaché, Embassy of Denmark in Vienna

Mr. Bjarne H. Sorensen

Ms. Dorrit Myltoft

Mr. Michael Sternberg

Ms. Yve Wong Lotz

Mr. Dan E. Frederiksen

Ms. Gudrun Lysholm Christensen

Djibouti

M. Mohamed Hassan Abdillahi
Secrétaire général du Ministère des affaires étrangères

M. Ali Mohamed Abdou
Conseiller à la Cour suprême de Justice

Dominica

Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 12

Representative

H.E. Mr. Janner B.M. Armour
Attorney-General and Minister for Legal Affairs

Dominican Republic

Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

Sra. Rhadys Iris Abreu de Polanco
Embajadora encargada de los Asuntos de Derechos
Humanos, Secretaria de Estado de Relaciones
Exteriores, Jefe de la delegación

Sr. Cecilio Gómez Pérez

Ecuador

Speeches: Plenary meetings 15, 20

Representantes

S.E. Sr. Marcelo Fernández de Córdoba
Embajador, Director General de Asuntos Humanitarios
y Medio Ambiente, Ministerio de Relaciones-
Exteriores, Jefe de la Delegación
Sr. Eduardo Villaquirán
Diputado de la República, Jefe Alterno de la
Delegación

Miembros

S.E. Sr. Oswaldo Ramírez Landázuri
Embajador del Ecuador en Austria
Sr. Leonardo Arízaga Schmegel
Segundo Secretario, Embajada del Ecuador en Viena
Sr. Mauricio Montalvo

Egypt

Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 22

Representative

H.E. Mr. Amre Moussa
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of the Delegation

Members

H.E. Mr. Abdel Hamid Onsy
Ambassador of Egypt to Austria
Dr. Munir Zahran
Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United
Nations Office at Geneva
Mrs. Naala Gabr
Minister Plenipotentiary, Director of Human Rights
Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Ashraf Rashed
Counsellor, Embassy of Egypt in Vienna
Mr. Nabil Fahmy
Counsellor, Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Wagih Hanafy
Counsellor, Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Taher A. Farahat
First Secretary, Embassy of Egypt in Vienna
Mr. Tarek El Kouny
Second Secretary, Embassy of Egypt in Vienna
Mr. Ahmed Abdel Aziz Ezzat
Third Secretary, Embassy of Egypt in Vienna
Mr. Nada Draz
Third Secretary, Human Rights Affairs, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

Mr. Mohamed Fahmi
Counsellor, Ministry of Justice
Mr. Sanaa Khalil
Counsellor, Ministry of Justice
Mr. Omran Alshafei
Special Adviser

El Salvador

Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 16, 20

Representantes

S.E. Sr. Rafael Angel Alfaro
Viceministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Jefe de la
Delegación
S.E. Sr. Ricardo Guillermo Castaneda
Embajador de El Salvador ante la Organización de las
Naciones Unidas en Nueva York
S.E. Sr. José Sagner Saprissa
Embajador de El Salvador en Austria y Alemania
S.E. Sr. Mauricio Rosales Rivera
Embajador de El Salvador en el Reino Unido de Gran
Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte
S.E. Sr. Carlos Ernesto Mendoza
Embajador de El Salvador ante la Oficina de las
Naciones Unidas en Ginebra
S.E. Sra. Carmen María Gallardo de Hernández
Embajador de El Salvador ante la Organización de las
Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la
Cultura en París
Sr. Angel Benjamín Cestoni
Comisionado Presidencial para los Derechos Humanos
Diputado Renato Pérez
Comisión de Justicia y Derechos Humanos, Asamblea
Legislativa
Sra. Margarita Escobar
Ministro Consejero, Misión Permanente de El Salvador
ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra

Consejero

Sr. Emmerich Deutsch
Cónsul General de El Salvador en Austria

Ethiopia

Speeches: Plenary meeting 16

Representatives

Dr. Fasil Nahum
Minister, Special Adviser to the Prime Minister, Head
of Delegation
Mr. Mohammed Abdurahman
Member of the Council of Representatives, Chairman
of the Legal Committee
Mr. Tujuba Atomsa
Vice-Minister of Justice
Mr. Dawit Yohannes
Member of the Constitution. Drafting Commission

Mr. Fisseha Yimer
Acting Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the
United Nations Office at Vienna

Alternates

Mr. Engeda Gebre-Medhin
Counsellor, Directorate General of International
Organizations and Economic Cooperation, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
Mrs. Atsede Tekle
Member of the Constitution Drafting Commission

Advisers

Mrs. Saba Gebre-Hiwot
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Negash Kebret
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to
the United Nations Office at Geneva

Estonia

Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 20

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Trivimi Velliste
Foreign Minister
Mr. Tonu Miller
Head of the First Division, Political Department,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Heino Ainso
Minister-Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Estonia to
the United Nations in New York, Head of Delegation
Ms. Mai Hion
First Secretary, Human Rights Division, Legal
Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ms. Kärt Juhasoo
Second Secretary, First Division, Political Department,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Kalev Stoicescu
Ambassador of Estonia to the Conference on Security
and Cooperation in Europe, Vienna
Mr. Henn Jüri Uibopuu
Honorary Consul General of Estonia in Vienna

Equatorial Guinea

Representantes

S.E. Sr. Francisco Javier Ngomo Mbengono
Vice-Ministro de Justicia y Culto encargado de los
Derechos Humanos
S.E. Sr. Don Marcelo Engonga Motulu
Embajador-Representante Permanente de Guinea
Ecuatorial ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en
Ginebra

Fiji

Speeches: Plenary meetings 15, 20

Representative

H.E. Mr. Kaliopate Tavola
Ambassador of Fiji to Belgium

Finland

Speeches: Plenary meetings 7, 11, 20

Representative

H.E. Mr. Heikki Haavisto
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Hannu Halimen
Ambassador, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Deputy
Head of Delegation
Mr. Alec Aalto
Ambassador of Finland to Austria, Deputy Head of
Delegation

Members

Mr. Peter Stenlund
Chairman, Advisory Board for Human Rights
Mr. Allan Rosas
Professor, Obo Akademi/Institute for Human Rights
Mr. Heikki Tuunanen
Director, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Ms. Anja-Riitta Ketokoski Counsellor, Ministry for
Foreign Affairs
Mr. Arto Kosonen
Legal Adviser, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Ms. Satu Mattila
First Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Ms. Merja Lindroos-Binham
First Secretary, Embassy of Finland in Vienna
Mr. Juhani Sormunen
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Finland to the
United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Petri Kruuti
Second Secretary, Embassy of Finland in Vienna

France

Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 22

Représentants

S.E. Mme Lucette Michaux-Chevry
Ministre délégué à l'action humanitaire et aux droits de
l'homme, Chef de la délégation
S.E. M. Stéphane Hessel
Ambassadeur de France

Représentants suppléants

S.E. M. André Lewin
Ambassadeur de France en Autriche
S.E. M. Marcel Tremeau
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent de la France
auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne
S.E. M. Bernard Miyet
Ambassadeur Représentant permanent de la France
auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève

Conseillers

M. Thierry de Beaucé
Chargé de mission auprès du Président de la
République, Conseiller spécial
Mme Nicole Michelangeli
Conseiller technique au Cabinet du Ministre délégué à
l'action humanitaire et aux droits de l'homme
M. Jacques Rigault
Chargé de mission pour les droits de l'homme au
Cabinet du Ministre de la coopération
M. Jean Pierre-Bloch
Ancien Ministre

Ministère des affaires étrangères

M. Jacques Lapouge
Directeur adjoint des Nations Unies et des
organisations internationales, Ministère des affaires
étrangères
Mme Michèle Picard
Sous-direction des droits de l'homme Direction des
affaires juridiques, Ministère des affaires étrangères
Mme Brigitte Collet
Sous-Direction des droits de l'homme, Direction des
Nations Unies et des organisations Internationales au
Ministère des affaires étrangères
M. Serge Mostura
Mission permanente de la France auprès de
l'Organisation des Nations Unies à New York
Mme Béatrice Le Fraper du Hellene
Mission permanente de la France auprès de l'Office
des Nations Unies à Genève
M. Joseph Krulic
Sous-direction des droits de l'homme, Direction des
affaires juridiques, Ministère des affaires étrangères
M. Thomas Wauquier
Direction de la presse, de l'information et de la
communication, Ministère des affaires étrangères
Mme Claude Houacin
Mission de liaison auprès des organisations non
gouvernementales
Mme Lucette Gossot
Mission des femmes françaises à l'étranger
Mme Isabelle Besson
Direction des Nations Unies et des organisations
internationales, Ministère des affaires, étrangères

Autres Ministères

- Mme Micheline Galabert
Coordinatrice nationale pour la Conférence mondiale
sur les femmes
- M. Ramiro Riera
Sous-directeur du contentieux à la Direction des
libertés publiques et des affaires juridiques du
Ministère de l'intérieur et de l'aménagement du
territoire
- M. Jean-Pierre Bouliou
Chef du Bureau de l'état de droit et des libertés
publiques au Ministère de la coopération
- M. Michael Ruleta
Sous-direction du développement institutionnel,
Ministère de la-coopération
- Mme Caroline Méchin
Service des droits des femmes, Ministère des affaires
sociales, de la santé et de la ville

Ambassade et Mission permanente

- M. Olivier Pelen
Représentant permanent adjoint de la France auprès de
l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne
- Mme Eliane Rinaldo
Mission permanente de la France auprès de l'Office
des Nations Unies à Vienne
- Mme Valérie Martinache
Attachée de presse, Ambassade de France à Vienne

Parlementaires

- M. Richard Cazenave
M. Michel Destot
M. Eric Raoult

Médiateur de la République

- M. Jacques Pelletier, Médiateur
M. Philippe Bardiaux, Conseiller du Médiateur

*Commission nationale consultative des droits de
l'homme*

- M. Paul Bouchet, Président
M. Gérard Fellous, Secrétaire général
M. Emmanuel Decaux, Professeur d'université

Gabon
Speeches: Plenary meeting 10

Représentants

S.E. Mme Pascaline Mferri Bongo
Ministre des affaires étrangères, de la coopération et de
la francophonie, Chef de la délégation
S.E. M. Lazare Digombe
Ministre de la culture et des arts, Chargé des droits de
l'homme, Chef adjoint de la délégation

Membres

Mme Rose Francine Rogombe
Conseiller spécial du Président de la République
Honorable Koupangoye
Député à l'Assemblée nationale
Honorable Joseph Loembé
Député à l'Assemblée nationale
Mme Marlyse Issembe
Avocat du Barreau gabonais
Mme Gisèle Memiaghe
Premier secrétaire général adjoint du Ministère des
affaires étrangères, de la coopération et de la
francophonie
M. Corentin Hervo-Akendengue
Premier conseiller à la Mission permanente du Gabon
auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies à New
York
Mme Rose Ondo
Conseiller du Ministre de la culture
M. Quentin Christian
Conseiller du Ministre de la culture
M. Manva Nkele
Premier conseiller de la Mission permanente du Gabon
auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève

The Gambia
Speeches: Plenary meetings 4, 5

Representatives

H.E. Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara
President of the Republic of the Gambia
H.E. Mr. Omar A. Sey
Minister of External Affairs
H.E. Mr. Hassan B. Jallow
Attorney-General and Minister of Justice
H.E. Mr. Mohammadou N. Bobb
Ambassador of the Gambia to Austria
Mr. Bolong L. Sonko
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs
Mrs. Amie Bensouda
Solicitor-General and Legal Secretary
Mr. Ebrima O. Ndure
Chief of Protocol
Mrs. Jainaba Johm
Senior State Counsel

Mr. Basiru Garba-Jahumpa
Principal Assistant Secretary, Office of the President
Mr. Momodou Kebba Jallow
Deputy Permanent Representative of the Gambia to the
United Nations in New York

Georgia
Speeches: Plenary meeting 16

Representatives

Mr. R. Gotsiridze
Deputy Prime Minister, Head of Delegation
Mr. L. Aleksidze
Chief Adviser to the Head of the State

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Z. Kiknadze
First Deputy Head, Committee for Human Rights and
Interethnic Relations
Mr. M. Klimiashvili
Deputy Head, Committee on Foreign Economic
Relations
Mr. N. Giorgadze
Representative of Georgia to the European
Communities
Mr. O. Nikoleishvili
Secretary, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Germany
Speeches: Plenary meeting 5

Representatives

H.E. Dr. Klaus Kinkel
Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of
Delegation
H.E. Mr. Gerhart Rudolf Baum
Deputy Head of Delegation
H.E. Mr. Detlev Graf zu Rantzau
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Germany to
the United Nations in New York
H.E. Dr. Wolf-Dietrich Schilling
Ambassador, Coordinator for Human Rights, Federal
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Alternate Representatives

H.E. Dr. Philipp Jenninger
Ambassador of Germany to Austria
H.E. Dr. Dieter Schaad
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Germany to
the United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Wolfgang Gerz
Head, Human Rights Division, Federal Ministry for
Foreign Affairs
Mr. Ulrich Rosengarten
Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representation of
Germany to the United Nations Office at Geneva

Dr. Klemens van de Sand
Deputy Director-General, Federal Ministry for
Economic Cooperation and Development

Advisers

Mr. Rudolf Bindig
Member, Federal Parliament

Mr. Heribert Scharrenbroich
Member, Federal Parliament

Mr. Helmut Sauer
Member, Federal Parliament

Mr. Hartmut Koschyk
Member, Federal Parliament

Dr. Klaus Kübler
Member, German Federal Parliament

Ms. Angela Stachowa
Member, German Federal Parliament

Mr. Fritz Beindiek
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation

Ms. Uta Mayer-Schalburg
Minister-Counsellor, German Embassy in Vienna

Ms. Hedwig Kneitingner
Counsellor, German Embassy in Vienna

Mr. Hermann Pazeller
Counsellor, German Embassy in Vienna

Mr. Alfred Protz
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Germany to the
United Nations Office at Vienna

Dr. Andreas Reinicke
Counsellor, Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Rolf Schütte
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Germany to the
United Nations in New York

Mr. Eberhard Desch
Counsellor, Federal Ministry of Justice

Mr. Jobst Holborn
Federal Ministry of Finance

Mr. Gerhard Banholzer
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Germany to the
United Nations Office at Vienna

Mr. Michael Fluegger
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Germany to the
United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. Jakob Michael Kapp
First Secretary, Embassy of Germany in Vienna

Mr. Jakob Haselhuber
Second-Secretary, Human Rights Division, Federal
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Ms. Gerda Buchalla
Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Germany to the
United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. Helmut Mettlach
Third Secretary, German Embassy in Vienna

Ms. Gisela Kehrhahn
Attaché, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United
Nations Office at Geneva

Ms. Ruth Ziemann
Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Ms. Manuela Schmidt
Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Hans-Georg Engelke
Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations
Office at Vienna

Mr. Oliver Jaekel
Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations
Office at Vienna

Mr. Harald Cermak
Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations
Office at Vienna

Mr. Alfred Lussi
Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations
Office at Vienna

Ghana

Speeches: Plenary meeting 10

Representative

The Hon. Dr. Mary Grant
Special Adviser to the President, Member of the
Council of State

Alternate

H.E. Mr. Kojo Amoo-Gottfried
Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United
Nations Office at Geneva

Advisers

Ms. Rebecca Adotey
Executive Secretary, NCWD

Mr. Fritz Poku
Minister-Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Ghana to
the United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. Morgan Adokwei Brown
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Ghana to the
United Nations in New York

Mr. Eric Odoi-Anim
Assistant Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Greece

Speeches: Plenary meeting 9

Representatives

H.E. Mrs. Virginia Tsouderou
State Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation

Mr. Evangelos Frangoulis
Ambassador, Alternate Head of Delegation

Alternates

Mr. Demetrios Eliopoulos
Counsellor, Embassy of Greece in Vienna

Mr. Constantin Rallis
Counsellor, Embassy of Greece in Vienna

Mr. Michael Daratzikis
Counsellor, Embassy of Greece in Vienna

Advisers

Mr. Krateros Ioannou
Professor, University of Athens
Mrs. Alice Yotopoulos-Marangopoulos
University Professor
Mrs. Calliopl Koufa
Professor, University of Athens

Secretaries

Mrs. Aleka Lazana
Mrs. Elpida Skarveli

Guatemala

Speeches: Plenary meetings 14, 20

Representantes

S.E. Sr. Federico Urruela Prado
Embajador, Representante Permanente de Guatemala
ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra, Jefe
de la Delegación
S.E. Sr. Mario Juárez Toledo
Embajador, Representante Permanente de Guatemala
ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena, Jefe
suplente de la Delegación

Delegados

Sra. Anaisabel Prera Flores
Diputada, Representante Permanente de la Comisión de
Derechos Humanos del Congreso
Sra. Silvia Velásquez Sanabria
Consejero, Misión Permanente de Guatemala ante la
Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena
Sr. Otto Noak
Sr. Luis Albúrez
Sr. José Barrientos

Guinea

Speeches: Plenary meeting 16

Représentants

S.E. Dr. Salifou Sylla
Ministre de la justice, Garde des Sceaux, Chef de la
délégation
S.E. M. Sioffa Beavogui
Ambassadeur, Chef de Cabinet du Ministre des affaires
étrangères et de la coopération
S.E. M. Lamina Bolivogui
Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire de la
Guinée en République fédérale d'Allemagne

S.E. M. Mohamed Aly Thiam
Ambassadeur, Directeur des affaires juridiques et
consulaires, Ministère des affaires étrangères et de la
coopération
M. Amirou Sanoussi
Conseiller, Ambassade de la Guinée à Bonn
M. Ousmane Diao Balde
Chef, Section des études juridiques et du contentieux,
Ministère des affaires étrangères et de la coopération

Guinea-Bissau

Représentants

S.E. Mme Francisca Lucas Pereira
Ministre des affaires sociales et de la promotion
féminine, Chef de la délégation
S.E. Fidélis Cabral d'Almada
Ministre-Conseiller de la Présidence
Dr. Elsa Maria de Azevedo Camacho
Conseiller, Cabinet du Ministre, de la justice

Haiti

Speeches: Plenary meetings 12, 20

Représentant

S.E. Monsieur Karl Auguste
Ministre de la justice, Chef de la délégation

Représentants suppléants

S.E. Mme Myrth Celestin-Saurel
Ministre du travail et des affaires sociales
M. Joseph Philippe Antonio
Ministre conseiller, Chargé d'Affaires p.i.

Conseillers

M. Willy Lubin
Consultant en droits de l'homme
Mme Béatrice Pouligny
Consultante en droits de l'homme

Holy See

Speeches: Plenary meetings 14, 22

Representatives

H.E. Most Rev. Jean-Louis Tauran
Secretary, Section on Relations with States, Secretariat
of State
H.E. Most Rev. Donato Squicciarini
Apostolic Nuncio in Austria, Head of Delegation

Alternate

Msgr. Pierre Christophe
Deputy Head of Delegation

Members

Msgr. Roland Minnerath
Prof. Karl Korinec
Prof. Heribert Köck
Prof. Peter Fischer
Prof. Vincenzo Buonomo
Dr. Giorgio Filibeck
M. Francisco Padilla
Dr. Sigrid Pöllinger

Honduras

Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

Representantes

S.E. Sr. Mario Carías Zapata
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
S.E. Sr. Mario Alberto Fortín Midence
Embajador, Representate-Permanente de Honduras
ante la Oficina, de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra

Hungary

Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 20

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Géza Jeszenszky
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation (14-
15 June)
Mr. Miklós Endreffy
Head, Section on International Organizations, Ministry
for Foreign Affairs (16-25 June)
Mr. István Posta
Chargé d' Affaires a.i., Counsellor, Permanent Mission
of Hungary to the United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Ferenc Oberfrank
Head, Cabinet Bureau, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Mr. András Dékány
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Hungary to the
United Nations in New York
Mrs. Agnes Hevesi
Third Secretary, Department of International
Organizations, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Mr. Mihály Dihén
Secretary, Permanent Mission of Hungary to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
Ms. Margit Kovács
Secretary, Permanent Mission of Hungary to the
United Nations Office at Vienna

Advisers

Mr. Gábor Fodor, Member of Parliament
Ms. Rozalia Csipka
Mr. István Fretyán
Dr. Antal Móczár
Ms. Emese Latkoczy
Mr. László Tábori
Mr. Iván Timko
Ms. Antónia Hága
Mr. Rudolf Szauter

Iceland
Speeches: Plenary meetings 9, 20

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Thorsteinn Pálsson
Minister of Justice, Head of Delegation
Mr. Kjartan Jóhannsson
Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Alternate Head of Delegation

Alternates

Mr. Jón Thors
Director of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Justice
Mr. Stefán Haukur Jóhannesson
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Iceland to the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Grétar Már Sigurdsson
First Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Dr. Gunnar G. Schram
Legal Adviser, Professor, University of Iceland
Ms. Björg Thorarensen
Legal Adviser

India
Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 6, 7, 20, 22

H.E. Dr. Manmohan Singh
Minister of Finance, Head of Delegation
Dr. L.M. Singhvi
High Commissioner of India - to the United Kingdom, Deputy Head of Delegation

Representatives

Mr. Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi
Minister of State, Office of the Prime Minister
Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
Chairman, Parliamentary Standing Committee for Ministry of External Affairs
Mr. M.M. Jacob
Chairman, Parliamentary Standing Committee for Ministry of Home Affairs
Mr. J.N. Dixit
Foreign Secretary
Mr. N.N. Vohra
Home Secretary
Mr. K.N. Bakshi
Ambassador of India to Austria
Mr. M.H. Ansari
Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations in New York
Mr. Satish Chandra
Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. Virendra Dayal
Former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations
Dr. Farooq Abdullah
Ms. Savitri Kunadi
Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs
Prof. Penna L. Rao
Singapore University
Mr. Madhukar Gupta
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs

Alternate Representatives

Dr. B. Balakrishnan
Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of India in Vienna
Ms. Neelam Sabharwal
Minister, Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. B.S. Prakash
Counsellor, Embassy of India in Vienna
Mr. Rahul Khullar
Private Secretary to the Minister of Finance
Dr. D.P. Srivastava
Director (UNP), Ministry of External Affairs
Ms. Sujata Mehta
Deputy Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister

Advisers

Mr. Gurinder Singh
Counsellor, Embassy of India in Vienna
Mr. A.M. Gondane
First Secretary, Embassy of India in Vienna
Mr. S.C. Khurana
Attaché, Embassy of India in Vienna
Mr. O.P. Wadhwa
Attaché, Embassy of India in Vienna
Mr. R.C. Joshi
Attaché, Embassy of India in Vienna
Mr. Naresh Kumar
Attaché, Embassy of India in Vienna

Indonesia
Speeches: Plenary meetings 2, 5, 8, 22

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Ali Alatas
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation
H.E. Mr. S. Wiryo
Director-General for Political Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs, Deputy Head of Delegation
H.E. Mr. Nugroho Wisnumurti
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations in New York
H.E. Mr. Sumadi D.M. Brotodiningrat
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,

Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Baharuddin Lopa
Director-General of Correction, Department of Justice
Ms. Achie Sudiarti Luhulima
Assistant to the State Minister for the Role of Woman Affairs
Mr. Hadi A. Wayarabi
Director for International Organizations, Department of Foreign Affairs

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Noer Hassan Wirajuda
Official, Department of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Ghaffar Fadyl
Minister-Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Indonesia, to the United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Makmur Widodo
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United - Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Susanto Sutoyo
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations in New York
Mr. Hardikun Supandar
Official, Directorate of International Organizations, Department of Foreign Affairs
Mr. I. Gusti A. Wesaka Puja
Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations Office at Vienna

Advisers

H.E. Mr. Agus Tarmidzi
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Albert Hasibuan
Member of Parliament
Mr. Salvador Soares
Member of Parliament
Mr. A.A. Kustia
Government Official
Mr. Ludin Silaen
First Secretary, Embassy of Indonesia in Vienna

**Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 9, 21**

Representative

H.E. Mr. Mohammad Javad Zarif
Deputy Foreign Minister for International Affairs, Head of Delegation

Alternate Representatives

H.E. Mr. Sirous Nasseri
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the

Islamic Republic Iran to the United Nations Office at Geneva
H.E. Mr. Seyed Mojtaba Arastou
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office at Vienna
H.E. Mr. Mehdi Safari
Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Austria
H.E. Mr. Kia Tabatabaee
Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office at Geneva
H.E. Mr. Sabbah Zangeneh
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Organization of the Islamic Conference
H.E. Mr. Davoud Mohseni Salehi
Director-General, Department for International Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Mr. Gholamali Khoshrou
Ambassador, Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations in New York
Mr. Hamid Reza Hosseini
Director, Department for Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Jaleddin Madani
Director General, Department of International Relations in Judiciary Power
Mr. Bagher Asadi
Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Mohammad Reza Sabbah Amir Khizi
Adviser on the Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Mehdi Mir Afzal
Deputy Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Hossein Rezvani
Deputy Director, Department for Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Mohammad Ali Mottaghi Nejad
Deputy Director, Department for Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Mostafa Alaei
First Secretary, Permanent Mission, of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Esmaeil Afshari
Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Masoud Nili
Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Hamid Samiee Moghaddam
Expert, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Farid Haery
Expert, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ms. M. Mirbaha
Expert, Department for Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Iraq

Speeches: Plenary meetings 10, 15, 22

Représentant

S.E. M. Mohamed Saïd Al-Sahaf
Ministre des affaires étrangères, Chef de la délégation

Représentants suppléants

Dr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi
Chief du Département des organisations et des conférences mondiales au Ministère des affaires étrangères

Dr. Rahim Al-Kotal
Ambassadeur de l'Iraq en Autriche

Dr. Sultan Abdul Kader Al-Shawai
Membre du Conseil National et Président de la Commission juridique du Conseil

Dr. Mohamed Abdallah Al-Douri
Doyen de la Faculté de droit à l'Université de Baghdâd

M. Bassam Salih Kubba
Chef du Département des droits de l'homme au Ministère des affaires étrangères

M. Saad Hamid Majid
Ministre plénipotentiaire à l'Ambassade d'Iraq à Vienne

M. Mohamed Abdel Aziz Hussein
Conseiller à la Mission permanente de l'Iraq auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies Genève

M. Mohamed Salman Ali
Premier Secrétaire, Directeur de la Division pour les droits de l'homme au Département des-droits de l'homme au Ministère des affaires étrangères

M. Wajdi Marwan
Premier Secrétaire au Ministère des affaires étrangères

M. Jaber Hasoun Ali
Troisième Secrétaire à la Mission permanente de l'Iraq auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies à New York

M. Matoonq A. Al-Matooq
Conseiller, Mission permanente de l'Iraq, auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne

M. Abdul-Kareem M. Shwaikh
Troisième Secrétaire, Mission permanente de l'Iraq auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne

M. Khalil Abdul-Razak Al-Hadithy
Troisième Secrétaire, Mission permanente de l'Iraq auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne

M. Gassan S. Khalil
Troisième-Secrétaire, Mission permanente de l'Iraq auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne

M. Megdad H.M. Al-Orad
Attaché, Mission permanente de l'Iraq auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne

M. Salah A. Hasan
Attaché, Mission permanente de l'Iraq auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne

Ireland

Speeches: Plenary meetings 2, 22

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Dick Spring T.D.
Deputy Prime Minister (Tánaiste) and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr. John Swift
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Alternate Head of Delegation

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Edward Barrington
Political Director, Department of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Sean Whelan
Counsellor, Department of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Michael Collins
Counsellor, Department of Foreign Affairs

Ms. Sally Clarke
Special Adviser, Office of the Tánaiste

Mr. Donal Denham
First Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Colm O'Floinn
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Ireland to the United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. Niall Burgess
Private Secretary to the Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs

Advisers

H.E. Mr. Declan Connoly
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Ireland in Vienna

Mr. Oliver Grogan
First Secretary, Embassy of Ireland in Vienna

Ms. Martina Feeney
Third Secretary, Embassy of Ireland in Vienna

Ms. Grainne O'Neill
Permanent Mission of Ireland to the United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. Richard Humphreys
Special Adviser to the Minister for Equality and Law Reform

Israel

Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 20, 22

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Shimon Peres
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation

Mr. Johanan Bein
Deputy Director-General, International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Advisers

H.E. Mr. Itzhak Lior
First Secretary, Embassy of Ireland in Vienna

Mr. David Peleg
Director, Division for Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Avi Gil
Director, Minister's Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Alon Pinkas
Political Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Daniel Taub
Advocate, Office of the Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mrs. Eynat Shlein-Michael
International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Zvi Peer
First Secretary, Embassy of Israel in Vienna

Mr. Shlomo Guberman
Deputy Attorney-General

Dr. Dina Orat
Head of the Project for the Study of Contemporary Anti-Semitism, Tel Aviv University

Dr. Daphna Sharfman
Chair Labour Party's Human Rights, Committee

Mr. Oded Eran
Deputy Director General, Ministry of Economic Affairs

Mr. Peter Aran
Ambassador of Israel to Austria

Mr. Doron M. Grossmann
Embassy of Israel in Vienna, First Secretary

Ms. Hannah Peer

Advisers

Mr. Eugenio Selvaggi
Director, Department on Human Rights, Ministry of Justice

Mr. Paolo Ungari
Chairman, Italian Commission on Human Rights

Mr. Fausto Pocar
Member, United Nations Human Rights Committee

Ms. Rita Saulle
Member, Italian Commission on Equal Opportunities

Mr. Luigi Citarella
Secretary-General, Italian Interministerial Committee on Human Rights

Italy

Speeches: Plenary meeting 8

Representatives

H.E. Prof. Giovanni Conso
Minister of Justice, Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr. Paolo Torella di Romagnano
Minister Plenipotentiary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Deputy Head of Delegation

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Daniele Verga
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. Giuseppe Deodato
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations Office at Vienna

Ms. Giovannell Rossi Perotti
Counsellor, Department of Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Jamaica
Speeches: Plenary meeting 15

Representatives

The Hon. Benjamin Clare
Minister of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and
Foreign Trade
H.E. Dr. K.O. Rattray
Solicitor General, Department of the Attorney-General
H.E. Mr. Owen A. Singh
Director, Multilateral Organizations Department,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade
Ms. Vivia Betton
Minister-Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Jamaica to
the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mrs. Brenda Rose Robinson
Jamaican Government

Japan
Speeches: Plenary meetings 12, 20

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Nobuo Matsunaga
Ambassador, Envoy of the Government of Japan
H.E. Mr. Kunisada Kume
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Representative of Japan to the United
Nations Office at Vienna
H.E. Mr. Shunji Maruyama
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Deputy
Permanent Representative of Japan to the United
Nations in New York
Ms. Makiko Sakai
Member of the Commission on the Status of Women

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Tetsuo Ito
Minister, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United
Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Kenji Tanaka
Minister, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United
Nations Office at Vienna

Special Advisers

Mr. Eiichi Isomura
Adviser to the Director-General of the Management
and Coordination Agency
Ms. Ryoko Akamatsu
Member, Committee on the Elimination of
Discrimination against Women, Special Adviser,
Headquarters for the Planning and Promoting of
Policies Relating to Women
Mr. Yoshi Kono
Director, General Affairs Division, Civil Liberties

Bureau, Ministry of Justice
Ms. Chikako Taya
Tokyo District Public Prosecutor, Member of the
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Mr. Tadanori Inomata
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United
Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Yutaka Yoshizawa
Director, Human Rights and Refugee Division, United
Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Advisers

Mr. Jun Yamazaki
Deputy Director, Human Rights and Refugee Division,
United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ms. Chiyoko Teranishi
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Japan to the
United Nations in New York
Mr. Kunio Nakamura
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Japan to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Keiichi Aizawa
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Japan to
the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Naruyoshi Takahashi
Attaché, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United
Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Naohito Takashima
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Japan to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Yoichi Togo
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Japan to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Hiroaki Fujiwara
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Japan to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Masaya Sagawa
Official, Human Rights and Refugee Division, United
Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Jordan
Speeches: Plenary meetings 2, 5, 20

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Al-Sharif Fawaz Sharaf
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Jordan to
the United Nations Office at Geneva, Head of
Delegation

Alternate Representatives

H.E. Mr. Amjad Majali
H.E. Mr. Nabil Talhouni
H.E. Mr. Aoun Khasawneh
Mr. Taher Hikmat
Mrs. Layla Sharaf
Mrs. Majed Khalefeh
Mr. Salim Zubi

Mr. Issa Mudanat
Mrs. Asma Khader
Mr. Hani Dahle
Dr. Isshaq Al Khairy
Dr. Waleed Al Saadi
Mr. Nabil Masarweh
Mr. Abdulmunem Najada
Mr. Samir Rifai
Mr. Adnan Bakheed
Mr. Michel Hamarneh

Kazakhstan
Speeches: Plenary meeting 10

Representatives

Mr. T.S. Suleimenov
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic, of
Kazakhstan, Head of Delegation
Mrs. A.K. Dzaganova
Head of the Committee of Women of the Supreme
Council of Kazakhstan, Member of Parliament
Mr. Ah. A. Tuyakbaev
General Prosecutor
Mr. K.E. Umarov
Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Kenya
Speeches: Plenary meetings 3, 11, 19, 20, 22

Representatives

The Hon. Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, MP
Minister for Foreign Affairs and International
Cooperation, Head of Delegation
The Hon. Sitswillla Amos Wako, MP
Attorney-General, Alternate Head of Delegation

Members

The Hon. William Ole Ntimama, MP
Minister for Local Government
Dr. Sally Jemngietich Kosgei
Permanent Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and
International Cooperation
H.E. Dr. Daniel David Caroli Don Nanjira
Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United
Nations Office at Geneva
H.E. Mr. Vincent John Ogutu-Obare
Ambassador of Kenya to Austria and Germany
Mr. Akich Okola
Chief State Counsel, Attorney-General's Chambers
Mr. Philip Richard Okanda Owade
Head, Legal Division, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
and International Cooperation
Prof. William Robert Ochieng
Principal, Maseno University College
Prof. Jackton Boma Ojwang
University of Nairobi
Mr. Christopher Karumba Mburu
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Kenya to the
United Nations Office at Geneva
Ms. Amina Chawahir Mohamed
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Kenya to the
United Nations Office at Geneva

Kuwait
Speeches: Plenary meeting 5

Representatives

H.E. Abdul Hamid Al-Awadhi
Head of the Department of International Organizations,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Faisal Al-Ghais
Permanent Representative
H.E. Mohamed Al-Sallal
Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United
Nations Office at Geneva
H.E. Farouk Al-Noui
Head of the Legal Department, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs

Alternates

Mr. Ali Al-Saeid
Alternate Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Muteb Al-Mutoteh
Alternate Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Diab Al-Rashidi
Attaché, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Salah Al-Saif
Attaché, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Nasser Al-Nasrallah
Under-Secretary for Legal Affairs/Ministry of Justice
Dr. Mohammad Al-Ansari
Director of International Relations Department,
Ministry of Justice
Dr. Fahad Al-Musairie
Ministry of Interior
Dr. Dalal Al-Zaben
Dr. Latifa Al-Rujaib
Mr. Fozan Al-Fozan
Dr. Ali Khuraibet

Kyrgyzstan
Speeches: Plenary meetings 20, 22

Representative

Mr. Omar Soultanov
Chargé d'Affaires of Kyrgyzstan to Austria, Head of
Delegation

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Speeches: Plenary meeting 7

Représentant

S.E. M. Soubanh Srithirath
Vice-Ministre des affaires étrangères, Chef de la
délégation

Membre

M. Alounkeo Kittikhoun
Directeur du Département des organisations
internationales, Ministère des affaires étrangères

Latvia
Speeches: Plenary meetings 10, 20

Representative

H.E. Mr. Georgs Andrejevs
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation

Alternates

Ms. Sandra Kalniete
Chargé d'Affaires, Permanent Mission of Latvia to the
United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. Andris Kesteris
Chargé d'Affaires, Permanent Mission of Latvia to the
Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,
Vienna

Mr. Ivars Slokenbergs
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Latvia to the United
Nations in New York

Ms. Kaija Gertnere
Desk Officer, Department of International
Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Eriks Grunsteins
Chef de Cabinet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ms. Daiga Krieva
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Latvia to the
Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,
Vienna

Lebanon
Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 10, 22

Représentants

S.E. M. Farès Bouez
Ministre des affaires étrangères, Chef de la délégation

S.E. M. Fawzi Salloukh
Représentant permanent du Liban auprès de l'Office
des Nations Unies à Vienne, Chef adjoint de la
délégation

Membres

M. Ahmad Ajami
Député, Membre du Parlement

S.E. M. Amine El-Khazen
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent du Liban
auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève

S.E. M. Georges Siam
Ambassadeur, Directeur des organisations
internationales, Ministère des affaires étrangères

S.E. M. Youssef Arsanios
Ambassadeur, Conseiller, Directeur du Bureau du
Ministre

M. Fares Eid
Premier secrétaire, Représentant permanent adjoint du
Liban auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne

M. Mohammed Safa

Lesotho
Speeches: Plenary meeting 16

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Kelebhone A. Maope
Minister of Justice and Human Rights, Law and
Constitutional Affairs, Head of Delegation

Mr. Fine L. Maema
Attorney-General, Deputy Head of Delegation

Ms. Pontso R. Lebotsa
Judicial Training Officer, Ministry of Justice and
Human Rights

Ms. Nthati Makhekhe
First Secretary, Permanent Mission, of Lesotho to the
United Nations in New York

Liberia

Representative

H.E. Mr. Sylvester M. Grisby
Ambassador of Liberia to Belgium and Luxembourg,
Head of Delegation

Alternate Representative

Mr. Henry D. Williamson
Charge d'Affaires, Permanent Mission of Liberia to the
United Nations Office at Geneva

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Speeches: Plenary meeting 12

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Omar Mustapha Muntasser
Secretary of the General People's Committee for
Foreign Liaisons, Head of Delegation

Mr. Said A. Hafyana
Representative of the General People's Committee for
Justice and General Security, Deputy Head of
Delegation

Members

Mr. Khalifa Ahmed Bazelia
Director, United Nations and International-
Organizations Department, Foreign Liaisons
Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser
United Nations and International Organizations
Department, Foreign Liaisons
Mr. Abdallah Ahmed Al Karbash
Director, Conventions and Legal Department, Foreign
Liaisons
Mr. Jamaledin Hameida
United Nations and International Organizations
Department, Foreign Liaisons
Mr. Nureddin Said
Conventions and Legal Department, Foreign Liaisons
Mr. Ramadan Monder
Libyan People's Bureau, Vienna
Mr. Khaleed Jameel
Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to
the United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Abdul Razzak Dubri

Liechtenstein
Speeches: Plenary meeting 10

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Markus Büchel
Head of Government - designate Minister of Foreign
Affairs - designate
H.E. Count Mario von Ledebur-Wicheln
Ambassador of Liechtenstein to Austria
H.E. Ambassador Claudia Fritsche
Permanent Representative to the United Nations in
New York
Mr. Christian Wenaweser
Diplomatic Collaborator, Office for Foreign Affairs

Lithuania
Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 20

Representatives

H.E. Povilas Gylys
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation
Ms. Halina Kobeckaitė

Director-General, Department of Nationalities,
Alternate Head of Delegation
Ms. Gema Jurkūnaitė
Member of Parliament, Committee on Human and
Citizen's Rights and Nationalities Affairs
Dr. Kazimieras Bobelis
Member of Parliament, Chairman of the Committee on
Foreign Affairs
Mr. Rytis Paulauskas
Acting Head, Division of International Organizations,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ms. Ginte Damusytė
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Lithuania to the
United Nations in New York
Mr. Gintaras Steponavicius
First Secretary, Division of European Security and
Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ms. Dalia Kraulytė
First Secretary, Division of International
Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Luxembourg
Speeches: Plenary meeting 9

Représentants

M. Georges Wohlfart
Secrétaire d'Etat aux affaires étrangères, au commerce
extérieur et à la Coopération, Chef de délégation
M. Jacques Reuter
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent auprès de
l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne, Chef de
délégation adjoint

Délégués

M. Jean Feyder
Ambassadeur, Directeur politique au Ministère des
affaires étrangères
M. Paul Duhr
Représentant permanent adjoint auprès de l'Office des
Nations Unies à Genève
M. Gérard Philipps
Secrétaire de Légation, premier en rang
M. Carlo Krieger
Secrétaire de Légation
M. Stan Myck
Secrétaire de Légation

Secrétaire

Mlle Pia Lanners
Secrétaire

Madagascar
Speeches: Plenary meeting 14

Représentants

S.E. M. Césaire Rabenoro
Ministre des affaires étrangères, Chef de délégation
M. Norbert Ratsirahonana
Président de la Haute Cour constitutionnelle, Chef
adjoint de la délégation

Membres

M. Jean de Dieu Rakotozafy
Directeur des relations multilatérales, Ministère des
affaires étrangères
Mme Léa Raholinirina
Chef de service des relations multilatérales, Ministère
des affaires étrangères
M. Jacques Solo Rason
Conseiller, Mission permanente de Madagascar auprès
de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève

Malawi
Speeches: Plenary meetings 16, 20, 22

Representatives

The Hon. L.J. Chimango, MP
Minister of Finance, Head of Delegation
H.E. Mr. R.N.L. Nkomba
Ambassador of Malawi to Germany, Deputy Head of
Delegation
Mr. N.M. Mwaungulu
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Malawi to
the United Nations in New York, Deputy Head of
Delegation

Members

Mr. A.L. Maluza
Ms. C.E. Sinoya
Mr. E.D. Saiwa

Malaysia
Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 12

Representative

The Hon. Datuk Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation

Alternates

H.E. Dato' Musa Hitam
Representative of Malaysia to the Commission on
Human Rights

H.E. Dato' M.M. Sathiah
Ambassador, Deputy Secretary General II, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
H.E. Harun Siraj
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Malaysia to
the United Nations Office at Geneva
H.E. Dato' Tan Koon San
Ambassador of Malaysia to Austria

Advisers

Mr. Mohd Redzuan Kushairi
Deputy Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the
United Nations in New York
Ms. Melanie Leong Sook Lei
Under-Secretary, International Organizations Division,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. A. Ganapathy
Deputy Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the
United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Abdullah Haji Satar
Under-Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs
Ms. Christina Lee
Senior Federal Council, Attorney-General's Chambers
Mr. Md. Hussin Nayan
Minister-Counsellor, Embassy of Malaysia in Vienna
Mr. Mohd Zulkephli Mohd Noor
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the
United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Mohamed Tajuddeen Abdul Wahab
Senior Private Secretary to the Foreign Minister of
Malaysia
Mr. Ahmad Bin Asmawi
Mr. Ravi Chandran Pauliah
Secretary

Maldives
Speeches: Plenary meeting 9

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Fathulla Jameel
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation
Mr. Abdulla Shahid
Deputy-Director, International Affairs, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

Mali
Speeches: Plenary meeting 16

Représentants

M. Mahamadou Diarra
Ministre des droits de l'homme et des relations avec les
institutions
M. Amadou Tidiani Dia
Chargé d'affaires a.i., Bonn

M. Abdramane Toure
Directeur de Cabinet du Ministère des droits de
l'homme et des relations avec les institutions

M. Mamadou Lamine Traore
Président de la Commission des lois de l'Assemblée
nationale

M. Abdoul Kader Dicko
Conseiller technique au Ministère des droits de
l'homme et des relations avec les institutions

M. Amadou Ndiaye
Conseiller technique au Ministère des affaires
étrangères, des Maliens de l'extérieur et de l'intégration
africaine

Mme M'Bam Diarra
Présidente de l'A.M.D.H.

Mme Soumare Aïssata Diallo
Présidente de la Coordination des associations et
organisations non gouvernementales féminines

Mme Traore Afoussatou Thiero

Mme Diallo Sohayata Maiga

Mme Fatoumata Siré Diakite

Mme Oumou Deme

Malta

Speeches: Plenary meeting 10

Representatives

Hon. Dr. Joseph Fenech M.P.
Minister of Justice, Head of Delegation

H.E. Dr. Joseph Cassar
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Malta to
the United Nations Office at Geneva, Alternate Head of
Delegation

Adviser

Dr. Anthony Borg Barthet
Attorney-General

Members

Dr. Lawrence Quintano
Senior Counsel for the Republic

Mr. Victor Pace
First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Pio Dalli
Personal Assistant to the Minister

Marshall Islands

Speeches: Plenary meetings 14, 20

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Carl L. Heine
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the
Marshall Islands to the United Nations in New York,
Head of Delegation
Mr. Lance E. Laack

Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Marshall Islands
to the United Nations in New York

Mauritania

Speeches: Plenary meeting 2

Représentants

S.E. M. Sidi Mohamed Ould Boubacar
Premier Ministre

M. Sow Abou Demba
Ministre de la justice

M. Mohamed Ould Maaouya
Directeur de Cabinet du Premier Ministre

M. Sidney Sokhona
Conseiller à la Présidence de la République

M. Diallo Mamadou Bathia
Conseiller du Premier Ministre

M. Abdesselam Ould Ahmed
Conseiller du Premier Ministre

M. Melainine Ould Mokhtar Nech
Directeur des organisations internationales, Ministère
des affaires étrangères et de la coopération

M. Mohamedou Ould Mohamed Mahmoud
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent de la
Mauritanie auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies
à New York

M. Diagana Youssouf
Ambassadeur de la Mauritanie en Autriche

Membres

M. Mohamed El Hassen Ould Lebatt
Recteur de l'Université de Nouakchott

M. Sidi Ould Samba
Conseiller à la Cour des comptes

M. Mohamed Saleck Ould Mohamed Lemine
Conseiller à la Mission permanente de la Mauritanie
auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies à New
York

M. Mohamed Lemine Chah
Attaché, Chargé du bureau de presse du Premier
Ministre

M. Moulaye Mohamed Ould Moulaye
Direction du Protocole d'Etat

Lt. Zein Odd Soueidatt
Aide de camp du Premier Ministre

M. Mohamed Lemine Ould Adahi
Attaché au Premier Ministère

Mauritius

Speeches: Plenary meeting 16

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Paul Raymond Bérenger
Minister of External Affairs

H.E. Mr. Dhurma Gian Nath
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Mauritius to

the United Nations Office at Geneva
H.E. Mr. Vijay Sing Makhan
Ambassador of Mauritius to the Organization of
African Unity
Mr. Gireesh Kumar M. Padya
First Secretary, Permanent Representative of Mauritius
to the United Nations Office at Geneva

Mexico
Speeches: Plenary meetings 2, 11, 20

Representantes

S.E. Sr. Fernando Solana
Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores, Jefe de la
Delegación
S.E. Andrés Rozental
Embajador, Subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores,
Jefe-alterno de la Delegación

Representantes suplentes

S.E. Claude Heller
Embajador, Representante Permanente de México ante
la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena
S.E. Miguel Angel González Félix
Embajador, Coordinador de Derechos Humanos y
Narcotráfico, Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores

Delegados

Sr. Luis Alfonso de Alba
Director de Naciones Unidas, Secretaria de Relaciones
Exteriores
Sra. Eréndira Paz Campos
Consejera, Misión Permanente de México ante la
Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra
Sra. Yanerit Morgan
Secretario, Misión Permanente de México ante las
Naciones Unidas Nueva York
Sr. Julián Ventura
Secretario, Misión Permanente de México ante la
Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena

Asesares

Sr. Guillermo Espinosa Velasco
Director del Instituto Nacional Indigenista
Sr. Arturo López Pérez
Director de Procuración de Justicia del Instituto
Nacional Indigenista
Sr. Héctor Manuel Ezeta
Coordinador de Asesores del Secretario de Relaciones
Exteriores

Micronesia (Federated States of)
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Representatives

H.E. Mr. Jacob Nena
Vice-President of Micronesia, Head of Delegation

Delegates

The Hon. Yosiwo P. George
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of
Micronesia, Permanent Representative to the United
Nations in New York
The Hon. Leo A. Falcam
Senator
Mr. Mathias Maradol
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Micronesia to
the United Nations in New York
Ms. Eileen Goodwin
UNICEF Project Advisor, Department of Health
Services

Monaco
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Représentants

S.E M. Jacques Dupont
Ministre d'Etat, Directeur des relations extérieures,
Chef de la délégation
M. Jacques Boisson
Ministre-Conseiller
Mme Isabelle Hild
Consul Général de Monaco à Vienne

Mongolia
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Representatives

H.E. Mr. N. Luvsanjav
Minister for Justice, Head of the Delegation
Mr. A. Enhjav
Head of the Department, Ministry of Justice
Mr. B. Erdene Bulgan
Officer, International Organizations Department,
Ministry of External Relations

Morocco
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Représentants

S.E. M. Allal Si Nacer
Ministre des affaires culturelles

S.E. M. Mohamed El Habib Fassi Fihri
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent auprès de
l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne

S.E. Mme Halima Embarek Warzazi
Ambassadeur, Directeur des organisations
internationales au Ministère des affaires étrangères et
de la coopération

S.E. M. Ghali Benhima
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent du Maroc
auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève

M. Omar Doumou
Directeur des affaires criminelles et des grâces

M. Mohamed Oucharif
Chef de Division, Direction des affaires criminelles et
des grâces

M. Mohammed Belhaj
Administrateur au Ministère de l'intérieur et de
l'information

M. Lekbir Kherrati
Administrateur du Ministère de l'intérieur et de
l'information

Mme Aicha Kabbaj
Ministre plénipotentiaire, MECAEC

Membres

M. Mohamed Laghmari
Conseiller, Mission permanente du Maroc -auprès de
L'Office des Nations Unies à Genève

Mme Yamina Bennani
Conseiller, Mission permanente du Maroc auprès de
l'Organisation des Nations Unies à New York

M. Mohamed Rida El Fassi
Conseiller, Mission permanente du Maroc auprès de
l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne

Secrétaires

M. Mohamed Benkaddour
Secrétaire des affaires étrangères, MECAEC

M. Mohamed Ait Hmid
Secrétaire, Mission permanente du Maroc auprès de
l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne

M. Abdallah Zegrani
Secrétaire, Mission permanente du Maroc auprès de
l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne

M. Ahmed El Ghernougui
Secrétaire, Mission permanente du Maroc auprès de
l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne

M. Mohamed Arrouchi
Secrétaire, Mission permanente du Maroc auprès de
l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne

M. Mustapha Alami
Attaché, Mission permanente du Maroc auprès de
l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne

M. Driss Lemsagued
Conseiller des affaires étrangères, Ambassade du
Maroc à Bonn

M. Mostafa Mouahhidi
Attaché, Ambassade du Maroc à Bonn

Mme Zouhour Alaoui
Cabinet du Ministre de la culture

M. Lahcen Laoufi

M. Brahim Sebbata

Mozambique
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Représentants

S.E. M. Pascoal Mocumbi
Ministre des affaires étrangères

S.E. M. Maurade Isaac Miguigy Murargy
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent du
Mozambique auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à
Genève

S.E. Mme Frances Victoria Velho Rodrigues
Ambassadeur, Représentant du Mozambique auprès
des Communautés Européennes

Représentants suppléants

Dr Abdul Carimo Mahomed Issa'
Conseiller juridique du Ministre de la justice

Membres

Dr Angela Maria Rego Melo
Conseiller juridique du Ministère de la justice

M. Juvenal Monjane
Deuxième Secrétaire, Ministère des affaires étrangères

M. António Macheve
Troisième Secrétaire, Ministère des affaires étrangères

Mme Albertina Mabuianga
Secrétaire de S.E. le Ministre des affaires étrangères

Myanmar
Speeches: Plenary meetings 10, 20

Representatives

H.E.U Ohn Gyaw
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation

Members

H.E. U Tin Kyaw Hlaing
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Myanmar to
the United Nations Office at Geneva

H.E. U Pe Thein Tin
Ambassador of Myanmar to Pakistan

U Win Mra
Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

U Nyi Nyi Than
Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

U Kyaw Tint Swe

Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Daw Yin Yin Myint

First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Myanmar to the
United Nations Office at Geneva

Capt. Min Thein

Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Daw Moe Thu Zar

Staff Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Secretary

U Aung Htoo

Second Secretary, Embassy of Myanmar in Bonn

Namibia
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Representatives

H.E. Dr. Sam Nujoma
President of the Republic
H.E. Dr. Ngarikutuke Tjiriange
Minister of Justice
The Hon. Dr. Iyambo Indongo
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Health and Social Services
The Hon. Ms. Anna Frank
DTA (Official Opposition)
The Hon. Mr. Andrew Matjila
DTA (Official Opposition)
H.E. Dr. Tunguru Huaraka
Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations in New York
H.E. Ms. Nora Schimming-Chase
Ambassador of Namibia to the Federal Republic of Germany
Mr. Fanuel Kozonguizi
Ombudsman
Mr. Eddie Amkongo
Permanent Secretary, State House
Mr. Martin Andjaba
Chief of Protocol
Mr. H. Pupkewitz
Chairman and Managing Director, Pupkewitz Group Companies
Mrs. Nashilongo Shivute
Director, Department of Women's Affairs
Mr. R. Kaakunga
Coordinator, Office of the Law Faculty, University of Namibia
Mr. A.W. Gorbett
Director, Legal Assistance Centre
Ms. H. de Wet
Foreign Relation Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Peter L. Peter
Special Assistant to the President

Nepal
Speeches: Plenary meetings 13, 20

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Girija Prasad Koirala
Prime Minister, Head of Delegation
The Hon. Sher Bahadur Deupa
Minister for Home Affairs
The Hon. Mahesh Acharya
Minister of State for Finance
The Hon. Arjun Narsingh K.C.
Member of Parliament
The Hon. Taranath Ranabhat

Member of Parliament
The Hon. Devi Prasad Ojha
Member of Parliament

Alternate Representatives

H.E. Dr. Jayaraj Acharya
Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations in New York
Mr. Gopal Prasad Sharma
Ambassador of Nepal to Austria
Mr. Yadav Kant Silwal
Foreign Secretary
Mr. Murari Raj Sharma
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Hari Sharma
Assistant to the Prime Minister
Mr. Indra Bahadur Singh
Acting Chief of Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Banmali Prasad Lacoul
Chargé d'Affaires, Permanent Mission of Nepal to the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Gyan Chandra Acharya
Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Adviser

Mr. Rishikesh Shah

Netherlands
Speeches: Plenary meeting 4

Representatives

H.E. Mr. P.H. Kooijmans
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation
Mr. C. Flinterman
Deputy Head of Delegation
Mr. P.P. van Wulfften Palthe
Head of the Legal and Social Affairs Division,
International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Alternate Representatives

Ms. A.L. de Bode-Olton
Office of Foreign Relations, Netherlands Antilles
Ms. J. Swiebel
International Coordinator, Directorate for Coordination of Emancipation Policies, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment
Mr. L.L. Stokvis
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. B.C.A.F. van der Heijden
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations in New York

Advisers

- Mr. Th.R.G. van Banning
Deputy Human Rights Coordinator, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
- Ms. G. Wolters
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Netherlands
to the United Nations Office at Geneva
- Ms. M. Haimé
Division for Constitutional Affairs and Legislation,
Ministry of Home Affairs
- Mr. P.M. van Donkersgoed
Legal and Social Affairs Division, International
Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Mr. K.M. Davidse
Legal and Social Affairs Division, International
Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Special Advisers

- Mr. C.H.A. Plug
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
- Ms. E.K. Wessel-Tuinstra
Member of Parliament
- Mr. J.D. Blaauw
Member of Parliament
- Mr. J.F. Huibers
Member of Parliament
- Mr. G. Valk
Member of Parliament
- Ms. C. Boerefijn
Non-governmental organization member of the
Delegation
- Ms. L. van Wesemael
Non-governmental organization member of the
Delegation
- Mr. R.H. Hiensch
Spokesperson of the Minister for Foreign Affairs
- Mr. H.J. Regeur
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to
the United Nations Office at Vienna
- Mr. T.D.J. Oostenbrink
Secretary of the Advisory Council on Human Rights
and Foreign Policy
- Mr. R.S. van Ees
Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Netherlands
to the United Nations Office at Vienna

Secretary

- Ms. S.A. Jawalapersad-Biharie

New Zealand

Speeches: Plenary meetings 6, 11, 20

Representatives

- H.E. Ms. Jenny Shipley
Minister of Social Welfare, Head of Delegation
- H.E. Ms. Caroline Forsyth
Head, Human Rights Unit, Ministry of External
Relations and Trade, Alternate Head of Delegation

Members

- Dame Mira Szaszy
Nominée of Minita Mo Nga Take Maori, Minister of
Maori Affairs
- Mr. Allan Cook
Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
- Ms. Jane Coombs
Human Rights United, Ministry of External Relations
and Trade
- Ms. Clare Fearnley
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of New Zealand
to the United Nations Office at Geneva
- Mr. Patrick Rata
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of New Zealand
to the United Nations in New York

Advisers

- Ms. Margaret Mulgan
Human Rights Commissioner, Office of the New
Zealand Human Rights Commission
- Mr. Peter Hoskings
Proceedings Commissioner, Office of the New Zealand
Human Rights Commission

Nicaragua

Speeches: Plenary meetings 10, 20

Representantes

- S.E. Dr. José Pallais
Viceministro de Relaciones Exteriores
- Dr. Edmundo Castillo Salazar
Secretario General del Ministerio de Relaciones
Exteriores
- Dra. Cecile Saborío
Directora General de Organismos Internacionales
- Dr. Alvaro Sevilla
Representante Permanente de Nicaragua ante la
Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra
- Dr. Mario Castellón
Asesor del Ministerio
- Dr. Norman Miranda
Misión Permanente de Nicaragua ante la Oficina de las
Naciones Unidas en Ginebra

Dra. Francis Blandón
Subprocuradora
S.E. Dr. Xavier Argüello Hurtado
Embajador, Representante Permanente de Nicaragua
ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena
Sra. Sonia Roa
Representante Permanente Alterno de Nicaragua ante
la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena
Sr. Arturo Fernando Nejjias Fuentes
Misión Permanente de Nicaragua ante la Oficina de las
Naciones Unidas en Viena

Niger
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Représantants

S.E. M. Abdoukarimou Seini
Secrétaire d'Etat auprès du Ministre des affaires
étrangères et de la coopération, Chargée de la
coopération, Chef de la délégation
Mme Salifou Fatimata
Procureur general de la République près la Cour d'appel
M. Abdou Adamou
Direction des affaires juridiques et consulaires,
Ministère des affaires étrangères et de la coopération

Nigeria
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Representative

H.E. Chief M.T. Mbu
Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation

Members

H.E. Mr. Olu Adeniji
Ambassador, Director-General, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs
H.E. Mr. J.S. Attah
Ambassador of Nigeria to Italy
Mr. B. Usman
Director-General, Office of the President
H.E. M.O. Ononaiye
Ambassador, Deputy Director-General, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
H.E. Mr. Olusegun Apata
Ambassador, Assistant Director-General, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
H.E. Mr. S.A. Adekanye
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United
Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. A.B. Rimdap
Minister, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United
Nations Office at Geneva, Member
Dr. Umezulike

Special Assistant to the Attorney-General, Member
Ms. Ade John
Director, Ministry of Justice, Member
Ms. Williams Dawodu E.O.
Principal Legal officer, Ministry of Justice, Member
Mr. Okun Ayodeji
Deputy Assistant Director-General, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
Mr. M.U. Offor
Deputy Assistant Director-General, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
Mr. C.A. Anigbo
Deputy Assistant Director-General, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
Mr. U. Gwam
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the
United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. H. Sulaiman
First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ms. R.O. Ogunleye
Minister, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United
Nations in New York
Ms. Stella Omiyi
Director, Ministry of Justice
Mr. I. Omuso
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. M.O. Akinwunmi
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
Ms. J. Eze
Personal Assistant to the Secretary, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs

Norway
Speeches: Plenary meetings 4, 11, 20

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Johan Jørgen Holst
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Asbjørn Mathisen
Assistant Secretary to the Minister of Development
Cooperation
Mr. Jan Egeland
Assistant Secretary of State
Mr. Tom Vraalsen
Special Adviser
Mr. Haakon Hjelde
Ambassador, Special Adviser
Ms. Ragne Birte Lund
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Norway to the
United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Petter Wille
Head of Office
Mr. Asbjørn Lovbræck
Counsellor

Mr. Nils Vogt
Counsellor
Ms. Cathrine Martens
Senior Executive Officer
Mr. Terje Nervik
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Norway to the
United Nations at New York
Ms. Audhild Nydal Enger
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Norway to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
Ms. Mona Juul
Junior Executive Officer

Observers

Ms. Oddrun Pettersen
Member of Parliament
Ms. Ragnhild Barland
Member of Parliament
Mr. Jan Petersen
Member of Parliament
Mr. John Alvheim
Member of Parliament
Ms. Siri Frost Sterri
Member of Parliament
Mr. Lars Gunnar Lie
Member of Parliament
Ms. Lisbeth Holand
Member of Parliament
Ms. Ragnhild Queseth Haarstad
Member of Parliament
Mr. Alf Nystad
Member of the Sami Parliament
Mr. Bjørn Engesland
Secretary, Norwegian Institute for Human Rights
Mr. Odd Enge
Special Counsellor, Norwegian Red Cross
Ms. Guri Rusten
Secretary-General, The Norwegian Helsinki
Committee
Mr. Svein Erik Odden
Secretary-General, United Nations Association of
Norway
Mr. Gunnar Martin Karlsen
Alternate to Mr. Engesland, Norwegian Institute for
Human Rights
Ms. Sissel H. Føyn
Alternate to Ms. Rusten, The Norwegian Helsinki
Committee

Secretary

Ms. Ellen Kirkerud

Oman
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Representatives

H.E. Dr. Al Yaqdhan Talib Al Hinai
Under-Secretary for Commerce, Ministry of
Commerce and Industry, Head of Delegation
H.E. Mr. Nazar Mohammed Ali Al Shaikh
Ambassador, Chief, Department of International
Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs
H.E. Mr. Mohammed Yousuf Al-Zaarafi
Ambassador of Oman to Austria

Advisers

Mr. All Ghazanfar Al-Ajmi
Director, Office of Human Rights, Department of
International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry
of Foreign Affairs
Shaikh Zaher Abdullah Al-Abri
Director-General for shari'a courts, Ministry of Justice
Mr. Saud Mohammed Hamad Al-Tamami
Director, Department for Higher Studies and Training
Follow-Up, Ministry of education
Mr. Ibrahim Mohammed Shareef Al-Farsi
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Oman to the
United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Abdullah Hamed Saif Al-Riyami
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Oman to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Jamal Al-Yahmadi
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Oman to the
United Nations Office at Vienna

Pakistan

Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 6, 7, 19, 20

Begum Nusrat Bhutto
Member, National Assembly, Head of Delegation
H.E. Mr. Agha Shahi
Former Foreign Minister, Alternate Head of Delegation
H.E. Mr. Ahmad Kamal
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Alternate Head of Delegation
Raja Zafarul Haq
Member of the Senate
Mr. Khalil-ur-Rehman
Member of the Senate and Chairman Senate Committee on Human Rights
H.E. Mr. S.T. Joshua
Ambassador of Pakistan to Austria
H.E. Mr. Rafat Mahdi
Ambassador of Pakistan to Belgium
Mr. Shafqai Kakakhel
Director-General, Ministry of Foreign. Affairs
Mr. Shaukat Umer
Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Shahid Kamal
Joint Secretary, Secretariat of the Prime Minister
Ms. Fauzia Abbas
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. M. Abdul Mateen Khan
Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ms. Tasnim Aslam
Section Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. M. Bilal
Member, Pakistan Bar Council
Mr. Farman Ullah
Second Secretary, Embassy of Pakistan in Vienna
Mr. Jawad A. Hashimi
Attaché, Embassy of Pakistan in Vienna
Mr. Arif Nizami
Editor in Chief, The Nation
Ms. Nasim Zehra

Panama

Speeches: Plenary meetings 16, 20

Representante

S.E. Dr. Julio E. Linares
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Jefe de la Delegación

Delegados

S.E. Sr. Enrique de Obarrio
Embajador, Representante Permanente de Panamá ante la Organización de los Estados Americanos

S.E. Sr. Antonio de Roux
Embajador en Misión Especial
Sra. Diana Chávez Centeno
Consejera, Misión Permanente de Panamá ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena
Sr. Janio Iván Tuñón
Director del Departamento de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Papua New Guinea
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Representatives

H.E. Mr. Philemon Embel, MP
Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Head of Delegation
H.E. Mr. Michael Ogio, MP
Minister of State for Bougainville Affairs, Alternate Head of Delegation
H.E. Mr. Charles Lepani, OBE
Ambassador of Papua New Guinea to the European Communities and Belgium, Deputy Head of Delegation

Delegates

Mr. David Anggo
Department of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Chris Siriosi
Office of the Minister for Bougainville Affairs
Mr. Paul Masta
Department of the Prime Minister and the National Executive Council
Miss Sabina Fuluvi
Department of Religion, Home Affairs and Youth
The Hon. Vincent Auali, MP
Mr. Henzy Yakham

Advisers

Mr. Thomas Ennison
Department of the Attorney-General
Mr. Fred Tomo
Ministry of the Attorney-General

Paraguay

Speeches: Plenary meetings 16, 20

Representantes

S.E. Sr. Carlos Ramón Peyrat Ortiz
Embajador del Paraguay en Austria, Jefe de la Delegación
Dr. Eric Salum Pires
Director General de Derechos Humanos

Sra. Antonia Núñez de López
Diputada Nacional, Miembro de la Comisión de
Derechos Humanos
Sra. María Cristina Acosta Alvarez
Delegada alterna

Peru

Speeches: Plenary meetings 3, 20

Miembros

Dr. Fernando Vega Santa Gadea
Ministro de Justicia, Jefe de la Delegación
General Div. EP. Juan Briones Dávila
Ministro del Interior
S.E. Sr. Igor Velázquez
Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario del Perú
en Austria
S.E. Sr. José Urrutia Ceruti
Embajador, Representante Permanente del Perú ante la
Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra
S.E. Sr. Gilbert Chauny
Embajador, Director General de Asuntos Especiales
Sr. Alberto Salas Barahona
Ministro Consejero, Misión Permanente del Perú ante
la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena
Sr. Antonio García Revilla
Consejero, Misión permanente del Perú ante la Oficina
de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra
Sr. David Málaga
Primer Secretario, Encargado de la Dirección de
Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Relaciones
Exteriores
Sr. José Antonio García Torres
Primer Secretario, Misión Permanente del Permanente
la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena
Sr. Sergio Avila Traverso
Tercer Secretario, Misión Permanente del Perú ante la
Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena
Sr. Peter Camino
Tercer Secretario
Dra. Victoria Paredes Sánchez
Presidenta, Sociedad de Beneficencia de Lima
Metropolitana

Philippines

Speeches: Plenary meetings 6, 20, 22

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Roberto R. Romulo
Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation
The Hon. Rodolfo C. Severino, Jr.
Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla
Ambassador of the Philippines to Austria and
Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office
at Vienna

The Hon. Nelson D. Lavina
Assistant Secretary for United Nations and other
International Organisations, Department of Foreign
Affairs
H.E. Ms. Lilia R. Bautista
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the
Philippines to the United Nations Office at Geneva
H.E. Mr. Hector K. Villarroel
Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative of the
Philippines to the United Nations Office at Geneva

Alternate Representatives

The Hon. Raul S. Roco
Senator of the Republic of the Philippines
Ms. Linglingay F. Lancanlale
Minister-Counsellor, Embassy of the Philippines in
Vienna
Mrs. Victoria S. Bataclan
Counsellor, Embassy, of the Philippines in Vienna
Mrs. Aurora Javate de-Dios
Commissioner, National Commission on the Role of
Women
Ms. Cecilia B. Rebong
Director, Office of United Nations and Other
International Organizations, Department of Foreign
Affairs
Mr. Noel M. Servigon
Third Secretary, Embassy of the Philippines in Vienna
Miss María Lumen B. Isleta
Third Secretary, Embassy of the Philippines in Vienna

Advisers

Mrs. Carolina A. Constantino
Attaché, Embassy of, the Philippines in Vienna
Mrs. Faith P. Bautista
Attaché, Embassy of the Philippines in Vienna

Observers

Mr. Sedfrey A. Ordonez
Chairman, Philippine Commission on Human Rights
Mr. Narciso C. Monteiro
Commissioner, Philippine Commission on Human
Rights
Mr. Hesiquio R. Mallillin
Commissioner, Philippine Commission on Human
Rights

Poland

Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 20, 22

Representative

H.E. Prof. Krzysztof Skubiszewski
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation (14-
15 June)

Alternates

H.E. Dr. Jerzy M. Nowak
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Representative of Poland to the United
Nations Office at Vienna, Head of Delegation (16-25
June)
Dr. Janusz Stanczyk
Director, Department for Legal Affairs and Treaties
Dr. Zdzislaw Kedzia
Counsellor-Minister, Permanent Mission of Poland to
the United Nations Office at Geneva

Advisers

Mr. José Manuel Santos Braga
Mr. João Silva Leitão
Mr. José Júlio Pereira Gomes
Mr. João Maria Cabral
Mr. José Manuel Correia Pinto
Mr. Rui Fernando Sucena do Carmo
Ms. Marta Santos Pais
Ms. Regina Tavares da Silva
Ms. Leonor Ribeiro da Silva

Members

Mr. Andrzej Jankowski
Deputy Director of the Cabinet of the Minister for
Foreign Affairs
Prof. Piotr Daranowski
University of Łódź
Mr. Ireneusz Matela
Counsellor, Alternate Permanent Representative of
Poland to the United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Jacek Tyszko
Consultant in the United Nations System Department,
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Mr. Andrzej Krauze
Assistant to the Permanent Representative of Poland to
the United Nations Office at Vienna
Ms. Danuta Kozłowska
Senior Legal Expert, Bureau of Legal Affairs, Office of
the President

Portugal

Speeches: Plenary meetings 7, 8

Representative

H.E. Mr. José Manuel Durão Barroso
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Alternate Representatives

H.E. Mr. Gonçalo de Santa Clara Gomes
Ambassador
Mr. Alvaro Mendonça e Moura

Qatar

Speeches: Plenary meeting 10

H.E. Sheikh Hamad Bin Jasim Bin Jabr Al-Thani

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation

H.E. Sheikh Meshaal Bin Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani

Expert, Office of the Minister

H.E. Mr. Jasim Yousouf Jamal

Ambassador of Qatar to Austria, Deputy Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr. Ali Hussein Al-Muftah

Director, Political Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

H.E. Mr. Mohamad N. Al-Naser

Director, Office of the Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

H.E. Mr. Ali Abdul Aziz Al-Kuwari

Director, Department of International Organizations, Conferences and Treaties, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

H.E. Sheikh Jasim Bin Naser Al-Thani

Minister Plenipotentiary, Office of the Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Abdul Rahman Al-Muftah

Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Qatar in Vienna

Mr. Abbass Al-Mullah

Minister Plenipotentiary, Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Abdul Aziz Al-Fuhaid

Counsellor, Protocol Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Reyad Al-Ansari

Counsellor, Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Saad Nasser Al-Homidi

Counsellor, Embassy of Qatar in Vienna

Dr. Fawaz Hachem

Adviser, Embassy of Qatar in Vienna

Republic of Korea
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Representative

H.E. Mr. Han Sung-Joo
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Alternate Representatives

H.E. Mr. Lee See-Young
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Vienna

H.E. Mr. Ho Seung
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to
the United Nations Office at Geneva

H.E. Mr. Shin Doo Byong
Ambassador for International Human Rights Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Keum Jung Ho
Director General, International Organizations. Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Cho Chang Beom
Minister, Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Vienna

Mr. Moon Bong Joo
Counsellor, Permanent Mission, of the Republic of
Korea to the United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. Ahn Jae Young
Director, Human Rights Division, Ministry of Justice

Mr. Kim Eui Ki
Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Korea in
Vienna

Mr. Kim Chong Hoon
Deputy Director, United Nations Division II, Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Chung Ki Yong
Prosecutor, Human Rights Division, Ministry of Justice

Mr. Cho Hyun Dong
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic
of Korea to the United Nations Office at Geneva

Advisers

The Hon. Chung Sang Chun
Member of the National Assembly

The Hon. Kang Soo Lim
Member of the National Assembly

Republic of Moldova
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Representatives

Mr. Ion Botnaru
First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of
Delegation

Mr. Vlad Darie
Adviser to the President of Moldova

Members

Ms. Eugenia Chistruga
Head, Legal Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Victor Moraru
Head, United Nations Department, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs

Romania
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Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of
Delegation

H.E. Mr. Romulus Neagu
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Romania to
the United Nations Office at Geneva, Deputy Head of
Delegation

H.E. Mr. Traian Chebeleu
Ambassador, Adviser to the President

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Mr. Florin Vasilescu
Judge at the Constitutional Court

Mr. Pavel Tavala
Senator, Chairman of the- Senate Committee on
Human Rights

Mr. Mircea Ciumara
Deputy

Mr. Wolfgang Eberhard Wittstock
Deputy, Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies,
Committee on Human Rights

Mr. Alexandru Farcas
Director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Mihai Rosianu
Minister-Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Romania
to the United Nations Office at Vienna

Mr. Mihnea Motoc
Attaché, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ms. Irina Moroianu Slatescu
Deputy Director, Romanian Institute for Human Rights

Mrs. Carmen Seuleanu
Director, Romanian Academy, Centre for Inter-Ethnic
Studies, Expert

Mr. Gheorghe Aradavoai
Expert, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Liviu Dimache
Expert, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Dumitru Iliescu
Expert, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Mihaita Durdun
Expert, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Cornel Gheorghias
Expert, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Gheorghe Dinescu
Expert, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Mihai Cornel
Expert, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Experts

Mr. Marin Carciumaru
Chargé d'Affaires, Embassy of Romania in Vienna
Mr. Ion Porojan
Minister-Counsellor, Chargé d'Affaires, Permanent
Mission of Romania to the United Nations Office at
Vienna
Mr. Andrei Sanda
First Secretary, Embassy of Romania in Vienna
Mr. Gheorghe Truscanu
First Secretary, Embassy of Romania in Vienna
Mr. Dumitru Marius Hancu
First Secretary, Embassy of Romania in Vienna

Russian Federation

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Representatives

H.E. Mr. A.V. Kozirev
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation
Mr. A.L. Adamischin
First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Deputy
Head of Delegation
Mr. S.A. Kovalev
Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, of the
Russian Federation, Chairman of the Committee of the
Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on Human
Rights, Deputy Head of the Delegation

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Mr. A.V. Korljakov
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Rwanda

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M. Prosper Mugiraneza
Ministre de la fonction publique, Chef de la délégation
S.E. M. Augustin Karamage
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent du Rwanda
auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève
M. Ildephonse Habiyakare
Chef de Division au Ministère des affaires étrangères et
de la coopération

Membre

M. Bonaventure Mbarushimana
Procureur général près la Cour de cassation

San Marino

Representative

Mr. Helmut Petsch
Permanent Representative of San Marino to the United Nations Office at Geneva

Sao Tome and Principe
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S.E. Mme Albertino H. Sequeira Bragança
Ministre des affaires étrangères
S.E. M. Olegário Pires Tiny
Ministre de la justice, travail, administration publique
Dr. Pascoal Daio
Juge, Conseiller au Suprême tribunal de justice

Saudi Arabia
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Representatives

H.R.H. Prince Saud Al-Faisal
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation
H.E. Abdullah Bin Mohammad Bin Ibrahim Al-Sheikh
Minister of Justice
H.E. Dr. Abdullah Bin Abdul-Mohsen Al-Turki
Director of the Imam Mohammad Bin Saud Islamic University
H.E. Essa Al-Nowaiser
Ambassador of Saudi Arabia to Austria and Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Vienna
H.E. Jaafar Mustafa Al-Laqani
Acting Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations in New York
H.E. Mohammad Maamoun Kurdi
Head, Economic and Cultural Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Dr. Nizar Obaid Madani
Head, Western Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Hamad Bin Mohammad Al-Faris
Director-General of the Minister's Bureau
Dr. Khaled Al-Gindan
Director, Department of Political Analysis, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Hisham Al-Marzuky
Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Foreign Minister
Mr. Mohammad Ahmad Taib
Counsellor, Western Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
H.H. Prince Mansour Bin Khaled Bin Farhan Al-Saud
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations in New York

Mr. Kassem Al-Hejin
Counsellor, Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Vienna
Mr. Fahad Al-Zeid
First Secretary, Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Vienna
Mr. Ibrahim Al-Taifi
First Secretary, Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Vienna
H.R.H. Prince Khalid Bin Saud Al-Faisal
Mr. Nasir Mohammad Al-Resheidan
Mr. Wahib Al-Sahly
Mr. Walid Bin Omar Al-Husaini
Mr. Gamal Al-Din Mahmoud
Mr. Abdullah Al-Hussain
Cultural Attaché, Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Vienna

Senegal
Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 10

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S.E. M. Moustapha Niasse
Ministre d'Etat, Ministre des affaires étrangères et des sénégalais de l'étranger
S.E. M. Alioune Sene
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent du Sénégal auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève
S.E. M. Moussa Touré
Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire du Sénégal en Allemagne et en Autriche, Représentant permanent du Sénégal auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne
M. Samba Mbodj
Ministre-Conseiller, Ambassade du Sénégal à Bonn, Suppléant du Représentant permanent

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M. Samba Cor Konate
Directeur des Affaires juridiques et consulaires
M. Mamadou Lamine Fofana
Conseiller, Ministère de la justice
M. Abdou Aziz Ndiaye
Deuxième Conseiller, Mission permanente du Sénégal auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève

Seychelles

Representatives

Mr. Sylvestre Radegonde
Ambassador of Seychelles to Belgium and the European Communities, Head of Delegation
Dr. Karl Pisoo
Honorary Consul General of Seychelles in Austria

Sierra Leone

Speeches: Plenary meeting 16

Representatives

Ms. Khadijatu Yayah Mansaray
Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to
the United Nations in New York, Head of Delegation

Singapore

Speeches: Plenary meetings 6, 20

Representatives

H.E. Mr. K. Kesavapany
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Singapore
to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Head of
Delegation
Mr. Chung Tze Khin
Country Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Chia Soon Joo
Ministry of Home Affairs
Mr. Mathew Joseph
State Counsel, Attorney-General's Chamber
Miss Tan Yee Woan
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Singapore, to the
United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Cheong Kok Wah
Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Singapore to
the United Nations Office at Geneva

Slovak Republic

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Representatives

H.E. Mr. Michal Kováč
President of the Slovak Republic
H.E. Mr. Josef Moravčík
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Alternate Representatives

Ms. Katarína Tóthová
Minister of Justice
Ms. Olga Keltosová
Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Family
Mr. Jozef Tuchyňa
Minister of Interior
Mr. Dusan Slobodník
Minister of Culture
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Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the
Slovak Republic to Austria
Mr. Peter Vršanský
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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Ministry of Culture
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Embassy of the Slovak Republic in Vienna
Mr. Peter Kollárik
Embassy of the Slovak Republic in Vienna
Ms. Katharina Banghová
Embassy of the Slovak Republic in Vienna
Mr. Urban Rusnák
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Peter Volko
Embassy of the Slovak Republic to the United Nations
Office at Vienna
Ms. Erika Mináriková
Ministry of Cultural Affairs
Mr. Vojtech Bacho
General Prosecutor
Mr. Imrich Móri
Member of the National Council
Mr. Róbert Fico
Member of the National Council
Mr. Pavol Demes
Director of the International Policy Department, Office
of the President of the Slovak Republic
Mr. Ján Kubis
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Representative of the Slovak Republic to
the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Pavol Hamzík
Head of the Delegation of the Slovak Republic to
negotiations on the Conference on Security and
Cooperation in Europe, Vienna
Mr. Ivo Hlaváček
Director, International Law and Consular Section,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Ján Klucka
Judge of the Constitutional Court
Ms. Viera Stráznická
Professor of International Law, Comenius University
Ms. Ludmila Somorová
Lecturer of Human Rights, P.J. Safarik University
Mr. Igor Hajdusek
Deputy Director, Department of International
Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Peter Procházka
Director, Cultural Relations and Minority Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ms. Marta Dubayová
Third Secretary, Embassy of the Slovak Republic in
Vienna

Mr. Jozef Reinart
First Secretary, Embassy of the Slovak Republic in
Vienna

Mr. Jaroslav Ivor
Director, Section of Investigation, Ministry of the
Interior

Mr. Augustin Lang
Director, Section of Minority Affairs, Ministry of
Culture

Mr. Iozef Hatapka
Judge, Supreme Court

Mr. Ján Bobák
Institute for Slovaks Abroad

Ms. Anna Lampérová
Ministry of Justice

Ms. Natasa Nikitinová
Senior Desk Officer, Ministry of Justice

Ms. Helena Koziková
Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

Mr. Ladislav Miklos
Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

Ms. Jarmila Jánosová
International Department, Confederation of Trade
Unions

Ms. Jozefa Svirecová
International Department, Confederation of Trade
Unions

Slovenia

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Representatives

H.E. Mr. Lojze Peterle
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation

Mr. Ignac Golob
State Secretary, Deputy Head of Delegation

Mr. Peter Vencelj
State Secretary, Deputy Head of Delegation

Members

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Ambassador

H.E. Mr. Anton Bebler
Ambassador

H.E. Ms. Katja Boh
Ambassador

Mr. Tomaz Kunstelj

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Mr. Janez Stergar

Mr. Vojislav Suc

Mr. Andrej Logar

Mr. Bojan Grobovsek

Mr. Mirko Cigler

Secretaries

Mr. Janez Lenarcic
Ms. Ana Vilfan

Spain

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Representantes

S.E. Sr. Javier Solana Madariaga
Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores, Jefe de la Delegación

S.E. Sr. Fernando Arias-Salgado
Embajador, Representante Permanente de España ante
la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena

Sr. Juan López-Chicheri
Director General de Organizaciones y Conferencias
Internacionales, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores

Sr. Julián Palacios
Director, Oficina de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de
Asuntos Exteriores

Asesores Especiales

Sra. Margarita Retuerto
Adjunta Primera del Defensor del Pueblo

Sr. Antonio Rovira
Adjunto Segundo del Defensor del Pueblo

Delegados

Sra. Mercedes Rico
Director General para Europa, Ministerio de Asuntos
Exteriores

Sr. Pablo Cobo
Director General de la Dirección General Técnica y de
Servicios, Ministerio de Asuntos Sociales

Sr. D. José Luis Los Arcos
Consejero, Misión Permanente de España ante la
Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra

Sr. Carlos Sáenz de Tejada
Representante Permanente Adjunto, Misión
Permanente de España ante la Oficina de las Naciones
Unidas en Viena

Sr. Javier Borrego
Subdirector del Servicio Jurídico de Derechos
Humanos, Ministerio de Justicia

Sra. Isabel Codón
Vocal Asesora de Relaciones Internacionales,
Ministerio de Asuntos Sociales

Sr. Aurelio Fernández
Consejero Técnico, Misión Permanente de España ante
la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena

Sra. Mónica Suárez
Consejera Técnica, Misión Permanente de España ante
la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena

Sr. Juan Carlos Gafo Acevedo
Oficina de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores
Sra. Victoria González-Bueno
Dirección General de Organizaciones y Conferencias Internacionales, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores
Sr. Juan Antonio Marín
Jefe de Area, Ministerio de Justicia

Sri Lanka

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Representatives

H.E. John A.E, Amaratunga, MP
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation
Mr. R. Bradman Weerakoon
Adviser to the President on International Relations
H.E. Mr. Bernard A.B. Goonetilleke
Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. A.L. Abdul Azeez
Assistant Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Miss A.Y. Dewaraja
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka to the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. D.S. Weerakoddy
Coordinating Secretary

Sudan

Speeches: Plenary meetings 12, 20

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Abdelaziz Shido
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Head of Delegation
H.E. Fr. Gabriel Roreg
State Minister for Foreign Affairs, First Deputy to Head of Delegation
H.E. Mahdi Ibrahim
Ambassador, Director of Political Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Second Deputy to Head of Delegation

Members

Mr. Hafiz Al-Shekh Al-Zaki
Dean, Faculty of Law, Khartoum University
Rev. Filothoes Farag
Member of T.N. A. (Parliament)
H.E. Dr. Ali Khalid El-Hussein
Ambassador of Sudan to Austria, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Vienna
H.E. Eisam Abu-Gedari
Ambassador, Director of Legal Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Ahmed El Mufti
Secretary, Human Rights Committee, Ministry of Justice
Ms. Khadija Karrar
Member of T.N.A. (Parliament)
Mr. Salah Abdalla
Director, Office of Chief of Judges
Mr. Mohamed Amin El-Karib
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Sudan to the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Sirag Eldin Hamid Yousif
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Sudan to the United Nations in New York
Mr. Abdelrahim El-Siddig
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Sudan to the United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Abdalla Wadi
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Sudan to the United Nations Office at Vienna

Suriname

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Representatives

H.E. Mr. Soeshiel K. Girjasing
Minister for Justice and Police, Head of Delegation
Mr. Kenrich J. Texel
Permanent. Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Alternate Head of Delegation

Members

Mr. Sardhanand Panchoe
Policy Adviser to the Minister of Justice and Police
Ms. Ruth H. de Miranda
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Suriname to the United Nations in New York

Swaziland

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Representatives

H.E. Mr. Zonke Amos Khumalo
Minister of Justice, Head of Delegation
Dr. T.L.L. Dlamini
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Swaziland to the United Nations in New York, Deputy Head of Delegation

Members

Mr. Siphon Hezekiel Zwane
Deputy Attorneys General
Mr. Ishmael L. Matse
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Swaziland to the United Nations in New York

Sweden

Speeches: Plenary meetings 3, 8, 11, 20

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Alf Svensson
Minister for International Development Cooperation
and Human Rights Issues, Head of Delegation

Alternate Representative

Mr. Hakan Granqvist
Ambassador, Alternate Head of Delegation

Members

Ms. Anita Gradin
Ambassador of Sweden to Austria

Ms. Per Lindström
Ambassador, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Mr. John-Christer Ahlander
Alternate Permanent Representative

Ms. Ulla Ström
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Sweden to the
United-Nations in New York

Ms. Ann Marie Pennegard
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Sweden to the
United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. Svante Kilander
Deputy Assistant Under-Secretary, Ministry for
Foreign Affairs

Mr. Ivar Lundgren
Political Adviser, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Ms. Charlotte von Redlich
Deputy Assistant Under-Secretary

Ms. Marie Sjölander
First Secretary, Embassy of Sweden in Vienna

Ms. Lena Mirow
First Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Lars Ronnas
First Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Niklas Kebbon
First Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Ms. Eivor Halkjaer
Head of Department, Swedish International
Development Authority

Mr. Hakan Falk
Head of Division, Swedish International Development
Authority

Mr. Karl-Erik Svartberg
Member of Parliament

Ms. Margareta Viklund
Member of Parliament

Ms. Inger Koch
Member of Parliament

Mr. Björn Samuelson
Member of Parliament

Advisers

Mr. Göran Melander
Director, Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights
and Humanitarian Law

Ms. Birgitta Berggren
Secretary-General, Swedish NGO Fund for Human
Rights

Ms. Ingela Martensson, MP
United Nations Association of Sweden

Ms. Ebon Kram
Swedish Organisation of Emergency Shelters for
Battered Women

Ms. Lena Nordlund
Nordic Sami Council

Secretary

Ms. Helena Johansson
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Switzerland

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Représentants

S.E. M. Flavio Cotti
Conseiller fédéral, Chef du Département fédéral des
affaires étrangères (15 et 16 juin)

M. Mathias Krafft
Ambassadeur, Chef de la Direction du droit
international public, Département fédéral des affaires
étrangères, Chef suppléant de la délégation

M. Jean-Pierre Vettovaglia
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent de la Suisse
auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne, Chef
suppléant de la délégation

M. Jean-Daniel Vigny
Chef de la Section des droits de l'homme, Département
fédéral des affaires étrangères, Chef adjoint de la
délégation

Membres

Mme Annick Tonti
Section recherche et politique, Direction de la
coopération au développement et de l'aide humanitaire,
Département fédéral des affaires étrangères

M. Alain Guidetti
Mission permanente de la Suisse auprès de l'Office des
Nations Unies à Genève

Mme Livia Leu
Section des Nations Unies et organisations
internationales, Département fédéral des affaires
étrangères

M. Hans-Rudolf Hodel
Suppléant du Représentant permanent, Mission

permanente de la Suisse auprès de l'Office des Nations
Unies à Vienne

Syrian Arab Republic
Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 9

Representatives

H.E. M. Farouk Al-Shara'
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation

H.E. Mr. Dia-Allah El-Fattal
Ambassador, Deputy Head of Delegation

Alternate Representatives

H.E. Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Syrian
Arab Republic to the United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. Ahmad Quorna
Member of the People's Assembly

Mr. Abdul-Hafiz Al-Khalesh
Member of the People's Assembly

Mr. Haydar Bouzzo
Chairman, League of Legal Experts

Dr. Elias Najmeh
Member of the People's Assembly

Mr. Khalil Abou-Hadid
Department of International Organizations and
Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Taher Hussamy
Director, Department of International Organizations
and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dr. Farouk Abou Alshamat
Representative of the Students' National Union

Dr. Michael Wehbe
Director, Department of Special Bureaux, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

Dr. Buthaina Shaaban
University Professor

Ms. Maha Kanout
Representative of the Women's General Union

Ms. Intisar Al-Khiemi
Head, Department of Family and Child Welfare,
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Adviser

Mr. Hassan Zakaria
Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Tajikistan
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Representatives

H.E. Mr. Rashid Alimov
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation
Mr. Alijon Salibayev
Chef, Department for Analysis and Strategic Research,
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Mr. Abdukakhor Nurov
Chief, Europe and America Section, Ministry for
Foreign Affairs
Mr. Dodojon Yusupov
Member, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Thailand
Speeches: Plenary meetings 6, 20

Representatives

H.E. Squadron Leader Prasong Soonsiri
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation
H.E. Mr. Surin Pitsuwan
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Deputy Head of
Delegation
H.E. Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem
Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs
H.E. Mr. Tej Bunnag
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Thailand to
the United Nations Office at Geneva
H.E. Mr. Somboon Sangiambut
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Thailand to
the United Nations Office at Vienna

Alternates

Mr. Suchart Traiprasit
Deputy Attorney-General
Mr. Sawanit Kongsiri
Director General, Department of Economic Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Sakthip Krairiksh
Director General, Department of Information, Ministry
of Foreign Affairs
Ms. Suchitra Hiranprueck
Director General, Department of European Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Rongphol Charoenphandhu
Permanent Law Councilor, Office of the Judicial
Council, Office of the Prime Minister
Major General Prapan Kulpijit
Deputy Judge Advocate General, Ministry of Defence
Mr. Chairerk Disatha-amnarj
Permanent Legal Adviser, Ministry of the Interior
Mr. Kowit Pravalpruk
Deputy Secretary-General, National Primary Education

Commission, Ministry of Education
Mr. Suthin Nophaket
Member of Parliament, Chairman of the Parliamentary
Sub-Commission on Human Rights
Mr. Piya Chakkaphak
Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Manu Maniwatana
Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Jullapong Nonsrichai
Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Thailand to
the United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Teeravat Traivaree
Judge attached to the Ministry, Ministry of Justice
Mr. Praphakorn Smiti
Director, Foreign Affairs Division, Ministry of the
Interior
Mr. Piyavaj Niyom-rerks
Director, Treaty Division, Department of Treaties and
Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ms. Asha Dvitiyananda
Director, Division I (European Communities -and
Western Europe), Department of European Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Akrasid Amatayakul
Minister-Counsellor, Office of the Secretary to the
Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ms. Chommanat Rangsiyabha
Chief, Research and Evaluation Section, Division of
Youth Policy and Planning, National Youth Bureau,
Office of the Prime Minister
Mr. Suvanee Sawangpol
Legal Officer, Office of the National Commission on
Women's Affairs, Office of the Prime Minister
Mr. Werayut Yoothongkam
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Thailand to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Manasvi Srisodapol
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Thailand to the
United Nations Office at Geneva
Miss Sarikan Sirirat
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Thailand to
the United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Vijavat Isarabhakdi
Second Secretary, Office of the Secretary to the
Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ms. Hansa Boonrat
Second Secretary, Social Affairs Division, Department
of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs
Miss Thippawan Piampanyasin
Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Thailand, to the
United Nations Office at Geneva
Ms. Kanchana Manaspaibool
Third Secretary, Department of European Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Speeches: Plenary meetings 2, 20, 22**

Representatives

- H.E. Mr. Kiro Gligorov
President of The Former Yugoslav Republic of
Macedonia, Head of Delegation
H.E. Mr. Stevo Crvenkovski
Vice-President and Acting Minister of Foreign
Relations, Deputy Head of Delegation
Mr. Dimitar Mircev
Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Relations
Mr. Gorgi Mlsajlovski
Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Relations, Adviser
Mr. Ljupco Naumovski
Assistant Professor of International Law, Adviser

Members

- Mr. Servet Avziu
Minister
Mr. Aleksandar Tavciovski
Acting Assistant Minister, Ministry of Foreign
Relations

Alternates

- Mr. Ahil Tuntev
Counsellor to the President of The Former Yugoslav
Republic of Macedonia
Ms. Snezana Osmanli
Counsellor to the President of The Former Yugoslav
Republic of Macedonia
Ms. Jelena Cvetanovska
Ministry of Foreign Relations

Advisers

- Mr. Naste Calovski
Ambassador
Mr. Saso Georgievski
Expert

**Togo
Speeches: Plenary meeting 5**

Représentants

- S.E. M. Ouattara Fambare Natchaba
Ministre des affaires étrangères et de la coopération,
Chef de la délégation
S.E. Mme Régine Were Palouki-Gazaro
Ministre du bien-être social et de la solidarité nationale,
Chargé des droits de l'homme, Chef adjoint de la
délégation

Membres

- M. Roland Yao Kpotsra
Secrétaire général du Ministère des affaires étrangères
et de la coopération
M. Koffi Panou
Chef de Cabinet du Président de la République
M. Biova-Soumi Pennaneach
Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire,
Représentant permanent du Togo auprès de
l'Organisation des Nations Unies à New York
M. Elliott Latevi-Atcho Lawson
Chargé d'affaires du Togo auprès de la Belgique et de
la Communauté économique européenne
Mme Awa Nana
Vice-Président de la Cour d'appel
M. Kwame Okoua
Deuxième Conseiller, Délégation permanente du Togo
auprès de l'UNESCO

Trinidad and Tobago

Representative

- Mr. Rabindranath Permanand
Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago to
the United Nations Office at Geneva

**Tunisia
Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 17**

Représentants

- S.E. M. Habib Ben Yahia
Ministre des affaires étrangères
S.E. M. Habib Ammar
Ambassadeur de Tunisie à Vienne
S.E. M. Mohamed Ennaceur
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent de la Tunisie
auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève
M. Iadh Ouederni
Conseiller principal auprès de M. le Président de la
République chargé des droits de l'homme
Mme Néziha Zarrouk
Secrétaire permanent pour la femme au
Rassemblement constitutionnel démocratique
M. Rachid Driss
Président du Comité supérieur des droits de l'homme et
des libertés fondamentales
M. Abdesslem Hetira
Chargé de mission, Directeur de l'unité des droits de
l'homme au Ministère des affaires étrangères
Mme Faïza Kefi
Présidente de l'Union nationale des femmes
tunisiennes
Mme Emna Aouij
Député

M. Moncef Ben Tmessek
Directeur général des relations politiques et des affaires
extérieures au Ministère de l'intérieur
M. Hatem Kotrane
Ministère des affaires sociales
M. Iheb Ben Rejeb
Chargé de mission auprès du Ministre de la justice

Conseillers

M. Mustapha M'Timet
Ministre plénipotentiaire, Mission permanente de la
Tunisie auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne
M. Taoufik Ayadi
Conseiller du Ministère de l'éducation et des sciences
l'intérieur
M. Raouf Chatty
Chef de division à l'Unité des droits de l'homme au
Ministère des affaires étrangères
M. Abdelhamid El Abed
Attaché à la Présidence de la République
M. Ridha Hamada
Secrétaire, Mission permanente de la Tunisie auprès de
l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne
M. Khaled El Fendri
Secrétaire, Mission Permanente de la Tunisie auprès de
l'Office des Nations Unies à Vienne
M. Ali Ben Malek
Secrétaire, Mission permanente de la Tunisie auprès de
l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève
M. Mohamed Samir Koubaa
Secrétaire, Mission permanente de la Tunisie auprès de
l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève
Mlle Holia Bach Tobje
Secrétaire, Mission permanente de la Tunisie auprès de
l'Organisation des Nations Unies à New York
Mme Saïda Agrbi
Directeur général adjoint de l'office du planning
familial

Membres

M. Ayari Hedi
Vice-Président de l'Association des magistrats
tunisiens
Mme Hamida Laabidi
Avocat, Membre du Comité central du rassemblement
constitutionnel démocratique
Mme Najet Trimech
Membre du Bureau exécutif de l'Union nationale de la
femme tunisienne
Mme Mounira Hammami
Professeur, Membre de l'Union nationale de la femme
tunisienne
Mme Sarra Chaabouni
Membre, Comité supérieur des droits de l'homme
Dr. Bechir Larabi
Membre, Comité supérieur des droits de l'homme
Mme Saida Ghrib

Membre, Comité supérieur des droits de l'homme
M. Habib Slim
Croissant rouge tunisien

Turkey

Speeches: Plenary meetings 7, 12, 22

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Hikmet Cetin
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of the Delegation
H.E. Mr. Mehmet Kahraman
Minister of State for Human Rights
H.E. Mr. Riza Türmen
Ambassador, Director General for the Council of
Europe, Human Rights and the Conference on Security
and Cooperation in Europe
H.E. Mr. Gündüz Aktan
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Turkey to
the United Nations Office at Geneva
H.E. Ms. Fügen Ok
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Turkey to
the United Nations Office at Vienna

Advisers

Mr. Baki Ilkin
Ambassador, Adviser to the Minister of Foreign
Affairs
Mr. Metin Günes
Adviser, Ministry of State for Human Rights
H.E. Mrs. Filiz Dinçmen
Ambassador of Turkey to Austria
Prof. Semih Gemalmaz
Ministry of State for Human Rights
Mr. Gülen Aydinoglu
Ministry of State for Human Rights
Mr. Ahmed Abakay
Ministry of State for Human Rights
Prof. Sirin Tekeli
Ministry of State for Women's Rights
Mr. Abdülkadir Kaya
Judge, Directorate General for Penal Affairs, Ministry
of Justice
Mr. Cevdet Saral
Head of Department, Security Directorate General,
Ministry of the Interior
Mr. Atilla Uzer
Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative of
Turkey to the United Nations Office at Vienna
Mrs. Sule Soysal
Minister-Counsellor, Embassy of Turkey in Vienna
Mr. Izzettin Güçyener
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Turkey to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Sina Baydur
Head, Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs

Mr. Oguz Demiralp

Head, Conference on Security and Cooperation in
Europe Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Fuat Tanlay

Chef de Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Mustafa Gürbüz

Secretary, Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United
Nations Office at Vienna

Mr. Feridun Sinirlioglu

First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Turkey to the
United Nations in New York

Mr. Alev Kiliç

Deputy Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Members

Mr. Sabri Yavuz

Chairman, Parliamentary Human Rights Commission

Mr. Haci Filiz

Deputy Chairman, Parliamentary Human Rights
Commission

Mr. Tinaz Titiz

Member, Parliamentary Human Rights Commission

Mr. Eyüp Asik

Member, Parliamentary Human Rights Commission

Mr. Hasan Mezarci

Member, Parliamentary Human Rights Commission

Mr. Faik Altun

Member, Parliamentary Human Rights Commission

Prof. Metin Kazanci

Adviser to the Parliamentary Human Rights
Commission

Mr. Feride Eroglu

Adviser to the Parliamentary Human Rights
Commission

Uganda
Speeches: Plenary meeting 6

Representatives

The Hon. Paul Ssemogerere
Second Deputy Prime Minister/Minister of Foreign
Affairs, Head of Delegation
The Hon. A.K. Mayanja
Third Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Justice,
Attorney-General, Deputy Head of Delegation
Mr. A. Ruzindana
Inspector General of Government
Mr. Joseph Etima
Commissioner of Prisons
Mr. Alfred Nasaba
Director, of Public Prosecutions, Ministry of Justice
Mr. Lucian Tibaruha
Senior Principal State Attorney, Ministry of Justice
Ms. Christine Matovu
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ukraine
Speeches: Plenary meeting 5

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Anatoly M. Zlenko
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr. Yuri V. Kostenko
Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Stefan V. Batyushko
Head, Commission, of Verkhovna Rada on Human
Rights
Ms. Elvira G. Gerasimenko
Deputy Head, Legal Service of the President of
Ukraine
Mr. Ivan O. Bettyar
Head, Secretariat of the Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr. Olexandr O. Chaliy
Head, Law and Treaty Department, Ministry for
Foreign Affairs
Ms. Nina K. Kovalska
Head, Section on Human Rights and Humanitarian
Cooperation, Law and Treaty Department, Ministry for
Foreign Affairs
Mr. Sergiy K. Prodan
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the
United Nations Office at Vienna
Mr. Boris F. Galat
Counsellor, Embassy of Ukraine in Vienna
Mr. Juri A. Yarmilko
Second Secretary, Embassy of Ukraine in Vienna
Ms. Olga J. Kostenko
Kiev University

United Arab Emirates
Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 10

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Rashid Abdallah Al Noaimi
Minister of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Abdul Aziz Al Owais
Ambassador of the United Arab Emirates to Austria
H.E. Ahmed Abdulla
Minister Plenipotentiary, Director of the Office of the
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Sheikh Mohamed Al-Noaimi
Ministry of Justice
Mr. Abdul Aziz Darwish
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
Mr. Mohammed Al-Jarrah
Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Saeed Al-Zaabi
Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Mohammed Al-Kindi
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the United Arab
Emirates to the United Nations, in New York
Mr. Mohammed Al-Absi
Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Ahmed Al-Mualla
Counsellor, Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in
Vienna
Mr. Mohammed Omran
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the United Arab
Emirates to the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Ali Al-Joaid
First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Yacoub Al-Hosani
Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland**
Speeches: Plenary meeting 8

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Minister
Mr. Andrew Ashcroft
Assistant Private Secretary
H.E. Mr. Martin Morland
Head of Delegation

Alternate-Representatives

Mr. Graham Hand
Ms. Sarah Foulds

Advisers

Mr. Robert Fenn

Mr. Geoffrey Perry
Mr. Ian Deane
Mr. Stuart Pinnock
Mr. Anthony Hennessy
Ms. Julia Hausermann
Ms. Rosalind Eyben
Ms. Joanne Yeadon
Mr. Tim Brooks
Mr. Simon Fuller
Mr. John Rankin
Ms. Sarah Tiffin
Mr. Andrew Ashcroft

United Republic of Tanzania
Speeches: Plenary meetings 17, 22

Representative

H.E. Mr. Samuel Sitta
Minister of Legal and Constitutional Affairs, Head of
Delegation

Alternate Representative

The Hon. Justice Damian Lubuva
Attorney-General, Alternate Head of Delegation

Advisers

Ms. Rose Lugembe
Principal Secretary, Ministry of Community
Development, Women and Children
Mr. Francis Malambugi
Head of the Legal Affairs Section, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs and International Cooperation
Ms. Elizabeth M. Mrema
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the United Republic
of Tanzania to the United Nations Office at Geneva
The Hon. Joseph S. Warioba
Member of Parliament
Mr. Justice Mark D. Bomani
Acting Justice of Appeal, Court of Appeal
Mr. Walter Bgoya
Consultant on human rights issues
Mr. Donald Mbozeco
Personal Assistant to Mr. Warioba

United States of America
Speeches: Plenary meetings 2, 19, 20, 22

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Warren M. Christopher
Secretary of State, Head of Delegation
The Hon. Timothy E. Wirth
Counselor of the Department, Department of State,

Chairman of Delegation
The Hon. John Shattuck
Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and
Humanitarian Affairs, Department of State

Alternate Representative

Ms. Geraldine A. Ferraro

Public Members

Ms. Felice D. Gaer
Director, Jacob Blaustein Institute for Human Rights
Mr. Charles P. Henry
Visiting Professor, Department of Political Science and
the Center for Afroamerican and African Studies,
University of Michigan
Mr. Herman Schwartz
Professor of Law, American University

Special Advisers

The Hon. Jane E. Becker
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the United
States of America to the United Nations Office at
Vienna
Ms. Caroline J. Croft
Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs,
Department of State
Ms. Nancy Ely-Raphel
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Human Rights
and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of State
Ms. Arvonne S. Fraser
Representative of the United States of America to the
United Nations Commission on the Status of Women
The Hon. Victor Marrero
Ambassador, Representative of the United States of
America to the Economic and Social Council of the
United Nations
Mr. Eric P. Schwartz
Director, Human Rights Refugees and Humanitarian
Affairs, National Security Council, Executive Office of
the President

Congressional Staff Advisers

Ms. Alexandra Arriaga
Director, Congressional Human Rights Caucus, United
States Congress
Mr. Edwin K. Hall
Chief Counsel, Commission on Foreign Relations,
United States Senate

Advisers

Mr. Sheridan W. Bell, III
Permanent Mission of the United States of America to
the United Nations Office at Geneva

Ms. Ramona Dunn
Permanent Mission of the United States of America to
the United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. Crayon C. Efirid
Permanent Mission of the United States of America to
the United Nations Office at Vienna

Ms. Cynthia Efirid
United States Information Service, Vienna

Mr. Peter Eicher
Permanent Mission of the United States of America to
the United Nations Office at Geneva

Ms. Sue Ford Patrick
Director for Democracy and Human Rights, Office of
the Under-Secretary for Policy, Department of Defense

Mr. Andrew D. Frank
Senior Adviser for Communications, Office of the
Director, United States Information Agency

Mr. Marc C. Ginsberg
Office of Public Communications, Bureau of Public
Affairs, Department of State

Ms. Susan Holly
Office of Public Communications, Bureau of Public
Affairs, Department of State

Mr. Richard Hoover
Permanent Mission of the United States of America to
the United Nations Office at Vienna

Ms. Karen E. Krueger
Deputy Director, Office of Multilateral Affairs, Bureau
of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs,
Department of State

Mr. Craig Kuehl
Permanent Mission of the United States of America to
the United Nations in New York

Mr. Thomas G. Martin
Permanent Mission of the United States of America to
the United Nations Office at Vienna

Ms. Kathryn Nutt Skipper
Office of United Nations Legal Affairs, Office of the
Legal Adviser, Department of State

Mr. Raymond Snider
Permanent Mission of the United States of America to
the United Nations Office at Vienna

Mr. Craig B. Springer
Public Affairs Officer, Embassy of the United States of
America in Vienna

Mr. David P. Stewart
Assistant Legal Adviser for Human Rights and
Refugees, Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of
State

Mr. Eric E. Svendsen
Permanent Mission of the United States of America to
the United Nations Office at Vienna

Mr. Steven Wagenseil
Permanent Mission of the United States of America to
the United Nations Office at Geneva

Ms. Margaret Willingham
Office of Multilateral Affairs, Bureau of Human
Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of State

Ms. Beverly Zweiben
Acting Director, Office of Human Rights and Women's

Affairs, Department of State

Uruguay

Speeches: Plenary meetings 17, 20

Representantes

Dr. José María Gamio
Vicecanciller, Subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores,
Jefe de la Delegación

S.E. Sr. José Lissidini
Embajador, Representante Permanente del Uruguay
ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena, Jefe
Alternativo de la Delegación

Representantes suplentes

Sr. Carlos Bentancour
Consejero, Misión Permanente del Uruguay ante la
Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena

Sr. Boris Svetogorsky
Primer Secretario, Misión Permanente del Uruguay
ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Viena

Sr. Nelson Chabén
Primer Secretario, Misión Permanente del Uruguay
ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra

Uzbekistan

Representatives

Mr. Saidmukhtar Saidkasymov
Presidential Adviser and Rector of the University of
World Economy and Diplomacy

Mr. Akmal Saidov
Director, Institute of World Problems and Attaché to
the Presidency of the Republic

Vanuatu
Speeches: Plenary meeting 17

Mrs. Yvette Sam
Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Head of
Delegation
Mr. Albert Willie Karlosaruru
Multilateral Affairs Officer, Department of Foreign
Affairs

Venezuela
Speeches: Plenary meetings 5, 20, 22

Representantes

S.E. Sr. Fernando Ochoa Antich
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Jefe de la
Delegación
S.E. Sr. Santiago Ochoa Antich
Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de
Venezuela en Austria
S.E. Sr. Horacio Arteaga
Embajador, Representante Permanente de Venezuela
ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra
Sra. Maruja Tarre de Lara
Asesor del Ministro

Representantes suplentes

Sr. José Hernández
Director General Sectorial de Información y Opinión
Sra. Guillemina Da Silva
Ministro Consejero, Misión Permanente de Venezuela
ante las Naciones Unidas en Nueva York
Sra. Martha Di Felice
Primer Secretario, Dirección de Asuntos Multilaterales
Sr. Leonardo Villalba
Primer Secretario, Embajada de Venezuela en Austria
Sra. Jackeline Petersen
Segundo Secretario, Embajada de Venezuela en
Austria
Sr. Wilmer Méndez
Segundo Secretario, Misión Permanente de Venezuela
ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra
Sr. Félix Plasencia
Tercer Secretario, Asistente Ejecutivo del Ministro

Consejero

Sr. Marco Tulio Bruni Celli
Diputado al Congreso de la República, Vicepresidente de
la Comisión Asesora de Relaciones Exteriores

Viet Nam
Speeches: Plenary meetings 7, 20

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Le Mai
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs
H.E. Mr. Nguyen Luong
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to
the United Nations Office at Geneva
H.E. Ms. Nguyen Thi Hoi
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to
the United Nations Office at Vienna
Ms. Ton Nu Thi Ninh
Director, Department of International Organizations,
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Ms. Dinh Thi Minh Huyen
Deputy Director, Department of International
Organizations, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Ms. Hoang Thi Ninh
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the
United Nations Office at Vienna

Alternate Representatives

Ms. Hoang Bich Lien
Department of International Organizations, Ministry
for Foreign Affairs
Ms. Nguyen Thi Nha
Department of International Organizations, Ministry
for Foreign Affairs
Mr. Nguyen Truong Thanh
Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the
United Nations Office at Vienna

Advisers

Mr. Nguyen Quoc Bao
Senior Prosecutor, the People's Inspectorate General
Mr. Hoang Manh Chien
Human Rights Researcher

Western Samoa
Speeches: Plenary meeting 16

Representative

Mr. Tuala Kerslake
Secretary, Justice Department

Yemen
Speeches: Plenary meetings 10, 22

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Mohamed Salem Basundwa
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of the Delegation

H.E. Yahya Hamoud Geghman
Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations Office at Geneva

H.E. Dr. Saeed Sharaf Badr Muqbel
Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations Office at Vienna

Mr. Amin Al-Yousefi
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dr. Abdul Qawi Al-Eryani
Alternate Permanent Representative of Yemen, to the United Nations Office at Vienna

Mr. Mohamed Jamil Mouharam
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Idrus Mahdhar Al-Saadi
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Ahmed Ismael Salem
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ms. Nouriya Al-Hammami
Alternate Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations in New York

Zaire
Speeches: Plenary meeting 17

Représentant

S.E. M. Joseph Guhanika Ganywamulume
Ministre de la justice et Garde des Sceaux, Chef de la
délégation

Membres

M. Vincent K. Mutuale
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent du Zaïre auprès
de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève, Chef adjoint
de la délégation

M. Mukadi Ilunga
Député

M. Louya Londoale
Ambassadeur, Directeur-Chef de service des
organisations internationales au Ministère des relations
extérieures

M. Victor Yenyi Olungu
Directeur de Cabinet du Ministre de la justice et Garde
des Sceaux

M. Mabaya Nawej
Directeur adjoint de Cabinet du Ministre des relations
extérieures

M. Mindia Monga
Directeur, Chef de Division des organisations à
caractère technique et social au Ministère des relations
extérieures

M. Mulenda Kipoke
Directeur-Chef de service, Ministère de la justice

M. Mukuna Kabongo
Ministre-Conseiller, Ambassade du Zaïre à Bonn

M. Jean-Pierre Chirimwami Nyamugusha
Secrétaire particulier du Ministre de la justice et Garde
des Sceaux

Zambia
Speeches: Plenary meeting 15

Representatives

H.E. Dr. Ludwig Sondashi, MP
Minister of Legal Affairs, Head of Delegation

Members

Ms. Beatrice Mulamfu
Principal State Advocate

Mr. Mwelwa Chibesakunda
State Advocate

Ms. Sheila Z. Shankaya
Acting Director of International Organizations,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Zimbabwe
Speeches: Plenary meeting 10

Representative

H.E. Mr. E.D. Munangagwa
Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs,
Head of Delegation

Members

Mr. P. Garwe
Permanent Secretary for Justice, Legal and
Parliamentary Affairs

Dr. T.J.B. Jokonya
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe
to the United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. S.D. Khumalo
First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the
United Nations Office at Geneva

Mr. N. Samasuwo
Senior Administrative Officer, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs

II. OBSERVERS

A. REPRESENTATIVES OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE RECEIVED A STANDING INVITATION FROM THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CAPACITY OF OBSERVERS IN THE SESSIONS AND WORK OF ALL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES CONVENED UNDER ITS AUSPICES.

Palestine **Speeches: Plenary meetings 6, 22**

Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi
Head of the Political Department
Mr. Nabil Ramlawi
Ambassador, Permanent Observer of Palestine to
the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Faisal Oweida
Ambassador, Permanent Observer of Palestine to the
United Nations Office at Vienna

Mr. Zuhdi Terzi
Adviser to the President of the State of Palestine
Mrs. Fatima Abdulhadi
Mr. Muhye El Din Massoud
Mrs. Sumaia Barghouti
Mr. Walid A. Abdallah

B. NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

African National Congress **Speeches: Plenary meeting 14**

Dr. Zola Skweyiya
Member, National Executive Committee
Mr. A.M. Omar
Member, National Executive Committee and
Constitution Committee
Prof. Kader Asmal
Member, National Executive Committee and
Constitution Committee
Mrs. B. Mabandla
Member of the Constitution Committee
Mr. G. Chaane, Legal Adviser
Ms. F. Potgieter
Member, National Executive Committee, Youth
League
Mrs. Mavivi Manzini
Centre for Applied Legal Studies, University of
Witwatersrand

Mrs. T. Radebe
Director of International Affairs, Women's League
Ms. S. Nkondo
Chief Representative of the African National Congress
in Bonn
Mr. E. Mtshali
Mr. Sindisiwe

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Mr. Zakes Mofokeng
Head of Delegation

C. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Speeches: Plenary meeting 12

- Mr. Edouard Saouma
Director-General
- Mr. Bjorn Sigurbjörnsson
Director, Joint FAO/IAEA, Division of Nuclear
Techniques in Food and Agriculture
- Ms. Barbara Huddleston
Chief, Food Security Service, Commodities and Trade
Division
- Mr. R.J. Dawson
Chief, Food Quality and Standards Service, Food Policy
and Nutrition Division
- Ms. Jennie Dey-Abbas
Agrarian Reform and Rural Development Officer,
Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform
Division
- Mr. Hilmi Toros
Chief, Press Branch, Information Division
- Mr. W. Brennecke
Administrative Assistant, FAO/IAEA Joint Division
Vienna

International Atomic Energy Agency

- Dr. Hans Blix
Director-General
- Mr. David B. Waller
Deputy Director-General, Head, Department of
Administration
- Mr. Mohamed El Baradei
Director, Division of External Relations
- Ms. Odette Jankowitsch
Senior Legal Officer
- Mr. Muttusamy Sanmuganathan
Secretary, Policy-Making Organs
- Mr. Edwin Nwogugu
Senior Legal Officer
- Mr. Karl A. Keltsch
Head, Governmental and Inter-Agency Affairs Section
- Mr. Wouter Sturms
Director, Legal Division

International Labour Organisation
Speeches: Plenary meeting 8

- Mr. Michel Hansenne
Director-General
- Mr. Lee Swepston
Coordinator, Human Rights Questions
- Mr. H.F. Von Rohland

- Bureau of Public Information
- Mr. J.P. Lavieć
Chief, Labour Law Information Branch
- Ms. M. Ducci
Special Adviser on Women Workers' Questions
- Ms. M. Tomei
Policies and Programmes for Development Branch
- Ms. J. Dy
Conditions of Work and Welfare Facilities Branch
- Ms. V. Taton
International Labour Standards Department
- Mr. Heribert Mayer

International Monetary Fund
Speeches: Plenary meeting 12

- Mrs. H.B. Junz
Special Trade Representative
- Mrs. Guler Fitzgerald,
Administrative Assistant

International Telecommunication Union

- Mr. Ahmed Laouyane
Chief, Policies, Strategies & Programming Department,
Bureau for Telecommunications Development
- Mr. Abdelkrim Boussaid
Policy and Regulatory Affairs Adviser, Strategic
Planning Unit
- Mr. Donald MacLean

**United Nations Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization**
Speeches: Plenary meeting 4

- Mr. Federico Mayor
Director-General
- Mrs. Fournier
Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences
- Mr. Daniel Janicot
Director, Executive Office
- Mr. J. Symonides
Director, Division of Human Rights
- Mr. M. Seck
Director, UNESCO Office, Vienna
- Ms. K. Savolainen
Director, Section of Humanistic, Cultural and
International Education
- Mrs. W. Tamzali
Division of Human Rights
- Mr. L. Albala Bertrand
Division of Human Rights

Mr. M. Abtahi
Liaison Officer, UNESCO Office, Vienna
Mr. R. Vogric
Executive Office of the Director-General
Mrs. Brashet
Division of Human Rights
Mr. S. Benett
Ms. Bailey
Mr. Carlos Márquez

**United Nations Industrial Development
Organization**

Mrs. A. Tcheknavorian-Asenbauer
Officer-in-charge, Department of Industrial Operations,
Director, Industrial Operations Technology Division
Mr. Z. Csizer
Interregional Adviser, Department of Industrial
Operations
Mrs. B. Chambalu
Coordinator, Integration of Women in Industrial
Development Unit, Department for Programme and
Project Development
Mrs. G. Zahniser
Industrial Development Officer, Integration of Women in
Industrial Development Unit, Department for
Programme and Project Development
Mr. Tamotsu Nakano
Ms. Karin Verkerk-Klein
Ms. Bernadell Lee Shong
Ms. Nancy da Costa

**World Bank
Speeches: Plenary meeting 14**

Mr. Ibrahim F.I. Shihata
Vice-President, General Counsel
Mr. Louis Forget
Legal Adviser, Policy and General Affairs
Mr. Robert L. Ayres
Principal International Relations Officer, International
Economic Relations Division, Operations Policy
Department

**World Health Organization
Speeches: Plenary meeting 7**

Dr. A. El Bindari-Hammad
Adviser on Health and Development Policies
Dr. S. Flache
Consultant, Chairman, WHO Working Group on Human
Rights
Dr. D. Blake
Deputy Director, Global Programme on AIDS
Mr. S.S. Fluss
Chief, Health Legislation and Secretary, WHO Working
Group on Human Rights
Ms. G. Pinet
Senior Legal Officer, Office of the Legal Counsel and
Vice-Chairman of the WHO Working Group on
Human Rights
Dr. Mark A. Belsey
Health Programme Manager, Maternal and Child Health
and Family Planning, Division of Family Health

World Meteorological Organization

Prof. Peter Steinhauser
Permanent Representative of Austria with the World
Meteorological Organization, Vice-President, WMO
Regional Association VI

D. INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights

Speeches: Plenary meeting 3

Dr. Ibrahim Ali Badawi El-Sheikh

Agence de coopération culturelle et technique
Speeches: Plenary meeting 16

S.E Mme Shirin Aumeeruddy-Cziffra

Ambassadeur de Maurice à Paris, Président du Conseil permanent de la Francophonie, et Président du Bureau de l'ACCT

M. Jean-Louis Roy

Secrétaire général de l'Agence de coopération culturelle et technique

Mme Christine Desouches

Déléguées à la coopération juridique et judiciaire

Mme Nicole Relier

Conseillère à la Présidence du Conseil permanent de la Francophonie

M. Ridha Bouabid

Conseiller aux organisations internationales

Mme Christine Favart

Responsable du Bureau de l'Agence de coopération culturelle et technique à Genève

M. Michel Doucet

Responsable de programme

M. Anas Khaled

Responsable de programme

M. Khémaïss Chamari

Consultant-Expert

M. Samba Cor Konate

Consultant-Expert

Mme Michèle Marcadier

Conseillère

M. Yves Margraff

Conseiller

M. Pierre Bernard

Conseiller

M. Jean Paul Bury

Consultant

Mme Louise Balossa

Assistante

Mme Martine Belaunay

Assistante

Mme Martine Belmont

Assistante

M. Luc Ngounou

Assistant

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee
Speeches: Plenary meeting 14

H.E. Mr. Frank X. Njenga

Secretary-General

Prof. Huang Huikang

Assistant Secretary-General

Mr. Ki Nemoto

Permanent Observer to the Office of the United Nations at Vienna

Commonwealth Secretariat
Speeches: Plenary meeting 10

Chief Emeka Anyaoku

Secretary-General

Mr. M.J. Gaylard

Director, International Affairs Division

Mr. Stuart G. Mole

Director, Secretary-General's Office

Mr. Dinesh Dodhia

Chief Economics Officer, Economic Affairs Division

Ms. Madhuri Bose

Acting Head, Human Rights Unit

Ms. E. Stamiris

Director, Women's and Youth Affairs Division

Mr. I. Thomas

Assistant Director, Economic Affairs Division

Dr. J. May-Parker

Assistant Director, Women's and Youth Affairs Division

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

Speeches: Plenary meeting 3

Baroness Margaretha af Ugglas

Chairman of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden

Mr. Luchino Cortese

Director, Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights at Warsaw

Mr. Björn Elmér

Head of the Delegation of Sweden to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe at Vienna

Mr. Staffan Carlsson

Assistant Under-Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden

Mr. Mats Fält

Political Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden

Mr. Jack Zetkulić
Deputy Director, Conference on Security and
Cooperation in Europe Office for Democratic Institutions
and Human Rights at Warsaw
Ms. Malgorcata Bueltel
Assistant, Conference on Security and Cooperation
Office in Europe for Democratic Institutions and Human
Rights at Warsaw

Council of Europe
Speeches: Plenary meeting 7

Mrs. Catherine Lalumière
Secretary-General
Mrs. Mireille Paulus-Levy
Secretary-General's Cabinet

Human Rights Directorate

Mr. Pierre-Henri Imbert
Deputy Director
Mr. Guiseppe Guarneri
Human Rights Activities of NGOs
Miss Margaret Nicholson
Programme Adviser
Miss Françoise Mantion
Chief Administrative Assistant

Registry of the European Court of Human Rights

Mr. Paul Mahoney

Secretariat of the European Commission of Human
Rights

Mr. Wolfgang Strasser

European Centre for Global Interdependence and
Solidarity

Mr. Jos Lemmers
Mrs. E. Carvalho

Parliamentary Assembly

Mr. Manuel Nuñez Encabo
President of the Subcommittee on Human Rights of the
Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights

European Court of Human Rights
Speeches: Plenary meeting 12

Mr. Rolv Ryssdal
Chairman
Mr. Thor Vilhjalmsson
Judge
Mr. Franz Matscher
Judge
Mr. Louis-Edmond Pettiti
Judge

European Commission of Human Rights
Speeches: Plenary meeting 9

Mr. Carl Aae Norgard
President of the Commission
Mr. Stefan Trechsel
President of the Second Chamber of the Commission
Mr. Felix Ermacora
Member

European Committee for the Prevention of Torture
and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
Speeches: Plenary meeting 16

Mr. Bent Sorensen
First Vice-President
Mr. Claude Nicolay

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Speeches: Plenary meeting 14

Mr. Andrei Bugrov
Deputy Director, Political Department
Ms. Zsuzsanna Hargitai
Political Counsellor
Ms. Hiroko Yamane
Political Counsellor
Mr. André Newburg
General Counsel

European Communities

Representatives

Presidency of the Council of European Communities
Speeches: Plenary meetings 4, 10, 20, 22

Mr. Niels Helveg Petersen
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen
Ms. Helle Degn
Minister for Development Cooperation, Copenhagen
Mr. Tyge Lehmann
Ambassador, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Copenhagen

Commission of the European Communities
Speeches: Plenary meeting 4

Mr. Hans Van Den Broek
Member, Brussels
Mr. Luigi Boselli
Director, External Relations, Brussels

Alternate Representatives

Presidency of the Council of European Communities

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Minister Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

Copenhagen
Mrs. Joergen Maersk Pedersen
Deputy Permanent Representative of Denmark to the
United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Bo Lidegaard
Assistant Head of Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Copenhagen

Commission of European Communities

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Head of Division, Directorate-General for External
Policies, Brussels
Mrs. Francesca Mosca
Chief of Unit, Directorate-General for Development,
Brussels
Mrs. Anne Blanche Haritos
Chief of Unit, Directorate-General for Information and
Culture, Brussels
Mr. Gerd Tebbe
Administrator, Directorate-General for External Policies,
Brussels

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Mr. Klaus Dietrich Jagstaidt
Chief of the Liaison Office of the Secretary-General,
Geneva
Mr. Jacques Brodin
Deputy Chief of Liaison Office of the General Secretariat
Mrs. Dominique Sarat
Adviser, Liaison Office of the General Secretariat,
Geneva

Commission of European Communities

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Deputy Chief of Office of Mr. Van Den Broek, Brussels
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Head of delegation of the Commission of European
Communities
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Delegation of the Commission of European Communities
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Brussels
Mrs. Rosemarie Zyber
Assistant, Directorate-General for External Policies,
Brussels
Mrs. Heidi Beusse
Assistant, Secretariat of the Directorate-General for
External Policies, Brussels

European Parliament

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Mr. Jan-Willem Bertens
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Vice Chairman, Subcommittee on Human Rights
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Legal Adviser, Director-General, Legal Service
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Head of Division, Human Rights
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Administrator, Human Rights
Mrs. Lydia Van Der Fliert
Personal Assistant
Mrs. Isabelle Zerrouck
Official of the "Green Group"

Gulf Cooperation Council

Mr. Sheikh Fahim bin Sultan Al-Qasimi
Secretary-General
Mr. Mushtaq bin Abdullah Al-Saleh
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Mission of the Gulf Cooperation Council to
the European Community in Brussels
Mr. Abdulaziz Abdullal Al-Tuwaijri
Protocol Department

**Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
Speeches: Plenary meeting 17**

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First Vice-Chairman
Dr. Alvaro Tirado Mejía
Second Vice-Chairman
Dr. Leo Valladares Lanza
Member
Dr. Marco Tulio Bruni Celli
Member

Mr. Patrick Robinson
Member
Dr. Edith Márquez Rodríguez
Executive Secretary
Dr. Bertha Santoscoy-Noro
Human Rights Specialist

**Inter-American Court of Human Rights
Speeches: Plenary meeting 17**

Ms. Sonia Picado-Sotela
Vice-President
Dr. Asdrúbal Aguiar-Aranguren

**International Organization for Migration
Speeches: Plenary meeting 12**

Mr. James N. Purcell, Jr.
Director-General
Mr. R.K. Jenny
Senior Policy Adviser, Coordinator of Operations
Mr. Peter Schatzer
Director, External Relations
Mr. Richard Perruchoud
Legal Adviser
Mr. E. van Werveke
Chief of Mission, International Organization for
Migration, Vienna
Mr. Mathias Reif
Research Assistant

**Latin American Interparliamentary Commission
on Human Rights**

Sr. Hipólito Solari-Irigoyen
Senador de la República Argentina
Sr. Jean Robert Martínez
Senador de la República de Haiti
Sr. Francisco Arroyo Viera
Diputado de los Estados Unidos de México
Sr. Guillermo Aponte Burela
Senador de la República de Bolivia

**League of Arab States
Speeches: Plenary meetings 14, 16**

Dr. Abdel Aziz Al-Nadjdi
President, Department of Legal Affairs
Mr. Mohamed Nihad Askalani
Head of the Mission of the League of Arab States at
Geneva
Dr. Hassan Sheikh Hussein
Head of the Mission of the League of Arab States at
Vienna

Mr. Al-Shafii Abdelhamid
President, Arab Permanent Committee of Human Rights
Mr. Yasser Abdelmonem
Secretary, Arab Permanent Committee of Human Rights
Mr. Ali Isaa

Nordic Council of Ministers

Mr. Jens Brøsted
Representative

**Organization for Economic Co-operation and
Development**

Mr. John West
Deputy Head, Liaison and Co-ordination Unit in the
General Secretariat

**Organization of African Unity
Speeches: Plenary meeting 3**

Mr. Pascal Gayama
Assistant Secretary-General, General Secretariat
Mr. Venant Wege-Nzomwita
Permanent Observer a.i., Permanent Delegation of the
Organization of African Unity to the United Nations
Office at Geneva
Mr. Desta Negousse
Counsellor, Permanent Delegation of the Organization of
African Unity to the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mrs. Yetunde Teriba
Women's Affairs Officer, General Secretariat
Mr. Samuel Muganda
Attaché, Permanent Delegation of the Organization of
African Unity to the United Nations Office at Geneva
Mr. Mustapha Chatti
Attaché, Permanent Delegation of the Organization of
African Unity to the United Nations Office at Geneva

**Organization of the Islamic Conference
Speeches: Plenary meetings 19, 20**

Mr. Ibrahim Bakr
Assistant Secretary-General for Political, Legal and
Muslim Minorities Affairs
Dr. N.S. Tarzi
Ambassador, Permanent Observer of the Organization of
the Islamic Conference to the United Nations Office at
Geneva
Dr. Sayed Anwar Abu Ali
Ambassador, Director, Legal Affairs
Mr. Abdulaziz Aboughosh
Director Al Quds and Palestine Department

E. UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

**International Research and Training Institute for
the Advancement of Women**

Mrs. Margaret Shields
Director

**Office of the United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees
Speeches: Plenary meeting 6**

Mrs. Sadako Ogata
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Mr. Leonardo Franco
Director of International Protection
Mrs. Irene Khan
Executive Assistant to the High Commissioner
Mr. Staffan Bodemar
Representative for the Regional Office in Vienna
Mr. Jean-François Durieux
Special Adviser, Division of International Protection
Mr. G. Koefner
Senior Legal Officer, Regional Office, Vienna
Ms. Kate Jastram Balian
Human Rights Liaison Officer
Mr. Hans Staudinger
Associate Protection Officer, Regional Office, Vienna
Mr. Walter Hoffman
Associate Protection Officer, Regional Office, Vienna
Mr. Johannes Gregoritsch
Consultant, Regional Office Vienna
Ms. Armineh Arakelian
Legal Consultant, Division of International Protection
Mr. Javad Maasoom-Bigloo
Volunteer (Vienna)
Mrs. Ingrid Karlegger
Volunteer (Vienna)

**United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
(Habitat)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 17**

Mr. Mathias Hundsalz
Chief, Shelter and Community Services Section
Mr. Lars P. Ludvigsen
Head, Geneva Office

**United Nations Children's Fund
Speeches: Plenary meeting 13**

Mr. Richard Reid
Deputy Executive Director for External Relations
(Acting), New York
Mr. Samir Sanad Basta

Director of UNICEF Geneva
Mr. Stephen Lewis
Special Representative of the Executive Director
Mrs. Kimberly Gamble-Payne
Chief, Child Rights and Public Policy Section, New York
Mrs. Farida Ali
Project Manager, Child Rights and Public Policy Section,
New York
Dr. Martha Kyrle
President, Austrian National Committee for UNICEF
Mrs. Shalimi Dewan
Chief, Editorial Services, New York
Mrs. Marie Heuzé
Chief, Information, Geneva
Mrs. Margherita Amodeo
Information Officer, Geneva
Mrs. Janet Nelson
Chief, NGO Section, Geneva
Mrs. Heddy Astrup
Assistant Public Affairs Officer, Child Rights and Public
Policy Section, New York
Mrs. Misrak Elias
Senior Adviser for Women's Programmes
Mr. Thomas Hammarberg
Adviser (NGO-Forum)
Mrs. Savitri Goonesekere
Adviser (NGO-Forum)

Interns (New York)

Ms. Cynthia Peckman
Ms. Leila Amin-Arsala

Youth Volunteers (Geneva)

Ms. Sarina Basta
Mr. Gerald Ruegsegger
Ms. Novine Movarekhi
Ms. Sandrine Blanchet
Ms. Ilana Naomi Lewis

**United Nations Conference on Trade and
Development**

Mr. P. Robineau
Senior Economic Officer, Poverty Alleviation,
Development Strategies Division

**United Nations Development Fund for Women
Speeches: Plenary meeting 10**

Ms. Marjorie Thorpe
Deputy Director

Ms. Roxanna Carrillo
Executive Assistant to the Director
Ms. Melanie Roth
Information Manager
Ms. Jennifer Klot
Consultant

**United Nations Development Programme
Speeches: Plenary meeting 14**

Mrs. Hellen Johnson Sirleaf
Assistant Administrator, Director, Regional Bureau for
Africa, Head of delegation
Mr. Ariel François
Officer in charge, European Office
Mrs. Nadia Hijab
Human Development Officer, Bureau for Programme
Policy and Evaluation
Mr. Jean Fabre
Chief of Information, European Office
Mrs. Ulrika Sundberg
Consultant on Human Rights, Bureau for Programme
Policy and Evaluation
Mr. Costante Muzio
Resident Representative, Bureau for Programme Policy
and Evaluation
Mr. Bouri J.V. Sanhouidi
Chief, Section for Africa, United Nations Volunteers,
Geneva
Mr. Ricardo Tichauer
UNDP New York
Mr. Juan Corlazzoli
UNDP, PRODERE, Guatemala
Mr. Ricardo Stein
UNDP Guatemala
Mr. Anders Kompass
UNDP El Salvador
Ms. Hope Shand
Mr. Paul Matthews

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

Mr. Layashi Yaker
Under-Secretary-General, Executive Secretary

**United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice
Research Institute**

Mr. Ugo Leone
Director

**United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison
Service**

Ms. Kirsti Floor

United Nations Office at Vienna

Office of the Director-General
Speeches: Plenary meeting 15

Mr. Giorgio Giacomelli
Director-General
Mr. Ferdinand Mayrhofer Grunbuhel
Director and Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General
Mr. Michael Platzer
Special Assistant
Mr. Kwame Opoku
Legal Adviser
Mrs. Claire Chemel
Junior Professional Officer

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

Mr. Herman Woltring
Officer in charge, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Branch
Mr. Kurt Neudek
Senior Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer
Mr. Julio Heredia-Perez
Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer
Mr. Matti Joutsen
Interregional Adviser
Mr. Kerstin Götze
Mrs. Christine Meier-Dörnberg

Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable
Development

Secretariat for the International Year of the Family
Speeches: Plenary meeting 16

Mr. Henryk J. Sokalski
Director, Coordinator for the International Year of the
Family
Mr. George Puthuppally
Social Affairs Officer

Division for the Advancement of Women
Speeches: Plenary meeting 9

Mrs. Gertrude Mongella
Secretary-General, Fourth World Conference on Women
Mr. John Mathiason
Deputy Director, Division for the Advancement of
Women
Mrs. Ingeborg Creyt
Secretary, Committee on the Elimination of
Discrimination against Women
Mrs. Magaly Roman-Martínez
Mrs. Natalaya Zakharova
Mrs. Maria Hartl
Mrs. Herta Kaschitz
Mrs. Jaana Sareva

Developmental Social Welfare and Social Integration
Branch

Mr. Mohammad Sharif
Chief
Mr. Amr Ghaleb
Officer in charge, Youth Unit
Mr. Alexandre Sidorenko
Officer in charge, Ageing Unit
Mr. Lars Blomgren
Legal Officer, Disabled Persons Unit
Mrs. Ricarda Amberg
Social Affairs Officer, Ageing Unit
Mrs. Maureen Lee
Associate Social Affairs Officer, Ageing Unit
Mr. Mamadou Barry
Mrs. Annette Kuenzel

Planning and Intersectoral Projects Unit

Mr. Andrzej Krassowski
Chief
Mr. Clint Rapley
Senior Social Affairs Officer
Mr. Robert Kehlhofer
Social Affairs Officer
Mr. Robert Huber
Social Affairs Officer
Mr. Carlo Geneletti
Mr. Tek Pokwal

**United Nations Population Fund
Speeches: Plenary meeting 9**

Dr. Nafis Sadik
Executive Director
Mr. Bashir Muntasser
Chief, European Liaison Office in Geneva
Mrs. Catherine Pierce
Chief, Women Population and Development Branch,
Technical and Evaluation Division

**United Nations Relief and Works Agency for
Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Speeches: Plenary meeting 14**

Mr. Iler Türkmen
Commissioner-General
Mr. D. Sena Wijewardane
The Legal Adviser
Ms. Nasra Hassan
Chef de Cabinet
Mr. Austin McGill
Legal Officer
Mr. Rick Hooper
Assistant to Chef de Cabinet
Ms. Füsün A. Türkkän
External Relations Officer
Mr. Jabr Nabahin
Associate Chief, External Relations Office
Mr. Hans Peter Kotthaus
Chief, External Relations Office

**United Nations Transitional Authority in
Cambodia
Speeches: Plenary meeting 17**

Mr. Dennis McNamara
Director, Human Rights Component
Mr. Basil Fernando
Senior Human Rights Officer
Mr. Adriaan Verheul
Human Rights Officer
Mrs. Nici Dahrendorf
Consultant
Mr. Andrew Thomson

**World Food Programme
Speeches: Plenary meeting 15**

Mr. Arthur Holbrook
Officer in Charge, Liaison Office in Geneva

E. NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Algeria - National Observatory of Human Rights

M. Kamel Rezzag-Bara
Président
Mme El Djohor Akrouf
M. Saïd Ayachi
Mme Aïcha Barki
M. Tewfik Benzeggouta
Mlle Fatma-Fouzya Hadj Aïssa
Mme Akila Ouared Abdelmoumene

**Australia - Human Rights and Equal Opportunity
Commission**

Sir Ronald Wilson
Chairman
Mr. Brian Burdekin
Federal Human Rights Commissioner

Benin - Commission des droits de l'homme

M. Saïdu Agbantou
Président
Mme Agnès Amélie Campbell
Trésorière adjointe

**Cameroon - National Committee on Human
Rights**

Mr. Solomon Nfor Gwei
Chairman
Prof. Maurice Kamto
Secretary
Mrs. Nicole Ndoko
Chairperson for the Committee for Relations with
National and International Human Rights Organizations

Canada - Canadian Human Rights Commission

Mr. Maxwell Yalden
Chief Commissioner
Mr. Yves Lafontaine
President, Commission des droits de la personne du
Québec
Mr. Harinder Mahil
Chairman, British Columbia Council of Human Rights
Mr. John Dwyer
Senior Adviser to the Chief Commissioner

**Central African Republic - Commission nationale
des droits de l'homme**

Mr. Jean Kossangué
Vice-Président

Mr. Jean-Pierre Bouba
Secrétaire générale

Denmark - Danish Center of Human Rights

Mrs. Katarina Tomaszewski
Mr. Klaus Slavensky
Mrs. Annette Faye Jacobsen
Mrs. Hanne Lund Madsen
Mr. Helmer Joergensen
Ms. Lone Tjustrup
Mr. Peter Christian Olufsen
Mr. Enrique Finkelstein
Mr. Nicolai Prytz
Mr. Thomas Boserup
Ms. Karin Poulsen
Ms. Christine Thalbitzer-Foldskov
Mr. David Kendal
Ms. Lone Lindholt

**France - Commission nationale consultative des
droits de l'homme**

M. Paul Bouchet
Président
M. Gérard Fellous
Secrétaire général
Mlle Claire Ambroselli

**Georgia - State Committee for Human Rights and
Ethnic Relations**

Prof. Zurab Levan Aleksidze
Deputy Head
Prof. Zurab Kiknadze
Head of the Department of Human Rights
Mr. Boris Gagaa
Interpreter

India - National Commission for Minorities

Mr. I.A.S. Varadarajan
Member

Japan - Civil Liberties Bureau

Mr. Yoshio Kono
Director, General Affairs Division

**Kuwait - Committee for the Defence of Human Rights of the Kuwaiti National Assembly
Speeches: Plenary meeting 18**

Mr. Yaccoub Mohammad Hayati
Member of Parliament
Mr. Ahmad Mohammad Al Nassar
Member of Parliament
Mr. Farid Al Asfour
Secretary
Mr. Share Nasser Al-Ajmy
Committee on Detainees, Missing Persons and the Welfare and the Martyrs Families
Mr. Jamal Abdullah E. Al-Khamees

Mexico - Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos

Sr. Jorge Madrazo
Presidente
Sr. Héctor Dávalos
Director General de Relaciones Internacionales
Sr. Jesús Rodríguez y Rodríguez
Director de Organos Internacionales
Sr. Miguel Sarre
Secretario técnico

**Morocco - Conseil consultatif des droits de l'homme
Speeches: Plenary meeting 12**

M. Mohamed Mikou
Secrétaire générale
M. Faiçal Al Khatib
M. Mohamed Bouzoubaa
M. Lahcen Gaboun
M. Mohamed Chnouki
M. El Hachmi Bennani
M. Albert Sasson
M. Mohamed Faissal
M. Tayeb El Yassini
M. Mohamed Tamek Salah
M. Ould Cheikh Ould Ahmed Aicha
Moulay Abdallah Ould Naama

New Zealand - Human Rights Commission

Mrs. Margaret Mulgan
Chief Commissioner
Mr. Peter Hosking
Proceedings Commissioner

Peru - Consejo Nacional de Derechos Humanos

Mrs. María Soledad Garagorri Gottfried
Executive Secretary

**Philippines - Commission on Human Rights
Speeches: Plenary meeting 18**

Mr. Sedfrey A. Ordonez
Chairman
Mr. Hesiquio R. Mallillin
Commissioner
Mr. Narciso C. Monteiro
Commissioner

Poland - Bureau of the Commissioner for Civil Rights Protection

Mrs. Ewa Matuszewska

Senegal - Conseil constitutionnel

M. Ndary Touré
Secrétaire générale de la Cour d'appel au Palais de Justice

Slovenia - Council of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Dr. Ljubo Bavcon

**Tunisia - Comité supérieur des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales
Speeches: Plenary meeting 12**

M. Rachid Driss
Mme Sarah Chaabouni
Dr. Beclui Larabi
Mme Saïda Ghrib

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Standing Advisory Commission on Human Rights

Mr. E.D. Carson
Secretary
Mr. R.G. Cooper
Member

United Republic of Tanzania - Permanent Commission of Enquiry

Mr. Abdallah Nungu
Chairman
Mr. Frederick P.S. Malika
Secretary

Zambia - Commission for Investigations

Mr. K. Banda
Secretary
Mr. John Kampekete
Ombudsman

F. OMBUDSMEN

Austria - Austrian Ombudsman Board

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Mr. Walter Dohr
General Director
Mr. Eugen Muhr
Legal Adviser

France - Médiateur de la République

M. Jacques Pelletier
M. Philippe Bardiaux
Conseiller

Ireland - Ombudsman

Mr. Michael Mills

Pakistan - Ombudsman

Mr. Wafaqi Mohtasib
Mr. Justice Syed Usman Ali Shah

**Sweden - Office of the Ethnic Discrimination
Ombudsman**

Mr. Frank Orton

Venezuela - Fiscalía General de la República

Sr. Ramón Escobar Salom
Fiscal General de la República
Sr. Francisco Arocha Hernández
Coordinador General del Despacho
Sr. Raquel Poitevien
Abogado Adjunto de la Dirección de Derechos Humanos

G. UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS AND RELATED BODIES

**UN. Commission on Human Rights
Speeches: Plenary meetings 10, 13**

Mr. M.L. Balanda
Chairman, Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on
Southern Africa

Mr. L. Joinet, Chairman
Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

Mr. A. Amor
Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance

Mr. A. Artucio Rodríguez
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights
in Equatorial Guinea

Mr. E. Bernales Ballesteros
Special Rapporteur on the use of mercenaries

Mr. M.T. Bruni Celli
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights
in Haiti

Mr. F.M. Deng
Representative of the Secretary-General on the
question of internally displaced persons

Mr. F. Ermacora
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights
in Afghanistan

Mr. R. Galindo Pohl
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights
in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Mr. C.J. Groth
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights
in Cuba

Mr. T. Mazowiecki
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights
in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

Mr. V. Muntarbhorn
Special Rapporteur on the sale of children

Mr. B.W. Ndiaye
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or
arbitrary executions

Mr. P. Nikken
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights
in El Salvador

Mr. N. Rodley
Special Rapporteur on the question of torture

Mr. Y. Yokota
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights
in Myanmar

**UN. Committee against Torture
Speeches: Plenary meeting 16**

Prof. Bent Sorensen
Member

Mr. Hassib Ben Amar
Member

Mr. Peter Thomas Burns
Member

**UN. Committee on Economic, Social and
Cultural Rights
Speeches: Plenary meeting 10**

Mr. Philip Alston
Chairperson

**UN. Committee on the Elimination of
Discrimination against Women
Speeches: Plenary meeting 16**

Ms. Ivanka Corti
Chairperson

**UN. Committee on the Elimination of Racial
Discrimination**

Mr. Luis Valencia Rodríguez
Chairman

**UN. Committee on the Rights of the Child
Speeches: Plenary meeting 13**

Ms. Hoda Badran
Chairperson

Ms. Marta Santos Pais
Rapporteur

Mr. Thomas Hammarberg
Member

UN. Department of Humanitarian Affairs

Mr. Serge Telle
Humanitarian Affairs Officer

UN. Human Rights Committee

Mr. Nisuke Ando
Chairman

**UN. Sub-Commission on Prevention of
Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
Speeches: Plenary meetings 11, 14**

Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez
Chairman

Mrs. Fatma-Zohra Ksentini

Special Rapporteur on environment

Mr. Asbjørn Eide

Special Rapporteur on minorities

Mr. Stanislav Chernichenko

Special Rapporteur on the right to a fair trial

Mr. William Treat

Special Rapporteur on the right to a fair trial

Mrs. Erica-Irene Daes

Chairman, Working Group on Indigenous
Populations

Mr. Luis Varela Quirós

Special Rapporteur on the protection of human
rights in the context of HIV/AIDS

Mr. R. Sachar

Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing

Mr. El Hadji Guissé

Mr. Jin Tian

**UN Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery
Speeches: Plenary meeting 13**

Mr. Swami Agnivesh

Chairperson, Rapporteur

Prof. Cheikh Saad Bouh Kamara

H. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

**Federation of International Civil Servants
Associations**

Ms. Lavnick-Wainstead

**Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and
Control**

Ms. Terhi Viljanen

Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues

Mr. Z. Rizvi

Ms. N. Nauphal

Ms. A. Hacin

Mr. Zsolt Dudas

Inter-American Institute for Human Rights

Sr. Pedro Nikken

Presidente del Consejo Directivo

Sra. Sonia Picado S.

Directora Ejecutiva

Sr. Roberto Cuellar

Directora Adjunto

Sr. Antonio A. Cañado Trindade

Miembro Conejo Directivo

Sra. Laura Guzman

Coordinadora Programa Mujer

Sr. Rodolfo Stavenhagen

Sr. Robert Norris

Asesor

**International Committee of the Red Cross
Speeches: Plenary meeting 18**

Mr. Cornelio Sommaruga

President

Mr. Yves Sandoz

Director. Principles, Law and Relations with
Movement

Mr. Jean-Paul Fallet

Chief, International Organizations Division

Mr. Angelo Gnaedinger

Chief, Detention Division

Mrs. Claudine Haenni

Division for Cooperation and Dissemination

Mrs. Suzanne Schmidlin

Division for the Promotion

Mr. Patrick Zahnd, Assistant

Department of Operations

Mrs. Jacqueline Inderbitzin

International Organizations Division

Dr. Jacques Stroun, Deputy Chief

Detention Division

International Institute of Human Rights

Mrs. Denise Bindshediler-Robert

Chairperson

Mr. Jean-Bernard Marie

Secretary-General

Mrs. Hélène Berthoz

Member of the Administrative Council

International Olympic Committee

Mr. François Carrard

Director General, Head of delegation

Mr. Fekrou Kidane

Adviser, Office of the President

Dr. Heinz Jungwirth

Secretary-General, National Olympic Committee of
Austria

**United Nations Latin American Institute for
the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of
Offenders**

Mrs. Alda Facio Montejo

Mrs. Soledad Serrano

III. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Consultative status with ECOSOC Category I, Category II and Roster

Actionaid (Category II)

Ms. Ana Toni

African Association of Education for Development (Category II)

Mr. C. M. Eya-Nchama
Mr. Celestino Bacale
Mr. Samuel Ondo Odjama
Ms. Nadine Ade
Mr. José Olo-Obono
Mr. François Ondo Nse
Ms. Bertina Wilfred Macha
Ms. Hindu Borri Lilla
Ms. Farou Sow
Mr. Aleme Eshete
Ms. Haby Dieng
Ms. Halimé Chalhoub Saad
Ms. Aissaton Diallo

African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development (Roster)

Mr. Elamin M. Osman
Mr. Shaaeldeen S. Hamid
Mr. Abdelrahman Ahmad Abdelrahman

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (Category II)

Mr. N. A. Razzak Hussain
Mr. Salim Habash
Mr. Julien Randriamasivelo

Aliran Kesedaran Negara - National Consciousness Movement (Roster)

Mr. Omar Ariffin
Ms. Betty Teo
Mr. Anthony Thanasayan

All India Women's Conference (Category II)

Ms. Mala Pal
Ms. Padma Venkataraman
Ms. Aparna Basu

American Association for the Advancement of Science (Roster)

Ms. Audrey R. Chapman

Mr. Daniel Salcedo
Dr. Richard Claude

American Association of Jurists (Category II) **Speeches: Plenary meeting 18**

Mr. Beinusz Szmukler
Mr. Alejandro Teitelbaum
Ms. Beatriz Rajland
Ms. Celina Romany
Mr. Antonio M. Cortina
Mr. Rodolfo Mattarollo
Mr. Michael Deutsch
Mr. Luis Nieves-Falcón
Mr. José Felipe Ledur

Amnesty International (Category II) **Speeches: Plenary meetings 16, 19**

Mr. Pierre Sané
Mr. Andrew Anderson
Mr. Andrew Claphan
Ms. Helena Cook
Mr. Ross Daniels
Mr. Edmundo Garcia
Mr. Hechmi Jegham
Ms. Mel James
Mr. Alejandro Salinas
Ms. Isabelle Scherer
Mr. Johannes Van Der Klaauw
Mr. Joseph Gitari
Mr. Marco De Ponte
Mr. Javier Zuniga
Ms. Hanny Megally
Mr. Volkmar Deile
Ms. Shirley Justice
Mr. Krishna Pahadi
Ms. Marike Radstaake
Ms. Tania Baldwin
Mr. Malcolm Smart
Ms. Romara Olikowska-Wronska

Andean Commission of Jurists (Category II)

Mr. F. Eguiguren Praeli
Mr. Walter Alban Peralta

Anglican Consultative Council (Category II)

Mr. Paul Reeves

**Anti-Slavery International for the Protection of
Human Rights (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19**

Mr. Salem Mezhoud
Mr. Kailash Satyarthi
Mr. Ehsan Ullah Khan
Ms. Britt-Marie Klang

Arab Lawyers Union (Category II)

Mr. F. Mustafa Abu Eissa
Ms. Claudia Mousa
Mr. Hassan Mousa
Ms. Neimat Abbashar
Ms. Amel Farook Mustafa
Ms. Nahla Farouk Mustafa
Mr. Mohamed Sabry Mohamed
Mr. Mohamed Elwan
Mr. G. M. Mohamed Youssef Ragab
Mr. A. Azim Ismail El Maghraby
Mr. Samh Mohamed Marouf Ashour
Ms. Tamani Mohamed El Sayed Hassaballa Elgebaiv
Mr. Kamal Abdelrahman Ibrahim Ramadan
Ms. Adlia Ismail Mohamed Ismail
Mr. Housny Amin Mohamed Hassane
Mr. Ahmed El Mosilhi Ahmed Obuid
Mr. Mostafa Mohamed Mostafa El Sabbach
Mr. Mohamed Nour Nasr Mohamed Farahat
Mr. Amin Mekki Medani
Mr. Alalla Hassan
Mr. Mohamed Shuhbi
Mr. Mohamed Fasi
Mr. Turki E. Elturki
Mr. Ahmed S. Elwahib
Mr. Fahd Elgalil
Mr. Naser Eshaty
Mr. Mohamed Rathi
Mr. Abdelkhalig ben Hassan
Mr. Abdurrahman Shuaib

**Arab Organization for Human Rights (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 17**

Mr. Adib Al-Jadir
Mr. Mohamed Fayek
Mr. Mohsen Awad
Ms. Aisha Abou El Nour
Mr. Mohamed Hosny Amin
Mr. Mostafa Abd El-A'al
Mr. Salah Eddin Hafez
Ms. Mona Mokram Ebeid
Mr. Fahmy Nashid
Mr. Hussein Mousa
Mr. Gasem El Kotami

Ms. Dr. Soad Sabbah
Mr. Abd Al-Aziz Al-Banani
Ms. Sana'a Al-Hammoud
Mr. Ghaleb El Alawi
Mr. Dr. Kazim Habib
Mr. Ismail El Kadri
Mr. Mohamed Makhloof
Mr. Abdel Amir Mosa
Mr. Mansour Al Jemri
Mr. Abdel Hussein Shaban
Ms. Aida Oseiran
Mr. Adel Mohsen Hammouda
Mr. Izeldien Khall Akasha
Ms. Safia M. Safwat
Mr. Ali Zeidan
Mr. Ahmed EI Said Hamad
Mr. Ali Abusinn
Mr. Salem Gnan
Mr. Mansur Saad Omar
Mr. Mohmaud Ebeid
Mr. Salman EI Fatih
Mr. Salah Galal
Mr. Nagib El Khir
Ms. Rashilda Abdulkarim

**Article 19: The International Centre against
Censorship (Roster)**

Mr. Jan Bauer
Ms. Frances D'Souza
Ms. Helen Darbishire

Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (Category II)

Ms. Jolanto Redo

**Asian Cultural Forum on Development (Roster)
Speeches, Plenary meeting 16**

Mr. Chandra Muzaffar
Mr. Sushil Pyakurel
Ms. Nikhat Said Khan
Mr. Boonthan T. Verawongse
Ms. L. Tantiwittapitak
Ms. Dang Anh Phuong
Ms. Hai Siu Ying Helia
Mr. Jefferson Plentilla
Mr. M. A. Sabur
Mr. Nikom Chandravithun
Mr. Thun Saray
Ms. Srejoy Chanpallara
Mr. Kassie Neou
Ms. Kek Galabru
Ms. Sochua Leiper
Mr. Phuong Sith

Mr. Lim Sour
Ms. Abha Bhaiya
Mr. Ho Hei Wah
Ms. Christine Loh Kung Wai
Ms. Mary Yuen Mee Yin

Associated Country Women of the World
(Category II)

Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

Ms. Agnete Weigl
Ms. Otilie Gambrell

**Association for the Study of the World Refugee
Problem (Category II)**

Mr. Eugen Antalovsky
Ms. Rita Wiesinger

Austro-Egyptian Chamber of Commerce (Roster)

Mr. Walter Wolfsberger
Mr. Omar El Gohary
Mr. Soliman El Gohary

Baha'i International Community (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 21

Mr. Techeste Ahderom
Ms. Diane Ala'i
Mr. Wytze Bos
Ms. Machid Fatio
Mr. Giovanni Ballerio
Ms. Trish Swanson
Ms. Liesbeth Bos de Jong
Ms. Elizabeth Martin
Ms. Mary Power
Ms. Otilie Käfer
Mr. Dariush Maani
Mr. Walter Monadjemi
Mr. Brian O'Flanagan
Ms. Lucia Ricco Loi
Ms. Christine Samandari Hakim
Mr. Carlos Alastroi
Mr. Mário Marques
Ms. Sylvia Frölich
Mr. Hugh Adamson
Ms. Kit Cosby
Mr. Hessam Youssefian
Mr. Per-Olof Akerdahl
Ms. Ishraq Akerdahl

Baptist World Alliance (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

Mr. A. Robert

Ms. Marilyn Frykholm
Mr. Knud Wumpelmann
Ms. Mary C. Kalil

Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual Assembly
(Roster)

Speeches: Plenary meeting 21

Ms. Christina Peikoff
Mr. Donald Fulcher

Care International (Category I)

Mr. Viktor Sertic
Mr. Reinhard Trink

Caritas Internationalis (Category II)

Ms. Mary Tom
Ms. Edeltrud Lawatsch
Mr. W. Taucher

Catholic International Education Office (Roster)

Mr. Heinrich Segur

Centre Europe-Tiers monde (Roster)

Mr. Malik Ozden

Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale
(Category II)

Mr. Adolfo Beria Di Argentine
Mr. Franco Di Maggio

CHANGE (Category II)

Speeches: Plenary meetings 14, 19

Ms. Georgina Ashworth
Ms. Cecilia Giussani
Ms. Jane Connors
Ms. Jamsheda Ahmed
Ms. Zainab Jama
Ms. Tess Bruce
Ms. Felicity Kaye

Christian Democrat International (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 20

Mr. Jaime Castillo
Mr. André Louis
Ms. Anna Maria Cervone
Mr. Llibert Cuatrecasas
Mr. Laszco Varga
Mr. Michel Matta
Mr. Samir Canaan
Ms. Philo Weisenborg

Mr. Gerd Langguth
Mr. A. Altuna de Sanchez
Mr. Rafael Sanchez
Ms. Marlene Lenz
Mr. Anthony de Meeus
Mr. Bryan Palmer
Mr. José E. Gonzales
Mr. Siddick Chady
Mr. Vasant Bunwaree
Mr. Hervé Lassemilliance
Ms. Annelies Kraaiveld
Mr. Maxime J.M. Verhagen
Ms. Elwyn Chutel

Christian Peace Conference (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

Ms. Adrienne van Melle-Hermans

Church World Service, Inc. (Category II)

Mr. Michael Hahm
Ms. Susan Peacock
Mr. Paul F. Wilson
Mr. Czerny Brasuell
Mr. Kaleo Paterson
Ms. Sandra Peters
Mr. Jean Sinbad
Mr. Ruben Solis
Mr. Michael Yasutake
Mr. Joe Agne
Mr. Jim Wallis
Ms. Susanne Paul
Mr. José T. Bravo

Coalition against Trafficking in Women
(Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meetings 18, 19

Ms. Kathleen Barry
Ms. Jean D'Cunha
Ms. Daw Tin Yee
Ms. Na Young Hee
Ms. Sigma Huda
Ms. Ishrat Shamin
Ms. Syarigah Sabaroedin
Ms. Donna Fernandez
Ms. Najma Sadeque
Ms. Tilake Wijaya Kamalini
Ms. Matsui Yayori
Ms. Cynthia Tellez
Ms. Mary-Anne Villalba
Ms. Sally McKibbin
Ms. Qu'y Le Thi
Ms. Rattanapan Jitlada

Ms. Dorchen Leidholdt
Ms. Elizabeth De Feis
Ms. Janice Raymond
Ms. Susan Hunter
Ms. Jennifer Vermilyea
Ms. Eleanor Conda
Ms. Aida Santos
Ms. Evalyn Ursua
Ms. Cecilia Hofmann
Ms. Raquel Tiglao
Ms. Charo Cabarjo
Ms. Margaret Schink
Ms. Malu Marin
Ms. Twiss Butler
Ms. Eucaris Ducasa

Commission for the Defence of Human Rights in
Central America (Category II)

Ms. Silvia Porras Jiménez

Commission of the Churches on International
Affairs of the World Council of Churches
(Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

Mr. Dick Avi
Mr. José Burneo
Ms. Daisy Francis
Mr. Charles Harper
Mr. Clement John
Ms. Nora Kort
Ms. Alice Mogwe
Ms. Helen Moussa
Mr. Mutombo Mulami
Ms. Jean Nacpil Manipon
Ms. Rachel Stephens
Ms. Norma Roach

Commonwealth Human Ecology Council
(Category II)

Mr. H. R. T. Dappa Biriye
Ms. A. Dappa Biriye

Commonwealth Medical Association (Roster)

Mr. Hohn Havard
Ms. Marianne Haslegrave
Ms. Anne Sommerville
Ms. Blossom Anglin Brown
Mr. Mphu Ramlatapeng
Ms. Masha Freedman
Ms. Maria Isabel Plata
Mr. Butt Muhammed Kaleem Butt

Conference of European Churches (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

Mr. José Lette
Mr. Helmut Nausner
Mr. Wolfgang Heinz
Mr. Tim Kuschnerus
Ms. Muriel Beck Kadima
Mr. Werner Lottue
Lis. Rachel Stephens
Mr. Alexander Baulekov

Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
(Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

Mr. Kent E. Schiner
Dr. Harris O. Schoenberg
Mr. Siegfried Adler
Dr. Jacob Allerhand
Ms. Norma Anav
Mr. David Levy Ben-Tolila
Mrs. Sylvia Eisman
Mr. Mathew L. Lifflander
Mr. Haim Musicant
Ms. Ruth Sosnowski
Mr. Horace A. Stern
Ms. Joan Stern
Mr. François Ullmann
Mr. Willy Weisz
Dr. Stephen Roth
Mr. Michael Whine
Mr. Abraham J. Bayer

Council of European National Youth Committees
(Roster)

Mr. Alexander Gabelic

Dayemi Complex Bangladesh (Roster)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 21

Mr. Nurul Alam
Mr. Nurul Alam Niizami
Mr. Moinudin Ahmed

Defence for Children International (Category II)

Ms. Nelia Sancho-Liao
Ms. Asma Jahangir
Mr. Jorge Vila Despujol
Ms. Maria Cristina Salazar
Mr. Fazlul Huq
Ms. Agnes Gallardo
Ms. Felicisima Bautista
Mr. Reynaldo Ty

Ms. Emilia Brenes

Development and Innovations Networks
(Category II)

Mr. Marcel Furic

Disabled Peoples' International (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

Ms. Maria Cristina Sara-Serano
Ms. Salma Maqbool
Mr. Jerry Nkeli
Mr. Rodrigo Jimenez
Mr. Justin Dart
Ms. Rachel Hurst
Ms. Kate Gane
Ms. Agnes Fleitcher
Ms. Anneli Joneken
Ms. Andrea Cibinel
Ms. Justine Kiwanuka
Ms. Karen Parker
Mr. Esteban Solano Fernández
Ms. Yokiko Dart
Mr. Knut-Jolhan Onarheim
Mr. Beng Lindquist

Environment Liaison Centre (Category II)

Mr. Cyril Ritchie
Mr. Mitra Amit

European Broadcasting Union (Roster)

Mr. Jacques Briquemont
Mr. Josef Lusser

European Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly (Roster)

Ms. Ingrid Andersons
Mr. Bror Rexed
Mr. Leopold Auinger
Mr. Jean-Claude Remy
Mr. Miltner

European Union of Women (Roster)

Ms. Maria Schenk

Federation of Association of Former International Civil Servants (Category II)

Ms. Gertraud Fuhrer

Four Directions Council (Category II)

Ms. Marie A. Battiste
Ms. Eleanor Bernard

Ms. Yolanda Denny
Mr. Sakej V. Henderson
Ms. Eleanor Johnson
Mr. Ben Sylliboy
Mr. Charles Bernard Jr.
Ms. Patricia Doyle
Ms. Kristin Basque
Mr. Jaime Y. Battiste
Ms. Charmaine Francis
Ms. Sasheen Gould
Mr. Lolly Johnson
Ms. Carol Paul
Mr. Ryan Toney
Mr. Milo Yellow Hair
Mr. Birgil Kill Straight
Mr. Melvin Lone Hill
Mr. John Looking Cloud
Ms. Grace Smith
Mr. Peter Scliwarzbauer
Ms. Helga Lomosits
Ms. Patricia Monture-Okanee
Mr. James Okee
Ms. Gael Graham
Ms. Melany Daly
Mr. Steven Bolxham
Ms. Linda Bolxham
Ms. Julia Scarpa

FoodFirst Information and Action Network
(Roster)

Ms. Elisabeth Költringer
Mr. Michael Windfuhr
Ms. Lisa Zuñiga
Ms. Salifou Keita
Ms. Angelika Weber
Mr. Carsten Röhr
Mr. Bernhard Ehlert
Mr. Fabricé Larat
Mr. Carl Andreas Classen
Ms. Carolyn Hetu
Ms. Marianne Ballé
Ms. Samar Andert
Ms. Gabriele Landertinger
Mr. Matthias Döpp
Ms. Rosemarie Weinholzer-Samhour
Mr. Gengiz Demir
Ms. Edi Krondorfer

France-Libertés - Fondation Danielle Mitterrand
(Category II)

Ms. Danielle Mitterrand
Mr. Raphaël Doueb

Ms. Anita Texier
Ms. Michèle Lauwereins
Ms. Martine Gargar
Ms. Françoise Brié
Ms. Anne Babut
Ms. Rose-Marie Antoine
Mr. Amin Bakhtiar
Mr. A. Miroaliand
Mr. Jean Michel Rolland
Mr. Pierre Touzaa
Mr. Didier Beaufort
Mr. Eric Boucharine
Mr. Lodi Gyari
Mr. Tashii Wangdi
Mr. Ali Saidi

Friedrich Eber Foundation (Roster)

Ms. Pia Bungarten
Mr. Beate Bartoldus
Mr. Johannes Vanderath
Mr. Elmar Rompczyk

Friends of the Earth (Roster)
Speeches, Plenary meeting 18

Mr. Joachim Burghofer
Mr. Atanagildo Matos
Mr. Jose Adalberto Silva
Mr. Amarildo Machado
Mr. Silvio Cavuscens
Ms. Antonia Wenisch

Friends World Committee for Consultation
(Category II) **Speeches: Plenary meeting 19**

Ms. Claire Gorfinkel
Ms. Rebecca Elliott

General Arab Women Federation (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

Ms. Bouchra Alaoui
Ms. Fatima Zohma Snouci Ej. Faðli
Ms. Awatef Wali

General Conference of the Seventh Day
Adventists (Category II)

Mr. Sarmiel C. Young

Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec) (Roster)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 11

Mr. Ted Moses
Mr. Matthew Coon Come
Mr. Romeo Saganash

Mr. Bob Epstein
Ms. Sanni Epstein
Ms. Katya Epstein
Ms. Stephanie Labrecque
Mr. Hafiz Maherali

Greenpeace International Council (Category II)

Mr. Patrick Anderson
Mr. Florian Faber
Mr. Martin Frimmel
Mr. Christian Hiel
Mr. Francesco Martone
Ms. Rebecca Marshall
Mr. Wolfgang Pekney
Mr. Herman Steiskal

Habitat International Coalition (Roster)

Speeches: Plenary meeting 21

Mr. Enrique Ortiz
Mr. Scott Leckie
Mr. Miloon Kothari
Mr. Prema Gopalan
Mr. Joseph Schechla
Mr. Alejandro Florian
Mr. Minar Pimple
Mr. Jai Sen
Ms. Christa Meindersma
Mr. Sijmen Hendriks
Mr. Gregor Meerpohl
Mr. Randall Sach
Mr. Francisco L. Fernandez
Mr. Davinder Lamba
Mr. Bahran Younes

Help Age International (Roster)

Ms. Hamsa Eichler

Howard League for Penal Reform (Category II)

Mr. Christian Kuhn
Mr. Rudolph Hempl

Human Rights Advocates, Inc. (Category II)

Mr. Hrair Balian
Ms. Dinah Sheldon
Ms. Ann Scott
Ms. Tracy Dexter

Human Rights Internet (Category II)

Speeches: plenary meetings 18, 19

Ms. Laurie S. Wiseberg
Mr. Michael Gort
Ms. Pauline Comeau

Mr. Jesse Scoble
Mr. Thomas Gassner
Mr. Lamin Sisay
Ms. Lucie Bernier
Mr. Xiao Qiang
Mr. Abeda T. Baatai
Mr. James Khamsi
Mr. Jaret Rudd
Ms. Genevieve Jourdan
Ms. Aida Mohamed Salem
Ms. Annede Leenheer
Mr. Frédéric Girard
Mr. Joseph Pérard
Ms. Deborah Taylor
Ms. Michèle Smith
Ms. Suzanne Poncé

Indian Council of South America (Roster)

Speeches: Plenary meetings 11, 14

Mr. Eleuterio Ramirez Jara
Mr. Victor Machaca Qwispe
Mr. Jose Louis Levi
Mr. Nolasco Mamani
Mr. Tomas Condori
Mr. Xokonoschtletl Gomora
Mr. Gunther Weller
Mr. Francisco Marka Quispe
Mr. Aucan Huilcaman

Indian Law Resource Centre (Roster)

Mr. Terry L. Janis

Indigenous World Association (Category II)

Mr. Douglas Anderson

Inter-Parliamentary Union (Category I)

Speeches: Plenary meeting 15

Ms. Christine Pintat
Mr. Hipolito Solari-Yrigoyen

Inter-Press Service International (Category I)

Mr. Roberto Savio
Mr. John Schlanger
Ms. Colette Lasserre

International Abolitionist Federation (Category II)

Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

Ms. Anima Basak
Ms. Suzanne Kepes
Ms. Micheline Guiton

Ms. Denise Pouillon
Mr. Stana Buzatsu

International Agency for Rural Industrialization
(Category II)

Mr. Okorie O. Okorie
MS. C. Y. Zwaak

International Alert (Category II)

Mr. Kumar Rupesinghe
Ms. Leah Levin
Mr. Jereiny Goulden
Ms. Rama Mani

**International Alliance of Women – Equal Rights,
Equal Responsibilities** (Category I)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

Ms. Alice Marangopoulos
Ms. Alison Brown
Ms. Hanna Elroy
Ms. Dorothea Backhaus-Khulusi
Ms. Lillian Mushota
Ms. Rosy Weiss
Ms. Mala Pal

International Association Against Torture
(Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meetings 19, 21

Mr. Coltrane Chimurenga
Mr. Suliman Hamad
Mr. Abdul Amire Hashom
Mr. Ali Ali Kadhim
Mr. Salah Mohammad
Ms. Colette Paen
Ms. Viola Plummer
Mr. Wendoll Thomas
Mr. Roger Wareham
Mr. Luis Nieves Falcon
Mr. Angel Oguendo

**International Association for Mass
Communication Research** (Roster)

Mr. Cees J. Hamelink

International Association for Religious Freedom
(Category II)

Mr. Robert Traer
Ms. Katherine Sreedhar
Mr. Frank Field
Mr. Abdul Aziz Al Yasirri

**International Association for the Defence of
Religious Liberty** (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meetings 19, 20, 21

Mr. Gianfranco Rossi
Mr. Ray Dabrowski
Mr. Guenter Schleiffer
Mr. Walter Schultschik
Mr. Gerd Schultschik
Ms. Carmela Rossi
Mr. Wilfred Wong
Mr. Franz Krakolinig

International Association of Charities (Roster)

Ms. K. de Crane
Ms. Andrée Thomanek
Ms. Gr. Dente

**International Association of Conference
Interpreters** (Roster)

Mr. Ahmed Attia
Ms. Liese Katshincka

International Association of Democratic Lawyers
(Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

Ms. Renée Bridel
Mr. Lennox Hinds
Ms. Evelyne Dürmayer

**International Association of Education for World
Peace** (Category II)

Mr. Askin Ozcan
Mr. Mitchell L. Gold
Mr. Henry Bandier
Mr. Tashi Wangdi
Mr. Ngawang Choephel
Mr. Dawa Thondup

**International Association of Juvenile and Court
Magistrates** (Category II)

Ms. Renate Winter

**International Association of the Third Age
Universities** (Roster)

Mr. Horst Leonhard

International Association of Schools of Social Work (Category II)

Ms. Vera Mehta
Mr. Anatoli Mikhailov

International Bar Association (Category II)

Ms. Sandy D'Alemberte
Mr. Nick Cowdery
Mr. Peter Michael Mueller
Mr. Kadhim Lami
Mr. Adesuyi Olateru-Olagbegis

International Catholic Child Bureau (Category II)

Mr. Dennis O. Callagy

International Catholic Girls' Society (Roster)

Ms. Anne Riblier

International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies (Category II)

Mr. Claudio Zanghi
Ms. Lina Panella

International Confederation of Ex-Prisoners of War (Roster)

Mr. Oscar Preissler

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (Category I)

Speeches: Plenary meeting 16

Mr. George Martens
Mr. Enzo Friso
Mr. Robert White
Mr. Janek Kuczkiewicz
Ms. Marta Scarpato
Mr. Gordon Mc Coll
Mr. Kele Zidana
Mr. Maung Maung
Mr. A. J. Patrick
Mr. Cheuk Yan Lee
Mr. Muhammad Sharif
Mr. Manoumata Cisse
Mr. Hector Fajardo
Ms. Amanda Viallatoro
Mr. Walter Sauer
Mr. Kurt Prokop
Ms. Edith Krebs
Mr. Bruno Quemada
Mr. Jürgen Eckl
Mr. Alan Matheson
Mr. Han Dongfang

Mr. Branislav Canak
Mr. Wada Ichiro
Mr. Suzuki Yasunori
Mr. Tokuyama Nagateru
Mr. Murase Nobukuni
Ms. Naomi Okamoto
Mr. Takaaki Maruguchi
Mr. Kojima Ryoichiro
Mr. Fujimoto Katsuo
Mr. I. Mandt-Pappae
Ms. Sarah Gibson
Mr. Abdelhamid Amine
Mr. Phil Fishman
Ms. Eva Müller
Mr. Ivan Fisera

International Commission of Jurists (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 18

Mr. William J. Butler
Ms. Jane H. Butler
Mr. Georges N. Lindsay
Ms. Mary Lindsay
Mr. Richard H. Moore
Ms. Béatrice Moore
Mr. Donald T. Fox
Mr. André W.G. Newburg
Mr. Bert B. Lockwood
Dr. Nihal Jayawickrama
Ms. Christine Loh
Mr. Marc Richter
Mr. Hipólito Solari Yrigoyen
Ms. Elisabeth Kirby
Mr. Trevor Davies
Mr. Joaquin Ruiz-Gimenez
Mr. Michael D. Kirby
Mr. Philip Amoah
Ms. Lenia Lopes
Mr. Frank Steketeer
Mr. Rick Lawson
Mr. Garth Nettheim
Mr. Tony Simpson
Mr. Nick Cowdery
Mr. Allan McChesney
Ms. Elzie V. Newburg
Mr. Gunnan Berg

International Confederation of Midwives (Roster)

Ms. Dorothea Rub
Ms. Hanna Rausch

International Co-operative Alliance (Category I)

Mr. Juan Diego Pacheco
Ms. Mayra Alarcón Alba

International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity (Category II)

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Ms. Claude Caillere
Mr. Piepel of Misereor

International Council on Archives (Roster)

Mr. Leopold Auer

International Council for Adult Education
(Category I)

Speeches: Plenary meeting 21

Mr. Babacar Diop
Ms. Celeste Viale Yerovi
Mr. Sushil Pyacurel
Mr. Tapani Ojasti
Mr. Myint Myint Soe
Mr. Kwok Hoi Yee
Mr. Dammadinna Mon Ashi
Mr. Ho Hei Wah
Mr. Inayatullah

International Council of Jewish Women
(Category II)

Speeches: Plenary meetings 12, 19, 21

Ms. Gerda Frey
Ms. Andrée Farhi
Ms. Leila Seigel
Ms. Norma Anav
Ms. Judy Spector

International Council of Voluntary Agencies
(Category I)

Mr. Jean-Pierre de Warlincourt
Ms. Eva Kjaergaard
Mr. François Della Sudda

International Council of Women (Category I)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

Ms. Lili Boeykens
Ms. J. M. de Bocard
Ms. I. Nzeako
Ms. K. Sumhadi
Ms. T. Grant
Ms. I. Akinci
Ms. F. Corcoran

Ms. Graciela Pulgar Vidal De Huaman
Ms. Ernestina La Torre de Fowks

International Council for Social Welfare
(Category I)

Ms. Sirpa Utrianinen
Ms. Anne Herdt
Ms. Caudia Spring

International Educational Development, Inc.
(Roster)

Speeches: Plenary meeting 21

Ms. Karen Parker
Mr. Ralph Fertig
Mr. Todd Howland
Mr. Ghulam Nabi Fai
Mr. Kirupaharan Visuvalingam

International Falcon Movement - Socialist Educational International (Roster)

Mr. Hamid Reza Eshaghi
Mr. Shaham Parvin
Mr. Christian Oxonitsch

International Federation for Home Economics
(Category II)

Ms. Monica Tupay

International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) (Category II)

Speeches: Plenary meetings 18, 19

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Mr. Antoine Bernard
Mr. Massalbaye Tenebaye
Mr. Enoch Djondang
Ms. Sabine Missistrano
Mr. Pascuale Bandiera
Ms. Maria Bandiera
Mr. Michael Ellman
Mr. Francisco Soberon
Mr. Vo Van Ai
Ms. Saadeddine Zmerli
Mr. Patrick Baudoin
Mr. Haytham Manna
Mr. Ghayath Naisse
Mr. Mohamed Chawich
Mr. Karim Lahidji
Mr. Homayoun Zadeh Ali
Ms. Cecilia Jimenez
Ms. Nancy Li
Mr. Pham Ngoc Danh

Mr. Ngo Ngoc Diep
Mr. Thich Vien Ly
Mr. Thich Ho Giac
Ms. Ann Phuong
Ms. Penelope Faulkner
Ms. Marina Cerne
Mr. Yani Maldidier
Mr. Vittorio Frosini
Ms. Angela Hegarty
Mr. Joseph Von Komlossy
Ms. Nathalie Courgibet
Mr. Hervé Ascensio
Ms. Mawe Coulibaly
Ms. Barbara Maioli
Mr. Pietro Giune
Mr. Giamcopio Carte
Mr. Santo Sanfilippo
Ms. Dora Pinna
Mr. Pietro Pinna
Ms. Giovanna Vallini
Mr. Themis Cortés López
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Mr. André Paradis
Mr. Luis Carlos Dominguez
Mr. Thich Minh Dung
Mr. Iqbal Singn
Mr. Bayay El Din Hassan
Mrs. Fouad Abdel Mourni
Mr. Bennani A.
Mr. M'Bam Diarra N'Doure
Mr. Tenebaye Massalbaye
Mr. David Goldberg
Mr. A. Omar Turbi
Mr. Oswaldo Enriquez
Ms. Nguyen Do Thi Be
Ms. Linh Englert
Mr. Albert Mbonerane
Ms. Monique Mujawamliya
Ms. Alessi Wilson
Ms. Henrietta Asswad

**International Federation for the Protection of the
Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and other
Minorities (Roster)**
Speeches, Plenary meeting 18

Mr. Menelaos Tzelios
Mr. M. van Walt van Praag
Mr. Tsering Jampa
Mr. F. Tuthatunewa
Mr. Roeland Bos
Ms. Vasvija Gusinae
Mr. Safet Bandovic

Mr. Tsetan Samdup
Mr. Lihachev
Mr. Hakimov
Mr. José Antonio Amorim
Mr. Tsewang Phuntsog
Mr. Richard Boele
Mr. Dawa Thondrub
Mr. Rasin Ljajic
Mr. Ledum Mitee
Mr. Deebii Nwiado
Ms. Miek Boltjes

**International Federation of ACAT (Action of
Christians for the Abolition of Torture) (Roster)**
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

Ms. Marie-Jo Cocher
Mr. Luc Norbert Kenne
Mr. Friedrich Klotz
Ms. Gerti Klotz
Mr. Jean Marie Mariotte
Mr. Herbert Marx
Ms. Magdalena Marx
Ms. Jacqueline Westercamp
Mr. Robert Zuber
Mrs. Lourdes Van der Meer-Altamirand

**International Federation of Business and
Professional Women (Category I)**

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**International Federation of Catholic Universities
(Roster)**

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**International Federation of Disabled Workers and
Civilian Handicapped (Category II)**

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**International Federation of Educative
Communities (Roster)**

Ms. Helga Stefanov

**International Federation of Journalists
(Category II)**

Mr. Lee Woodyear

**International Federation of Newspaper Publishers
(Roster)**

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Mr. Pius Njawe

Ms. Irene Mebeu
Mr. Ali Rahnema
Mr. Ismail Boulahia

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Mr. Göran Bäckstrand
Mr. Manuel Fiol
Ms. Anne Petitgirard
Mr. Fritz Wendl

**International Federation of Social Workers
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Speeches: Plenary meeting 19**

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Ms. Rosa Logar
Ms. Elis Envall

**International Federation of University Women
(Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19**

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Ms. Anna-Rosa Oñate
Ms. Ingeborg Luxon
Ms. Adelheid Schimak

International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (Category II)

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Ms. Celuta Cardoso Ramalho

International Federation on Ageing (Category II)

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(Category II)**

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Mr. Bernard Boeton
Mr. Alvaro Moscoso
Mr. Roland Wassmer

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Mr. Robert Reischer
Ms. Irmgaard Ehrenberger
Mr. Pete Hämmerle

Mr. Matthias Reichl
Mr. Roland Bangerter
Mr. Buanga Mpongo
Mr. Benjamin Putter
Mr. Chang Naing Aye
Mr. Than Myaing Maung
Ms. Dicky Tethong
Mr. Etsuro Totsuka
Ms. Josephine Chu
Mr. Mab Huang
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Mr. S. Samydorai

**International Human Rights Internship Program
(Roster)**

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Ms. Penny Parker

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Speeches: Plenary meeting 19**

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Ms. Donna Sullivan
Mr. Edwin Rekosh
Ms. Theresa Swineheart
Mr. Laurel Fletcher
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Mr. Jesus Permy

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International Kolping Society (Category II)

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International Law Association (Category II)

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International League for Human Rights
(Category II)

Speeches: Plenary meeting 20

Mr. Andrew C. Byrnes
Mr. Lung-chu Chen
Mr. Charles H. Norchi
Ms. Felice D. Gaer
Ms. Eve L. Porter
Mr. Adam Steinman

**International League for the Rights and
Liberation of Peoples** (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

Mr. Adolfo Perez Esquivel
Mr. Nuri Albala
Ms. Verena Graf

**International League of Societies for Persons with
Mental Handicap** (Category II)

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Mr. Heinz Trompish
Ms. Irmgard Bauer
Ms. Brigitte Petritsch

International Movement ATD Fourth World
(Category I) **Speeches: Plenary meeting 19**

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Mr. Bruno Romazzotti
Ms. A. A. de Vos van Stenwijk
Mr. Eugen Brand

**International Movement for Fraternal Union
among Races and Peoples** (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

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Ms. Berhane Ras-Work
Ms. Virginia Leary
Mr. Luis Ondo Ayang
Ms. Johanna Edelbauer-Durnberger

**International Movement of Apostolate for
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of Freedom of Education** (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

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All Forms of Racial Discrimination** (Category II)

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(Category I)

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Resource Development** (Category II)

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International P-E-N (Roster)

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Ms. Sophia Apostolopoulou
Ms. Wanda Nowicka
Ms. Borika Köö
Mr. Mohammed Bouzidi
Ms. Alena Chudíková

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**International Society of Social Defence
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**International Union of Family Organizations
(Category I)**

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**International Union of Latin Notariat
(Category II)**

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**International Union of Socialist Youth (Roster)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19**

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Mr. Ricard Torrell
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**International Union of Students (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meetings 14, 19**

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Mr. Rainer Gehnen
Mr. Moeti Mpury
Mr. Marcello Ferreira
Ms. Allison Lewis
Mr. Nassir Ud Duza

**International Union of Young Christian
Democrats (Category II)**

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Mr. Marc Bertrand
Mr. Filippo Dombardi
Mr. John Welch
Mr. Simon Malynicz
Mr. Ghanem Jawad

Ms. Tamara Daghistani
Mr. Saad Sarraf
Mr. Ali Mohamed Ali
Ms. Tamara Chalabi
Mr. Marcos Villasmil

International Young Catholic Students (Roster)

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**International Youth and Student Movement for
the United Nations (Category I)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 14**

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Ms. Rudo Mungwashu
Mr. Robert Micallef
Mr. Ibrahim Kharraishi
Ms. Karin Lignell
Ms. Helen Agren
Ms. Elena Dugundji

**International Women's Tribune Centre (Roster)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 10**

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Ms. Meera Singh
Ms. Charlotte Bunch
Ms. Niamh Reilly
Ms. Seble Dawit
Ms. Lori Heise
Ms. Sita Venkateswar

**International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
(Category II)**

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Mr. Jeffery Paul
Ms. Rosemarie Gillespie
Ms. Marilyn Frances Havini
Ms. Susan Braun
Mr. Ralph Christen

**Inuit Circumpolar Conference (Category II)
Speeches: plenary meeting 14**

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Ms. Mary Simon
Ms. Lorraine Brooke
Ms. Wendy Moss
Ms. Gloria Simeon
Ms. Ingmar Egede
Mr. Kirt Ejesiak
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Ms. Hikmat Hassan Sidahmed
Ms. Mahgouba Mohamed Salih
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Mr. Mohamed EI Hassan
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**Latin American Council for Adult Education
(Roster)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 18**

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**Latin American Federation of Associations of
Relatives of Disappeared Detainees (Category II)**

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Mr. Senia Ahmed
Mr. Maiyina Sidi Nafe
Mr. Mohamed Fadel
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(Category II)

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Latin American Social Science Council (Roster)

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Law Association for Asia and the Pacific
(Category II)

Speeches: Plenary meeting 20

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Mr. Carlos Medina
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Liberal International (Category II)
Speeches, Plenary meeting 20

Mr. Chanaka Amaratunga
Mr. Josef Berenyi
Mr. Jan Dirk Blaauw Mp
Ms. Jeannine De Bocard
Mr. Laszlo Florian
Ms. Ann Frazer
Ms. Marina Gredler
Ms. Gina Montaner
Mr. Rudolf Rizmann

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Ms. Heide Schmidt
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Ms. Henriette Fransisca De Ruiter
Mr. Julius Maaten
Mr. Pär Skold
Mr. Jonathan Fryer

Liberty International (Category II)

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Mr. Ranjan Kumar Paul
Mr. Raul M. Gonzalez
Mr. Raul T. Gonzalez
Mr. Martin Binder

Lutheran World Federation (Category II)

Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

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Ms. Eva Carlestal
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Mr. Musimbi Kanyoro
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Ms. Kate Phillips
Ms. Sarlota Pufflerova
Ms. Helen Krag
Mr. John Thomson
Ms. Françoise Fonval
Ms. Anna Siskova
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**Movement against Racism and for Friendship
among Peoples** (Roster)

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Mr. Michel Robert

Muslim World League (Category I)

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**National Aboriginal and Islander Legal Services
Secretariat (Category II)**

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Mr. Cecil Patten
Ms. Louise Bennetts
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Organizations - Federal Union of Women's
Organizations (Category II)**

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Nordic Saami Council (Roster)

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Mr. Nils Thomas Utsi

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**Pax Christi International (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19**

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Mr. Felix Bertram
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Ms. Sabine Zwiers
Ms. Katlijn Declercq
Ms. Hilda Burer
Ms. Marianne Schalhass
Mr. Tony D'Costa

**Pax Romana (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meetings 19, 21**

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Mr. Oleger Torrai Miro

Planetary Citizens (Roster)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 21

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Population Communications International
(Roster)

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Mr. Marcelino Cavestany
Mr. Leo Qunitio
Mr. Ruben Colon
Ms. Jaymee Castillo
Ms. Josephine Flores

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Regional Council of Human Rights in Asia
(Category II)
Speeches, Plenary meeting 21

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Mr. Frans Hendra Winarta
Mr. T. Rajamoorthy

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Richmond Fellowship International (Category II)

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Mr. Sixro Rodriguez
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Ms. Victoria Stack

Sierra Club Legal Defence Fund, Inc. (Category II)

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Mr. Gabriel Lansky
Mr. Steve Lee
Mr. Rudolf Binbig
Ms. Claudia Kornahrens
Ms. Dafna Sharfman
Mr. Jan Marinus Wiersma
Mr. Thomas Hammarberg

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Ms. Maria Jonas
Ms. Irmtraut Karlson
Ms. Marianne Bargil

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(Category II)

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Soka Gakkai International (Roster)

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Mr. Nicholas Rowntree
Mr. Walter Bertolini
Mr. Tadashi Minai
Ms. Anna Perra Tuterur

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Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

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Ms. Eve Craske
Ms. Esther von Wartburg
Ms. Erika Leonhartsberger
Ms. Wanda Neugebauer
Ms. Roswitha Benesch

SOS-Kinderdorf International (Roster)

Ms. Regine Toifl-Stulz

Survival International Limited (Roster)

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Mr. Marcus Colchester
Ms. Fiona Watson

**Third World Movement against the Exploitation
of Women (Roster)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19**

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Ms. Jane Brock
Mr. Peter Brock
Ms. Jean D'Cunha
Ms. Dolores Floriza
Ms. Elaine Hewitt
Ms. Alberta Kummel
Mr. Denis Mayanja
Ms. Lourdes Sajor
Ms. Nelia Sancho
Ms. Margaret Schink
Ms. Evelyn Tabora
Ms. Brigitte Bauchinger
Ms. Teresia Tinainisolo
Ms. Rada Cungaloo
Ms. Salli Pagliuca
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Ms. Zoraida Ramirez
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Mr. Lukas Ornauer
Ms. Mary Wanja
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Ms. Safya Safout
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Universal Esperanto Association (Roster)

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War Resisters' International (Category II)

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**Women's International Democratic Federation
(Category I)**

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Ms. Maria Kranzl
Ms. Ilse Rollett

**Women's International League for Peace and
Freedom (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19**

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Ms. Barbara Lochbihler
Ms. Lucinda Chiszar
Ms. Kate Orr
Ms. Veronica Mendizabal
Ms. Janet Bruin
Ms. Teresa Quinones
Ms. Radhika Sitoula
Ms. Lakmalee Cabral
Ms. Jeanne Vickers
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Ms. Kathy Bergen
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Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

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Speeches: plenary meeting 14

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World Federation for Mental Health (Category II)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

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World Federation of Democratic Youth
(Category I)
Speeches: Plenary meetings 11, 14, 19

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World Jewish Congress

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Law**

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All Africa Conference of Churches

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Guinea Equatorial**

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Association malienne des droits de l'homme

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Nigerian Bar Association

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Observatoire panafricain de la démocratie

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M. Ngande Mwanajiti

Union de l'action féminine

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Mme Jazouli Afaf
Mme El Joundi Aicha
Mme Fatima Outaleb

Union des femmes marocaines

Mme Bouchra El Alaoui
Mme Fatima Zohra Snouci

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Speeches : Plenary meeting 19

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Mme Mounira Hammani
Mme Hamida Laabidi
Mme Fayza Kefi

Union tunisienne de solidarité sociale

M. Azouz Rebai
M. Sadok Bel Hadj Dahman
M. Jamel Eddine Abdellatif

Women in Law and Development in Africa
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Ms. Akua Kuenyehia
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Asia

AGHS Legal Aid Cell

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Ms. Munizae Jahangir
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Ms. Hina Jilani

Ahmedabad Women's Action Group

Ms. Ila Pathak
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**Al-Haq
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Ms. Mervat Rishamawi
Ms. Randa Siniora
Mr. Fateh Azzam
Ms. Halima Abou-Soulb

Alliance of Indigenous Peoples Rights Advocates

Ms. Mary Grace Saguinsin-Trinidad

**All Japan Federation of Buraku Liberation
Movement**

Itsuo Makamura
Shingo Hiratsuka
Mitsuo Sugiura

All Pakistan Youth Federation

Mr. Tariq Haleem Chaudhry

Alternarive Information Centre

Mr. Muhammad Jaradeh
Mrs. Ingrid Gassner Jaradeh

Andhra Pradesh Civil Liberties Committee

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Mr. G. Haragopal
Ms. Alice Garg

**Arab Organization for Human Rights
(Jordan Branch)**

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**Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
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Mr. Mao Lung-Chang
Mr. Subodh Bikash
Ms. Jenneke Arens
Mr. Luingam Luithui
Mr. Jan Reynders
Mr. Nico Souza
Mr. Anderson Mutang Wrud
Ms. Linda Gail Arrigo
Ms. Miranda Watson
Mr. Victor Kaisiepo
Mr. Neingulo Krome

Asian Center for the Progress of Peoples

Ms. Salvacion D. Colina
Ms. Florence Lam Kit Lin
Ms. Mary Yuen Mee Yin
Mrs. James Tan Meng-Kiat
Mr. Roberto Ricci

**Asian Committee for Peace-Solidarity and Human
Rights**

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Mr. S.K. Banerjee
Mrs. Esther Banerjee
Mr. Rakesh Kumar
Mr. Davinder Kumar
Mr. Satish Chander
Mr. Inderjit Singh
Mr. Pawan Kumar

Asian Conference on Religion and Peace

Ms. Rosy Daw Tin Yee

Asian Cultural Forum on Development

Ms. Kien Serey Phal
Mr. Koul Panha

Mr. Akram Chowdhury
Ms. Kyu Kyu Mar

Asian Students Association
Speeches: Plenary meetings 14, 19, 21

Mr. Rajan Battarai

Asian Women Human Rights Council
Speeches: Plenary meetings 19, 21

Ms. Nelia Sancho
Ms. Lourdes Sajor
Ms. Lisa Masa
Ms. Siriporn Skrobanek
Ms. Corinne Kumar D'Souza
Ms. Ruth Manorama
Ms. Rosario Padilla
Ms. Donna Fernandez
Ms. Chin Sung Chung
Ms. Madhu Bhushan
Ms. Julia Porras
Ms. Anna Louise S. Liao
Ms. Carmelita Nugui
Ms. Shakun Mohini Doundiyarhed
Ms. Celine Suguna
Ms. Soon-Im Yang
Ms. Kim Sam-Seok
Ms. Bernice A. See
Ms. Kyu Kyu Mar
Ms. Henny Dwi Yidiarina
Ms. Neelam Hussain
Ms. Primadasa
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Ms. Rajini Antonysamy
Ms. Lorraine Abad Sanmienta
Ms. Marilee Karl
Ms. Minda Groeneveld
Ms. Lin Lap Chew
Ms. Fe Jusay
Ms. Ted L.E. Strop-von Meyenfeldr
Ms. Esther Wong

Agence Kanak et Développement

Mr. Sarimin Jacques Boengkih
Mr. Gabriel Tetiarahi
Mr. Peti Lafanama
Mr. Gratela
Mr. Lee Fu-Chyuan

**Asia-Pacific Peoples' Forum on Peace and
Development**

Ms. Rita T. Baua

Mr. Heny Dwi Vidiriana
Mr. Moses Werror
Mr. Subodh Bikash Chakma
Mr. Moses Havini
Pastor Jeffry Paul
Mr. Ralph Christen
Ms. Susan Braun
Mrs. Marilyn Frances Havini
Ms. Rosemarie Gillespie
Mr. David Robie
Mr. Joy de Guzman
Mr. Moy Balazo
Mr. Nathanael Santiago
Ms. Julieta Java
Mr. Rafael Mariano
Mr. Saturnino Borrás
Mr. Roy Robles
Mr. Cesar Taguba

**Asia-Pacific Forum on Women, Law and
Development**
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Ms. Nimalka Fernando
Ms. Salbiah Ahmad
Ms. Irene Fernandez
Ms. Rani Jethmalani
Ms. Virada Somswasdi
Ms. Asma Jahangir
Ms. Hina Jilani
Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy
Ms. Emelina Quintillian
Ms. Ratna Kapur
Ms. Nandini Samarasinghe
Ms. Nanda Malini
Ms. Sharifah Zuriah Al Jefri
Ms. Sara Hossein
Ms. Janet Wong
Ms. Adrina
Ms. Heisso Shin
Ms. Fatima Burnad
Ms. Ryesha Arshad
Ms. Elisa Tita Lubi

Association des droits de l'homme au Cambodge

M. Thun Saray
M. Koul Panha
M. Pouc Rasy
M. Srey Chan Phallana

Association for Democratic Rights

Mr. Jagmohan Singh

**Association Fighting for the Acquisition of
Human Rights of Koreans in Japan**

Father Marcel Kauss
Mr. Choi Chong Hwa

Association libanaise des droits de l'homme

M. Fady Jamal Eddine

**Association of Relatives and Friends of Political
Prisoners (KAPATID) (Philippines)**

Ms. Paula Carolina Malay

Bangladesh Human Rights Commission

Mr. Razi Abdur Razzaque
Mr. Md. Mazrul Islam

Bangladesh Manobadhikar Samonnoy Parishad

Mr. Jarlath D'Souza
Mr. Md. Ashrafuddin Ahmed
Mr. Fazhlul Huq
Mr. Adilur Rahman Khan
Mr. Nizamul Huq Nasim
Mr. Sharif Nurul Ambia
Mr. Mostafa Farook
Mr. Abul Hasib Khan

**Bangladesh Society for the Enforcement of
Human Rights**

Ms. Signe Hude

Bounded Liberation Front (India)

Mr. Swami Agnivesh

**Buddhists' Committee for Human Rights
(Republic of Korea)**

Mr. Yong-Chul Bae
Mr. Seung Hwa Park

**Catholic Human Rights Committee (Republic of
Korea)**

Mr. Chang-Lae Oh
Mr. Dae-Hoon Lee
Rev. Yong-Ho Oh
Rev. Kwang-Ho Cha

Center for Human Rights Studies

Mr. Mulya Lubis
Mr. S. Basiaman

Mr. Paskah Irianto

**Centre for Socio-Legal Research and
Documentation Service**

Mr. K. Raja Kumar

**Center for the Study of Human Rights
(Sri Lanka)**

Mr. Somaratne Banda Ekanayake

**Centre of Concern for Child Labour
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Mr. Joseph Gathia

China Society for Human Rights Studies

Mr. Li Yuanchao
Mr. Tian Jin
Ms. Wang Zhuqian
Mr. Ye Xiaowen
Mr. Zhang Shuyuan
Mr. Li Baodong
Mr. Gelek
Mr. Li Wufeng
Mr. Jiang Weiqiang
Mr. Xu Ying
Mar. Xin Chunying

Civil Rights of Sri Lanka

Ms. Manouri Muttetuwegana

Coalition for Peace and Development

Ms. Laddawan Tantivitayapitak

**Commission on Human Rights (Philippines)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 18**

Mr. Sedfrey A. Ordonez
Mr. Narciso C. Monteiro

**Committee for the Restoration of Human Rights
throughout Cyprus
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Mr. George Christophides
Mr. Kyriacos Kalattas
Ms. Argyro Toumazou
Mrs. Soula Zavou

Community Education Centre

Mr. Paul Perera

Community of Iranian Students

Mr. Ahmad Jamali
Mr. Sadegh Majidi

Coordinating Group for Religion in Society

Mr. Sarawut Pratoomraj

Cordillera Peoples Alliance

Mr. Eduardo Solari
Ms. Victoria Tauli
Ms. Joanna Carino

Dalit Liberation Education Trust

Mr. A. Varadarajan
Rev. M. Azariah
Mr. Henry Thiagaraj
Mr. Ranjit Nayak
Mrs. Nirmala Arul Prakash
Mr. Paul Panneer Selvam
Mrs. Sonia Khan

**Fact-Finding Team on the Truth about Forced
Korean Laborers**

Mr. Paek Han Gi
Mr. Hong Gyong Ui
Mr. Ryu Ku Chae
Mr. Kim Su Ak
Mr. Kim Jong In
Mr. Kim Mun Sok
Mr. Hagiward Shigeo
Mr. Kurihded Toru

Family Association for Democracy

Mr. Kyu Sun Nam
Mr. Rae Gun Park
Mr. Cha Eun Whang

Forum - Asia for Human Rights and Development

Ms. Songphorn Tajaroensuk
Mr. D.J. Ravindran
Ms. Sunila Abeysekara
Mr. Benny Harman
Mr. Cres. L. Lucero
Mr. I.A. Rehman

**Forum for Protection of Human Rights (Nepal)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 21**

Mr. Bishwa Kanta Mainali
Mrs. Gangakasojuo

Mrs. Sabitree Mainali
Mr. Gauri Pradhan
Mr. Bhogendra Sharma

Forum for the Rights of All Nationalities

Mr. Sindhu Nath Pyakurel

Foundation for Women

Mrs. Chalernsri Dhamabuttra
Mrs. Siriporn Skrobanek
Mrs. Rangsim Limpisawas
Mrs. Chortip Chaicharn

Friends of Women Foundation

Ms. Thanavadee Thajeen

Gabriela

Mrs. Liza Largoza-Maza
Mrs. Eliza Tita Lubi
Mrs. Victoria Corpuz
Mrs. Lita Mariano
Mrs. Carmen Deunida
Mrs. Wilma Racho
Mrs. Perla Bunda
Mrs. Estelita Mariano
Mrs. Atel Hijos
Mrs. Celine Cajanding
Mrs. Wilma Balistoy
Mrs. Bernice Se
Mrs. Emerencione A. De Jesus

Gaza Center for Rights and Law

Mr. Said Ahmed Tafesh

Gonoshahajjo Sangstha

Mr. K.M. Sobhan
Mr. F.R.M. Hasan
Ms. K. Rasheda
Ms. Sara Hossain
Mr. Rasheda K Chowdhury
Mr. Bar. Sara Hossain
Ms. Masuda Renana Begun

Humanist and Ethical Association of Bangladesh

Mr. A.B.M. Mafizul Islam Patwari
Mr. Md. Abdul Mazed Miah

Human Rights & Peace Centre

Mr. Adaikkalam Subbian

**Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
Speeches: Plenary meeting 21**

Mrs. Asma Jahangir
Mr. Justice Dorab Patel
Mr. Aziz A. Siddiqui
Ms. Nasreen Ashar

**Human Rights Committee of National Council of
Churches in Korea**

Mr. Chan Kook Gim

Human Rights Organisation of Nepal

Mr. Rishikesh Shaha
Mr. Kapil Shrestha
Mr. Ramananda Singh
Mr. Rajesh Gautam
Mr. Krishna Pahadi

Human Rights Society of Pakistan

Ms. Anita Reitshammer
Mr. Karl Reitshammer
Mr. Ahmad Shelizad

Indian Association of Lawyers

Mr. Jitendra Sharma
Mr. G.L. Sanghi
Ms. Ranjana Narayan
Mr. Muikul Rohatgi
Mrs. Surinder J. Sharma

Indian Institute of Human Sciences

Mr. Samir-Kumar Ghosh

Indian Institute for Non-Aligned Studies

Mr. Refaqt Ali Khan
Mr. S.K. Sahani
Mr. Arbinder Singh Kohli

Indian Society of Human Rights

Mr. Shambhu Chopra

**Indo-Arab Islamic Youth Association –
International Organization for Peace, Friendship
and Human Rights**

Mr. K.M. Khan
Mr. Surender Kumar Singla
Mr. J.S. Anand
Mr. Nafees Khan
Mr. Sardor Gurcharan Singh

Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation

Mr. Hendardi
Mr. Adnan Buyung Nasution

Inform

Mr. Dhananjaya Tilakaratna
Mr. Kumudini Samuel
Ms. Sunila Abeysekera
Mr. Charles Abeysekera
Mr. Etsuro Totsuka

**INHURED International
Speeches: Plenary meeting 21**

Mr. Gopal Siwakoti
Mr. S.K. Predhan
Mr. Jogen Gazmere
Mr. Ratan Gazmere
Mr. Om Dhungel
Mr. Reneldo Jy
Mr. Ramonanda P. Singh
Mr. Sarath Devasena Wijesinghe
Ms. Ruth Straka
Mr. Rupasena Ravindra

Institute for Community Education

Mr. Wong Sing Nang

Institute for Law and Development

Mr. Ashequr Rahman Khan
Mr. Shaheen Akhter

**Institute for the Research of Human Rights
(Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea)**

Mr. Sim Hyong Il
Mr. Kim Sung Nam

**International Association for the Protection of
Human Rights in Cyprus**

Mr. Ahmet Djavit
Mr. Nicos Demetriou
Mr. Christos Clerides
Mr. Marcus Helmons
Mr. Nicos Theodosiou
Mr. Silvio Marcus-Helmons
Mr. Despo Demetriou

**International Confederation of Arab Trade
Unions**

Mr. Sabri Badr
Mr. Trabelsi Mohamed
Mr. Sadok Abdo Hashem

Ms. Shuko Itoh
Ms. Miyako Abiko
Ms. Yuko Doke
Mr. Saul Takahashi
Mr. Akira Matsubara
Ms. Amy Furuya

International Forum Indonesia

Mr. Adhyatman

International Human Rights League of Korea

Mr. Chong Yang Kim
Mr. Sung Chung Choi
Mr. Eun Sung Chung
Mr. Seung Bin Na

International Jurists Organization

Mr. Subhash Chandra Birla
Mr. Bhim Singh
S.C. Birla
Mr. Bhim Swin
Mrs. Katharina Kluss

**International Movement against All Forms of
Discrimination and Racism**

Mrs. Myriam Schreiber
Mr. Kinhide Mushakoji
Mrs. Mieko Suzuki
Ms. Rebeka Martensen
Ms. Seiko Hanochi

Iranian Women's Society

Ms. Fariba Hakimzadeh

Islamic Women's Institute of Iran

Ms. Azam Alai Taleghani
Mrs. Parvin Maroofi-Bozorgi

Japan Civil Liberties Union

Mr. Kauo Itoh
Mr. Masaru Satoh
Mr. Yoichi Kitamura
Mr. Makoto Kondo
Ms. Misae Ujino
Mr. Tadashi Nojima
Ms. Masako Itoh
Ms. Meguri Ikunaga
Ms. Mikiko Takeda
Mr. Kazunari Fujii
Ms. Sonoko Kiyotaki

**Japan Federation of Bar Associations
Speches: Plenary meeting 21**

Mr. Saburo Abe
Mr. Seiichi Yoshikawa
Mrs. Kahei Tsuchida
Mr. Katsumi Sagara
Mr. Kiyoshi Yamashita
Mr. Kazuyuki Azusawa
Mr. Yoichi Kitamura
Ms. Emiko Tomioka
Mr. Yasuhiro Yoshimine
Mr. Osamu Horino
Mr. Junko Nakahara
Mr. Etsuro Totsuka
Ms. Yukari Ozaki

**Japan Lawyers International Solidarity
Association**

Mr. Tohru Takahashi
Mrs. Yohko Takahashi
Mr. Nobuo Oikawa

Japanese Trade Union Confederation

Mr. Masahiro Wda
Mr. Yasunori Suzuki
Mr. Nagateru Tokuyama
Mr. Nobukini Murase
Ms. Naomi Okamoto
Mr. Takaaki Maruguchi
Mr. Ryoichiro Kojima
Mr. Katsuo Fujimoto

Jesuit Refugee Service Asia Pacific

Mr. Jan Stuyt

KAMP

Ms. Joana Cariño

Karnataka Welfare Society

Mr. S. Anand

Kashmir Democratic Forum

Mr. Tariq Saeed Khan
Mr. Afzal Tahir
Mr. Iftkar Hussain

Kongres Wanita Indonesia

Mrs. Kuraisin Sumhadi
Mrs. Siti Hertati Hartono

Korean Bar Association

Mr. Sae-Joong Lee
Mr. Yong-Whan Cho

Korean Central Bar Association

Mr. Ho Sok Chil
Mrs. Choe Soi Hui
Mrs. Chang Su Wol

**Korean Council for the Women Drafted for
Sexual Slavery by Japan
Speeches: Plenary meeting 21**

Mr. Lee Hyo-Chee
Mr. Chung Chin Sung
Ms. Kim Oaksook
Mr. Tae-Kook Jeon
Ms. Keum Hye Jeon-Park
Ms. Young-Hee Na
Ms. Young-Soon Lee
Ms. Chung-Sook Yum
Ms. Kyung Suk Lee
Mr. Hyung Cho
Ms. Alice Chai

**Korea NGO's Network for the UN World
Conference on Human Rights (KONUHC)
Speeches: Plenary meetings 19, 21**

Tae Hoon No
No Hyun Kwak
Edward Joseph Baker
Joon Sik Suh
Catherine Scott
Chun Dae-Jin
Chun Soon-Ok
Chang So-Young
Soung Hyuk
Kim Jin
Young-Sook Lee-Wallersheim
Kwark Eun-Kyung
Young Kim
Helmi Fauzi

Korean Rights Group

Mr. Ha Hyeon Il
Mr. Koh Cheong Shin
Mr. Park Hwa Mi
Mr. Futoshi Sato
Mr. Kazumi Moriki
Mr. H. Wakabayashi

Kuwaiti Association to Defend War Victims

Mr. Ghanim Al-Najjar
Mr. Mohammed Ashkanani
Mr. Kholoud Al-Feeli
Mr. Wafa Al-Ateeqi
Mr. Rajaa Ashkanani

**Land and Water Establishment for Studies and
Legal Services**

Mr. Khader Mohammed Shkeirat
Mr. Nadim Taha Hammoudeh

Law and Society Trust

Mr. Mario Gomez
Ms. Sabina Kelaart
Ms. Nanda Malini
Ms. Nandini Samarasighe
Mr. Neelan Tiruchelvam
Ms. Radhika Comaraswamy

**Lawyers for a Democratic Society in Korea
Speeches: Plenary meeting 21**

Mr. Sung Woo Hong
Mr. Jung Bae Chun
Mr. Won Soon Park
Mr. Suk Tae Lee
Mr. Young Whan Cho

Lawyers for Human Rights and Development

Mr. Don Chandrapala Kumarage
Mr. Jauffer Hasan

Lebanese Association for Human Rights

Mr. Rohi Baalbaki

Malik Ghulam Jilani Foundation

Ms. Sulema Jahangir
Mr. Jilani Jahangir

Mandela Institute

Mrs. Butheine Dugmay

Medical Action Group

Mr. Melecia Antonio-Velmonte

Mr. Lyde Alday-Magpantay

Mr. Rhodora Madrid

Mr. June Pagaduan-Lopez

Mr. Benito E. Molino

Movement for the Defense of Democratic Rights

Mr. Wimal Fernando

National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women

Ms. Aurora Javate-de Dios

National Committee for the International Year for the World's indigenous People Nepal

Mr. Parshuram Tamang

National Council of Churches in the Philippines

Mr. Eliezer D. Mapanao

Rev. Sanson B. Almarez

National Salvation Front for Democratic Reunification of Korea

Mr. Gab Dong Park

Mr. Sang Gin Chong

Mr. Young H. Kim

National Youth Federation

Mr. Noor Uddin Ahmed

Mr. Fakar Uddin Ahmed

Oecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace

Mr. Bishop Gabriel Garol

Organization for Defending Victims of Violence

Mr. Amirabass Malekan-Zadeh

Mr. Saeid Neshat

Mr. Mehdi Sajadi

Pakistan National Federation of Trade Unions

Mr. Malik Muhammad Saghir Awan

Mr. Naeem Akhtar

Mr. Muhammad Younas Gumman

**Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates
Speeches: Plenary meetings 14, 19**

Evelyn Balais-Serrano

Wigberto Tanada

Rene Sarmiento

Ramon C. Casiple

Crescencia L. Lucero

Anelyn Z. de Luna

Bishop Gabriel Garol

Teresita Alo

Paula Carolina Malay

Isabelita Sombillo

Armando Malay

Edsel Sajor

Mary Grace Saguinsin-Trinidad

Julito Caringas

Victoria Corpuz

Rev. Eduardo Solang

Bernardita Barranco

Geraldine Fiagoy

Maureen Lose

Benito Molino

June P. Lopez

Mary Aileen Bacalso

Vincente Ladlad

Benjamin Alforque

Liza Largoza Maza

Elisa Tita Lubi

Perla Bunda

Wilma Racho

Amihan Abueva

Saturnino Borrás

Basilio Proponggo

Josephine Dongail

Etta Ann Rosales

Mariani Dimaranan

Arnel F. de Guzman

Palestine Human Rights Federation

Mr. Rouquia Abdul Karim Shaker Khatib

Mr. Yacoub Ahmed Mohammad Odeh

Peasant Movement of the Philippines

Mr. Saturino Borrás

Peoples Aid and Relief Association of Japan

Mr. Takeshi Suzuki

Ms. Kazumi Iga

Ms. Miyo Inoue

Ms. Humiko Kataoka

People's Union for Civil Liberties in India
Speeches: Plenary meeting 21

Mr. R.M. Pal
Mr. Tapam Kumar Bose

Shimin Gaikou Centre

Mr. Hideaki Uemura
Mr. Toshikaru Aiuchi

Society of Free Iranians

Mr. Jamshid Kazemifar

Society of Iranian Writers

Ms. Fatemh Honarmand
Mr. Hamid Moghaddam

South Asia Human Rights Action Programme

Mr. Kalyananda Tiranagama

South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

Mr. Henri Tiphagne
Mr. Ravi Nair
Mr. M. D. Mistry
Mr. Om Dhungel
Mr. Inderjit Singh Jaijee
Mr. Hang Than Myaing
Ms. Helena Hung
Mr. K.S. Yenkaeswaran
Mr. Ghulam Nabi Hagroo

Stop Torture in Korea
Speeches: Plenary meeting 18

Mr. Kim Tae Myeong
Mr. Jayan Patel
Mr. Suh Sung
Ms. Beatrix Vanlerberghe
Mr. Yoo Young Kyu

Sura Rakyat Malaysia

Mr. Nasir Hashim
Ms. Rohana Ariffin
Mr. Sivarasa Rasiah

Swadhina

Ms. Saswati Roy

Task Force Detainees - Philippines

Ms. Crescencia L. Lucerno
Ms. Anelyn Z. de Luna
Ms. Mariani Dimaranan

Third World Network
Speeches: Plenary meeting 21

Mr. T. Rajamoorthy

Union for Civil Liberty

Mr. Phairoj Pholphet

Voluntary Action Network India

Mr. Jai Ben

Women's Solidarity for Justice

Mr. J.M. Cherian

Women's Studies and Development Centre

Ms. Susheela Kaushik

Eastern Europe

Albanian Helsinki Committee

Mr. Arben Puto
Mr. Kristo Frasheri
Ms. Diane Culi

Amnesty International - Poland

Ms. Romana Orlikowska-Wronska

Anti-Nuclear Movement "Nevada-Semey"

Mr. Oljas Suleimenov
Mr. Amangueldy Mustafin

Association of Judges "Iustitia"

Mr. Ireneusz Matusiak

Association on Human Rights, Almaty

Ms. Sholpan Sarmusina

Association of Unlawfully Discharged Workers

Mr. Jgor Krupskii
Ms. Svetlana Krasninskaia
Mr. Yurii Kravchenko

**BISER (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
Speeches: Plenary meeting 18**

Ms. Aida Daidzic

Cooperation for Peace, The Baltic Center

Ms. Malin Berggren
Ms. Inga Mukane
Ms. Vineta Otto

**Council of Human Rights and Fundamental
Freedoms**

Mr. Jernej Rovsek
Mr. Rudi Rizman

Croatian Council of the European Movement

Mr. Slaven Letica
Mr. Franica Grnić

Croatian Humanitarian Forum

Mr. Ladislav Horvatinovic

**Croatian Society for the Protection and
Promotion of Human Rights**

Mr. Jakov Gumzej
Mrs. Jasenka Krizmanio
Mr. Zvonimir Kulundizio
Mr. Krsto Popio
Mr. Nikola Muslim

Czech Helsinki Committee

Mrs. Dana Nemcova
Mr. Jan Urban

Democratic Committee on Human Rights

Ms. Baretta Ergaliera
Mr. Oleg Abraev

Europe House Zagreb

Mr. Ljubomir Cucic
Ms. Marija Pejcinovic

Family Forum

Ms. Mariana Silberstein
T.M.T. Calita

**Helsinki Citizens' Assembly - Czech Republic
Speeches: Plenary meeting 18**

Ms. Taciser Belge
Mr. Vaclav Trojan

Helsinki Committee in Poland

Mr. Marek Nowicki
Mr. Andrzej Rzeplinski

**Human Rights Movement of Kyrgyzstan
Speeches: Plenary meeting 21**

Mr. Tursunbek Akunov

Humanitarian Law Fund

Ms. Natasa Kandic

Hungarian Centre for Human Rights

Ms. Vanda Lamm

Institute of the Small People in Yakutia

Mr. Alexej Klutschewsky

International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights

Ms. N.K. Fokina

International Peace Fund

Mr. Anatolly Karpov

Mr. Alexander Kislov

Mr. Vladimir Kartashkin

Mr. Thomas Grigoriev

Mr. David Feldshtein

Mr. Yuri Alexandrin

International Society for Human Rights, Latvian National Section

Mr. Peteris Lazda

Mr. Velta Volksone

Kosova Helsinki Committee

Mr. Pula Gazmend

Mr. Lajic Razim

Mr. Muric Fevzija

Mr. Gusinac Vasvija

Mr. Jahovic Alija

Mr. Raslanin Redzep

Mr. Omeragic Bajram

Kosova Human Rights Watch

Mr. Mark Krasniqi

Mr. Nekibe Kelmendi

Mr. Alush A. Gashi

Ms. Sali Kelmendi

Mr. Hamit Mehmeti

Mr. Zenun Celaj

Mr. Shjumbin Brestovci

League for the Defence of Human Rights - Romania

Mr. Nicholas Stefanescu-Draganesti

League of the Small Peoples of the North of Russia

Mr. Vladimir Sangui

Lithuanian Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law

Ms. Alina Svinkliene

Memorial Human Rights Center

Mr. Oleg Orlov

Ms. Tatjana Kasatkina

Mr. Dimitri Leonov

Moldovian Helsinki Committee

Mr. Stefan Urito

Mr. Ludmilo Botnari

Moscow Committee for Democracy and Human Rights

Ms. Eugeni Bai

Ms. Irina Zorina

Mr. Artem Bai

Moscow Research Centre for Human Rights

Mr. Vladimir Raskin

Mr. Alexei Smirnov

Mothers for Peace - Croatia Speeches: Plenary meeting 18

Mrs. Josipa Milas-Matutinovic

Mrs. Hrvojka Paljan

Mrs. Ivica Boban

Organization of Laotian Students Fighting for Independence and Democracy

Mr. Bounthanh Thammvong

Peace Society

Ms. Maria Cimmermannova

Ms. Marketa Cerovska

Polish Red Cross

Mr. Roman Jasica

Prison Reform Centre

Ms. Valeri Abramkin

Romanian Association for a Healthy Environment

Mr. Emil Marinache
Ms. Amelie Stancescu

**Romanian Association for Personal Liberty and
Human Dignity**

Ms. Carmen Banica
Ms. Alexandra Serbu
Mr. Ianfred Silberstein

**Romanian Association for the Rights of the Third
Age**

Ms. Irina-Mihaela Patrulius
Mr. Constantin-Radu Demetrescu
Mr. Paul-Andreian Caravia

Romanian Association for the United Nations

Mr. Victor Dan Zlatescu
Mr. Stefan Naciu

Romanian Association for Women's Rights

Ms. Rodica Servanescu
Ms. Virginia Maxim

Romanian Helsinki Committee

Ms. Renate Gavrilas-Weber
Mr. Gabriel Andreescu
Mr. Eugen Vasiliu
Mr. Reinus Opris

**Romanian Independent League for Human Rights
to Culture and Health**

Ms. Aurelia Anghel
Mr. Ioan Oncea
Ms. Elena Maria Ciobanu

**Romanian Independent League for the Rights of
the Child and Young People**

Ms. Aurelia Florea

Romanian Institute for Human Rights

Ms. Irina Zlatescu

Slovak Helsinki Committee

Mrs. Hane Ponicka-Solcova
Mr. Anton Srholec
Mr. Vincent Danihel
Mr. Jozef Pauer
Mrs. Mariana Oravcova

Slovak Humanitarian Council

Ms. Anna Slapkova

**Slovak Organization for Human and National
Rights Protection**

Ms. Jozefina Koskova
Mr. Pavel Masiar
Mr. Josef Sajgalik
Mr. Ivan Mrva
Mrs. Elena Medekova
Mr. Milan Tomkuliak

Union "Intellekt"

Mr. Vitality A. Ogorodnikov
Mr. Nikolay N. Kobylenko

Union slovaque pour la paix et droits de l'homme

Mr. Juraz Alner
Mr. Josef Drozd
Mr. Martin Krno
Mr. Jaroslav Volf
Ms. Katarina Kocvrova

United Nations Association of Belarus

Mr. Anatoli D. Goussev

Latin America and the Caribbean

Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo

Sra. Enriqueta E. Barnes de Carlotto
Sra. Rosa Tarlovsky de Roisimblit
Sra. Elsa Sánchez de Oesterheld

Academia Mexicana de Derechos Humanos

Dr. Luis Diaz Muller
Dra. Gloria Ramirez
Sr. Enrique Gorria

Agencia Ecueménica de Noticias

Sr. Dermi Azevedo
Sr. Alberto Castiel

Agencia Latinoamericana de Información

Sr. Osvaldo León

Sra. Irene León
Sr. Sally Burch
Sr. Francis Carole
Sra. Anne Marie Coriolan
Sr. Assar Santana

**Agrupación de Familiares de Detenidos-
Desaparecidos (Chile)**

Sra. Viviana Elisa Diaz

**Arquidiócesis de Caracas – Vicaría Episcopal de
Derechos Humanos**

Sr. Yuruani Meza Briceño
Sr. José Gregorio Guarenas
Sr. Cesareo Goyanes Duran

**Asamblea Permanente de los Derechos Humanos
de Bolivia**

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Sr. Bjorn Pettersson
Sr. Waldo Albarracín Sánchez
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Conferencia Episcopal Panameña

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Sr. Amílcar Méndez

Consejo de Organizaciones Aborígenes de Jujuy

Sra. Nimia A. Apaza

Consultoría para los derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento

Sr. Jorge E. Rojas

Coordinadora de Organizaciones no gubernamentales del área de la Mujer

Sra. Lourdes Contreras

Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos

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Equipo Argentino de Antropología Forense

Sr. Alejandro Inchaurregui

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Federación Agraria del Departamento de Ayacucho

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Federación de Mujeres Cubanas

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Fédération des ouvriers syndiqués (Haïti)

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Fundación de Ayuda Social de las Iglesias Cristianas (FASIC)

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Guyana Human Rights Association (GHRA)

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Human Rights Commission of Belize

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Sr. William Heusner

Instituto de Defensa Legal

Sr. Ronald A. Gamarra

Instituto de Educación para los Derechos Humanos

Srta. Andrea Peroni

Instituto de Estudios de la Mujer "Norma Virginia Guirola de Herrera"

Sra. Yolanda Guirola

Instituto de Estudios Jurídico Sociales de la Mujer

Sra. Susana Chiarotti

Instituto de Estudios Legales y Sociales de Uruguay

Sr. Francisco J. Ottonelli

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Sr. Héctor L. Moncayo

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Jamaica Council for Human Rights

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Movement of Rural Landless Workers

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**Movimiento Ecuménico por los Derechos
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**Movimiento Nacional de Defensa de Derechos
Humanos**

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Sra. María Callizo

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Sr. Leandro Reinaldo

**Office of Legal Counseling to People's
Organizations**

Mr. Jayme Benvenuto

**Oficina de Derechos Humanos del Arzobispado de
Guatemala**

Sr. Fernando López
Sr. Luis M. Martínez

Oficina Jurídica pour la Mujer

Sra. Julieta Montaña
Sra. Rosario Licona

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Paz y Cooperación

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**Plateforme des organisations haïtiennes des droits
de l'homme**

Mme Gladys Joseph

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Derechos Humanos**

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Radio for Peace International

Ms. Jeanne Carstensen
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Sra. Soraya El Achkar Ghosoub

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Unión Nacional de Juristas de Cuba

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Universidad Centroamericana

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Sra. Martha Quintana

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y Ayaviri**

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Western European and Other States

Abo Akademi - Institute for Human Rights

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African Human Rights Heritage

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Agence internationale pour le développement

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**Ambedkar Centre for Justice and Peace
Speeches: Plenary meeting 18**

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Medina Martins

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défense des droits de l'homme
Speeches: Plenary meeting 21**

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Ms. Joy Balazo

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Speeches: Plenary meeting 21**

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Mr. Richard Timm
Mr. Viktor V. Mavi

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Mr. Georg Bukovnik

Baltic Forum

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Center for Justice and International Law

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Mine Thérèse Bouchard

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Ms. Raahi Reddy
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CIMADE: Service oecuménique d'entraide

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Speeches: Plenary meeting 13**

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Commission Justice and Peace - Netherlands

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Ms. Berthy A. W. Korvinus

Committee on the Administration of Justice

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Congressional Human Rights Foundation

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Mme Mesuret
M. Mesuret

Cooperation for Peace

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COVCAS Center for Law and Conflict Resolution

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**Diplomacy Training Program
Speeches: Plenary meeting 21**

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Earth Society Foundation

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Speeches: Plenary meeting 18**

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M. Roger-Vincent Calatayud

Federation of Ethnic Minorities in Denmark

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Finno-Ugric Peoples' Consultation Committee

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**Fondation Marangopoulos pour les droits de
l'homme**

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Fourth World Congress on Human Rights

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**Franciscans International
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19**

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Ms. Flora Campos
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Freedom House
Speeches: Plenary meeting 19

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Mr. Charles J. Brown
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Gemeenschappelijk Overleg Medefinanciering

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Gesellschaft für Bedrohte Völker

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Speeches: Plenary meeting 18**

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**National Association of Japanese Canadian
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Mr. Jan Borgen
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Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

Mr. David Kreiger
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Pacific Asia Council of Indigenous Peoples

Mr. Poka Laenui

Pacific Concerns Resource Centre

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Speeches: Plenary meeting 19**

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Speeches: Plenary meetings 18, 19

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Ms. Miranda Watson
Mr. Jagjiwan Singh
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Sisterhood is Global

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Social Justice Secretariat

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Solidarity International for Human Rights
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**Uniting Church in Australia: Social Responsibility
and Justice**

Ms. Joy G. Balazo

**Union des juristes pour la protection des droits de
l'homme**

Mr. Matteo Carbonelli

Unity of Man

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Mr. Harbhajan Singh
Mr. Surinder Kaur
Mr. Wolfgang Gerlich
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War on Want

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Washington NGO Coalition

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Ms. Shirley Nelson
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**Women's Economic Think Tank / Women's
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Women's University

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Turid Myklebust
Anne Brun

World Peace Day

Ms. Joanne Hrdina

Annex III. Addresses delivered at the opening of the Conference

KLESTIL, Thomas (President of the Federal Republic of Austria), *spoke in German*:

The Secretary-General, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen!

It is a great pleasure for me to be able to welcome you here today on behalf of the Republic of Austria, here in Vienna, for the World Conference on Human Rights of the United Nations. I would like to extend my welcome to the delegates from all parts of the world, the representatives of Governments, and the large number of human rights organizations, which render invaluable services to the cause of humanity.

I also would like to welcome the many thousands of persons who are not part of this meeting and who serve with great devotion to enforce human rights. I would like to thank you, and I would like to ask you all not to tire in your task as guardians and advocates. After all, experience from history tells us that we need this constant pressure from without in order to improve the world and make it better against all the resistances that there are.

At this very hour, I would like to think of the many victims of human rights violations throughout the world. It is their boundless suffering that gives this Conference its special topicality and urgency. The results of our deliberations will be measured by their desperate hopes.

At the time when the United Nations decided to hold this important Conference here in Vienna nobody could imagine that so close to us, in the middle of Europe, we would be faced with the helplessness of the community of States vis-à-vis mass killings and torture, vis-à-vis rape, persecution and forced evacuation.

Of course, we all know that this orgy of unlimited violence in Bosnia is only one tragedy of many where human rights are currently being trampled on. Serious and repeated crimes against humanity continue to occur throughout the world, in all parts of the world, with terrifying frequency. But hardly ever before have we witnessed this process of dehumanization and of international helplessness with such clarity as in recent months.

It is particularly on this account and because we have a responsibility vis-à-vis all those human rights violations that occur simultaneously outside of our attention, we must use the World Conference on Human Rights to draw a lesson from these terrible events and to act quickly.

The profound global changes of recent years, the end of the East-West conflict and the advance of democracy and the rule of law in many parts of the world create a special opportunity for this historical task.

Today, at last, many open questions in the field of human rights have been freed of the many ideological and power constraints of recent decades.

There is nothing today to prevent us from accepting the human rights as a common achievement of all of mankind to which everyone is entitled to the same extent. If we do this, and I think it is high time to do so, then this is inseparably linked to the confession that following up human rights violation is not an interference into the internal matters of a State.

As regards the common battle against inhuman action, nobody can and must veil behind a wall of sovereignty and forced silence. We will be able to lead the world towards more freedom and peace only if, at last, we agree that elementary questions of human rights are not only a right but are also an obligation affording our common protection. It seems to be just as important to me that today we recognize the inseparable and close interaction between human rights, democracy and development, and that we advocate the indivisibility of human rights including the right of development and the right to development. If we do so, and again it is high time to do so, we will emphasize, at the same time, that nobody may abuse implementation of any one of these rights as a pretext for a violation of other rights.

We know today that many of the most severe violations against human rights are the consequence of ethnic conflicts. The helplessness with which the community of States faces these ethnic conflicts underlines the deficit that we have as

regards rules and standards in the field of rights of ethnic minorities. However, whenever there are rules, practical experience often shows that they are too weak to avoid and prevent disasters. To secure the peaceful cohabitation of many groups, different groups, is one of the central issues at the end of the 20th century.

It must be a priority objective of this Conference, therefore, to discuss openly the tasks and the effectiveness of the United Nations and existing obstacles of any kind in the light of the previous experience. There is a great demand for a reform here because the continued disrespect and violation of human rights before the very eyes of the world and even in spite of the direct presence of the United Nations leads to a massive loss of prestige of the community of States and its international organizations. This very dangerous development comes at a time when we actually should be doing everything in order to strengthen the world organization as a centre of a new global community of security and safety.

Only if we reevaluate the position of human rights in the system of the world organization and if we create early warning systems in connection with human rights violations to ensure more efficient means of reacting rapidly and effectively – only then will we be making a concrete contribution towards overcoming the deep gap between the hope of people and the reality, which is often terrifying.

Respect for the human and minority rights is also a question of training and education. We all, excepting nobody, must dedicate all our energy to that task. Hatred and racism are often the product of failures of home, school and society. This can be seen very clearly in a most terrifying manner in many European countries. Whenever there is a lack of human warmth and compassion the ground is prepared for evil seeds. Therefore, in addition to the obligation of States to uphold human rights, everybody, every individual, has the obligation to be more human, tolerant and charitable. It is precisely here that the religions of the world have ample scope for activities and without their active participation, this work cannot be achieved.

Ladies and gentlemen,

This Conference is a major challenge, is one of the tests that we face after the historical changes of recent years. If we want genuine peace, then we must act quickly. My dream is the following - a world where there is place for the different peoples, ethnic groups and cultures; but where there is also place for equal human rights. The times of silence, of looking on, of noninterference in connection with violations of human rights must have come to an end at last. I would, therefore, ask you to rally all your forces in order to make this global effort against all the resistance into progress for humanity.

It is in this spirit that I would like to wish the World Conference on Human Rights of the United Nations and your deliberations the best of success.

Thank you very much.

BOUTROS-GHALI, Boutros (UN Secretary-General), *spoke in French:*

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

The World Conference on Human Rights being convened today at Vienna marks one of those rare defining moments when the entire community of States finds itself under the gaze of the world.

It is the gaze of the billions of men and women who yearn to recognize themselves in the discussions that we shall be conducting and the decisions that we shall be taking in their name. It is the gaze of all those men and women who even now are suffering in body and spirit because their human dignity is not recognized or is being flouted. It is the gaze of history as we meet at this crucial juncture. When the United Nations General Assembly in 1989 requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments and the organizations concerned on the desirability of convening a world conference on human rights, it was at that time demonstrating remarkable historical intuition.

Two months later, the Berlin Wall had fallen carrying away with it a certain vision of the world and, thereby, opening up new perspectives. It was in the name of freedom, democracy and human rights that entire peoples were speaking out. Their determination, their abnegation - sometimes their sacrifices - reflected then, and still reflect, their commitment to do away with alienation and totalitarianism.

Thus, preparations for today's Conference have gone hand-in-hand with an impressive acceleration of the course of history.

That conjunction of events must not be seen as pure chance or mere coincidence. It is always when the world is undergoing a metamorphosis, when certainties are collapsing, when the lines are becoming blurred, that there is greatest recourse to fundamental reference points, that the quest for ethics becomes more urgent, that the will to achieve self-understanding becomes imperative.

It is, therefore, only natural that the international community should today feel the need to focus on its own values and, reflecting on its history, ask itself what constitutes its innermost identity - in other words, ask questions about humanity and about how by protecting humanity it protects itself.

The goals of the Conference faithfully reflect the following key questions:

What progress has been made in the field of human rights since the Universal Declaration of 1948?

What are the obstacles and how are they to be overcome?

How can implementation of the human rights instruments be enhanced?

How effective are the methods and mechanisms established by the United Nations?

What financial resources should be allocated for United Nations action to promote human rights?

At a deeper level, what are the links between the goals pursued by the United Nations and human rights especially the link between development, democracy and the universal enjoyment of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights?

These universally shared questions do not have, though, a single answer. While human rights have a common objective for all members of the international community, and while each member of that community recognizes himself in these questions, each culture has its own special way of formulating the answer. In this connection, a debt of thanks is owed to Member States, which - at the regional level - have reminded others of this reality.

Yet, this reminder must be a source of positive reflection, not of sterile misunderstanding.

Indeed, human rights viewed at the universal level bring us face-to-face with the most challenging dialectical conflict ever: between identity and otherness, between myself and others. It teaches us in a straightforward manner that we are, at the same time, identical and, yet, different.

Thus, the human rights that we proclaim and seek to safeguard can be brought about only if we transcend ourselves, only if we make a conscious effort to find our common essence beyond our apparent divisions, our temporary differences, our ideological and cultural barriers.

In sum, what I mean to say with all solemnity is that the human rights we are about to discuss here at Vienna are not the lowest common denominator among all nations, but rather what I would like to describe as the irreducible human element. In other words, the quintessence of values through which we affirm together that we are a single human community.

I do not want to underestimate the nature of the undertaking in front of us. Yet, in such an area this is no time to seek cautious compromise or approximate solutions, to be content with soothing declarations or, worse still, to become bogged down in verbal battles. On the contrary, we must ascend to such a conception of human rights that would make such rights truly universal.

Precisely there lies the challenge of our endeavor, and precisely there lies our work as it is also there that the results of this Conference will be judged by future evaluations.

To start our debate in the best conditions, even go towards developing a method of debate, we should be aware of the complexities of human rights because they are, at the same time, an absolute yardstick and a process of historical synthesis.

As an absolute yardstick the human rights constitute the common language of humanity. Adopting this language allows all peoples to understand others and, at the same time, be the authors of their own history. Human rights, by definition, are the ultimate norm of all politics.

As a process of historical synthesis the human rights are, in their essence, the rights in constant movement. By that I mean that human rights have a dual nature. They express absolute, timeless injunctions, yet simultaneously reflect a moment in the development of history. Human rights are both absolute and historically defined.

The reason I began with these statements of principle - at the risk of appearing very abstract - the reason is that I am convinced that there will be no appropriate solutions to any of the issues that we shall be considering in the coming days, even the most technical; unless we bear in mind the fundamental dialectical conflict between the universal and the particular, between identity and difference.

What makes our task especially urgent is the fact that with the development of communications, with this technical revolution, every day the whole world is called to witness the free enjoyment - or the violation - of human rights.

Not a day goes by without scenes of warfare or famine, arbitrary arrest, torture, rape, murder, expulsion, transfers of population and ethnic cleansing. Not a day goes by without reports of attacks on the most fundamental freedoms. Not a day goes by without reminders of racism and the crimes it spawns, intolerance and the excesses it breeds, underdevelopment and the ravages it causes.

What confronts those men, women and children who are suffering and dying is a reality that is more unbearable than ever - we are all similar, yet history emphasizes our differences and erects between us all sorts of barriers: political, economic, social and cultural.

Clearly we have indeed learned that it is possible to view differences as such with respect and as sources of mutual enrichment; yet when differences become synonymous with inequalities they cannot but be perceived as unjust. Today, all peoples and all nations share these feelings. That fact in itself is a step forward in the conscience of humanity.

The more so since the move from identifying inequality to rebelling against injustice has only being possible in the context of a universal affirmation of the idea of human rights. Ultimately, it is this idea that allows us to move from ethical to legal considerations and to impose a scale of values and legal norms on human activity.

Let us not delude ourselves, however, because this scale of norms and values is also a part of the power stakes. No doubt, this is why some States seek - often and by various means - to appropriate human rights for their own benefit, even turning human rights into an instrument of national policy. There is no denying that some States constantly try to hijack or confiscate human rights.

Of course, in saying this, I do not mean to point a finger at any member of the international community. I only want to stress that human rights, in their very expression, reflect a power relationship.

Let us be clear about this! Human rights are closely related to the way in which States consider them; in other words, to the ways in which States govern their people; in yet other words, to the level of democracy in their political regimes.

If we bear all these problems in mind, I am positive that we shall avert the dual danger lurking ahead of us at the outset of this Conference. The danger of a cynical approach according to which the international dimension of human rights is nothing more than an ideological cover for the realpolitik of States; and the danger of a naive approach according to which the expression of universally shared values towards which all the international community naturally aspire.

This consideration should remain present in our minds throughout all our discussions to enable us to make bold proposals and remain firm in our principles.

In this regard, I should like to solemnly call on this Conference to measure up to its subject, and that it should be guided by a threefold requirement, which I shall refer to as the three imperatives of the Vienna Conference: universality, guarantees, democratization.

Let us deal first with the imperative of universality. To be sure, human rights are a product of history. As such, they should be in accordance with history, should evolve simultaneously with history and should give the various peoples and nations a reflection of themselves that they recognize as their own. Yet, this equation of human rights with the course of history should not change what constitutes their essence, namely their universality.

Second issue is the imperative of guarantee, of control. We see every day how much in the eyes international opinion the human rights and the United Nations itself will be discredited if the declarations, conventions, charters and treaties that we draft in order to protect human rights remained dead letters or were constantly violated. Human rights should, therefore, be covered by effective mechanisms and procedures of guarantee, protection and sanctions.

Lastly, there is the imperative of democratization. In my opinion, this is essentially what is at stake, what is crucial as we approach the end of the century. Only democracy, within States and within the community of States, is the true guarantor of human rights. It is through democracy that individual rights and collective rights, the rights of peoples and the rights of persons are reconciled. It is through democracy that the rights of States and the rights of the community of States are reconciled. It is these imperatives - universality, guarantee, democratization that I would like you to elaborate on. The imperative of universality will be definitely present in all discussions. How could it be any different, the universality is inherent to human rights. The Charter expresses in the most categorical way affirming in Article 55 that the United Nations shall promote "universal respect for, and observance of, rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, or religion". The title of the 1948 Declaration - universal, international - reinforces this perspective.

However, this concept of universality is something that must also be clearly understood and accepted by everyone. It would be a contradiction in terms if this imperative of universality, on which our common conception of human rights is based, were to become a source of misunderstanding among us.

It must, therefore, be stated, in the clearest possible terms, that universality is not something that is decreed, nor it is the expression of the ideological domination of one group of States over the rest of the world.

By its nature and composition it is the General Assembly of the United Nations that is best equipped to express this idea of universality; and we should pay tribute to the human rights standard-setting in which it has been engaged for almost 50 years now.

As a result of its activities, the areas of protection have become increasingly precise: punishment of genocide, abolition of slavery, efforts to combat torture, elimination of all forms of discrimination based on race, sex, religion or belief.

Moreover, the subjects of those rights have been more clearly defined: right of peoples; protection of refugees, stateless persons, women, children, disabled persons, persons with mental illness, protection of prisoners, victims of enforced disappearance; protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families and protection of indigenous peoples. In this connection, the General Assembly is to be commended for drafting, as part of the activities relating to the International Year for the World's Indigenous Peoples, a universal declaration for consideration next autumn.

The set of instruments resulting from this standard-setting by the United Nations General Assembly is now our common property. It has enough to satisfy all States, all peoples and all cultures for the universality it affirms is that of the international community as a whole.

If we look closely at these instruments, and the World Conference on Human Rights affords an ideal opportunity to do so, we may be struck by and, at the same time, justifiably proud of the ceaseless efforts made by the General Assembly to develop on the very idea of universality.

Indeed, while a general, abstract concept of human rights born of liberal values prevailed initially, as we can see from the text of the 1948 Universal Declaration, the input of the socialist States and the States of the Third World helped to broaden this initial vision. The 1966 Covenants bear witness to the broadening of our vision. They enable us to affirm, and I wish to emphasize this here, that civil and political rights, on the one hand, and economic, social and cultural rights, on the other hand, are equally important and worthy of attention.

We all know, however, that the General Assembly did not stop there: it expanded still further on the concept of universality by enunciating after these the collective rights, what I like to call rights of solidarity, rights that bring us back to a projected universality involving the joint action of all members of society both nationally and internationally. Since Article 1 of the Charter enunciated the right of peoples to self-determination, the General Assembly has proclaimed the right to a healthy environment, the right to peace, the right to food security, the right to ownership of the common heritage of mankind and, above all, the right to development.

I believe that this last right, it seems to me, is a particular invitation to understand the modernity of the concept of universality. The General Assembly went a long way towards recognizing this when, as early as 1979, it asserted that "the right to development is an inalienable human right" and that "equality of opportunity for development is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals who make up nations."

This idea was expressed even more clearly when in 1986 the Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development, which states that "the human person is the central subject of development and should be the active participant and beneficiary of the right to development." In that same instrument, the Assembly emphasizes the

corresponding duties that this right imposes on States: the duty to cooperate with each other in ensuring development, the duty to formulate international development policies and, at the national level, the duty to ensure "access to basic resources, education, health services, food, housing, employment and the fair distribution of income."

I think that this approach to deepening of the concept of universality is the right one, and that it is this course that we should follow.

We must recognize that while ideological splits and economic disparities may continue to be the hallmark of our international society, they cannot interfere with the universality of human rights.

I believe that at this moment in time it is less urgent to define new rights than to persuade States to adopt existing instruments and to apply them effectively.

I am convinced that the regional organizations play an important role in making States increasingly aware of this problem. Regional action for the promotion of human rights in no way conflicts with United Nations action at the universal level - quite the opposite.

In the recent regional meetings on human rights I wanted to see the concern to remain true to this concept of universality, no matter what serious problems or legitimate questions it may raise.

The second imperative of the Vienna Conference, the imperative of guarantee of control must be our second concern here at this Conference.

What do human rights amount to without suitable machinery and structures to ensure their effectiveness, both internally and internationally? Here again, the Vienna Conference must not lapse into unproductive debates or futile polemics. To avoid this, the Conference must go back to the very essence of human rights in international society and to what is unique about them.

I am tempted to say that human rights, by their very nature, do away with the distinction traditionally drawn between the internal order and the international order. Human rights give rise to a new legal permeability. They should, thus, not be considered either from the viewpoint of absolute sovereignty or from the viewpoint of political intervention. On the contrary, it must be understood that human rights call for cooperation and coordination between States and international organizations.

In this context, the State should be the best guarantor of human rights. It is the State that the international community should principally entrust with ensuring the protection of individuals.

However, the issue of international action must be raised when States prove unworthy of this task, when they violate the fundamental principles laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, and when - far from being protectors of individuals - they become tormentors.

For us, this problem is a constant challenge, particularly since the flow of information and the effect of world public opinion make the issues in question even more pressing.

In these circumstances, the international community must take over from the States that fail to fulfil their obligations. This is a legal and institutional construction that has nothing shocking about it and does not, in my view, harm our contemporary notion of sovereignty. For I am asking - I am asking us - whether a State has the right to expect absolute respect from the international community when it is tarnishing the noble concept of sovereignty by openly putting that concept to a use that is rejected by the conscience of the world and by the law! When sovereignty becomes the ultimate argument put forward by authoritarian regimes to support their undermining of the rights and freedoms of men, women and children, unbeknownst, - and I state this as a sober truth - such sovereignty is already condemned by history.

Moreover, I believe all members of the international community have an interest in international action being, thus, defined and directed. Nothing would be more detrimental to States themselves than to leave private associations, even if they are very motivated, to take sole responsibility for protecting human rights on the national level.

Yes, the States must be convinced that the control exercised by the international community ultimately is the one that provides the greatest respect for their sovereignty and spheres of competence.

The Vienna Conference has, therefore, rightly decided to evaluate methods and machinery for guaranteeing human rights with a view to improving them. It is, indeed, important that all of us here be aware of the changes that have taken place, where such forms of control are concerned, at the administrative and jurisdictional levels and in the operational sphere.

At the administrative level, the number of procedures for guaranteeing human rights has been increasing for years not only within the United Nations but also at such specialized agencies as International Labour Organization or UNESCO and at such regional organizations as the Council of Europe and the Organization of American States.

Within the United Nations, a proliferation of bodies each entrusted with monitoring implementation of a specific convention can even be noted.

Generally speaking, the Commission on Human Rights and the United Nations Centre for Human Rights must be accorded a special place.

The Centre, in particular, has undergone profound changes in recent years.

Initially intended to carry out studies and provide information on all aspects of human rights, the Centre has gradually been called on to contribute to the implementation of conventions and to participate in ad hoc committees of special rapporteurs set up to investigate such wider-ranging matters as summary executions, disappearances and instances of arbitrary detention.

However, guaranteeing human rights also means setting up jurisdictional controls to punish any violations that occur.

In this area, regional organizations have shown the way, particularly in the context of the Council for Europe in the form of the European Court of Human Rights and in the Americas in the form of the Inter-American Court.

I would draw your attention in this connection to the current efforts by the United Nations to promote both a permanent international criminal court and a special international tribunal to prosecute the crimes committed in the former Yugoslavia.

It was in February of this year that the Security Council decided to establish such a tribunal "for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991."

In asking the Secretary-General to consider this project the Security Council has given itself an entirely new mandate. Upon my recommendation this Tribunal was set up on the 25th of May of this year, a decision of the Security Council taken on the basis of Chapter VII of the Charter. This decision was adopted unanimously by the fifteen members of the Security Council. This method makes it possible to set up the Tribunal immediately because all of the States will take the necessary measures to implement a decision adopted in this manner.

Thus, the Security Council has created as an enforcement measure an organ that is certainly a subsidiary organ within the meaning of Article 29 of the Charter but which is an organ of a judicial nature. And this is considerable innovation.

I cannot discuss the development of measures taken by the Organization to safeguard human rights without mentioning the decisive action taken by the General Assembly in the area of humanitarian assistance.

Since December 1988, when the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/131 on humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations, the notion of a right to humanitarian assistance has, to a certain extent, become one of the areas in which human rights can be guaranteed.

We have seen this reflected in the Organization's operations in the Sudan, in Somalia, in the special case of Iraq and, today, in the former Yugoslavia.

Once again, these resolutions are not intended to justify some ostensible right of intervention but simply to reflect one strong idea of the current efforts to safeguard human rights: namely the relationship between such guarantees and the economic imperative, which the international community is rightly embracing today.

The imperative of democratization is the last rule of conduct - and surely the most important - which should guide our discussion. There is a growing awareness of this imperative within the international community. The process of democratization cannot be separated, in my view, from the protection of human rights. More precisely, the democracy is the political framework in which human rights can best be safeguarded.

This is not merely a statement of principle, far less a concession to a fashion of the moment, but the realization that a democracy is the political system that best allows for the free exercise of individual rights. It is not possible to separate the United Nations' promotion of human rights from the establishment of democratic systems within the international community.

Let me not be misunderstood, nor unwittingly cause offence.

When, like so many others before me, I stress the imperative of democratization, I do not mean that some States should imitate others slavishly, nor do I expect them to borrow political systems that are alien to them, much less try to gratify certain Western States - in fact, just the opposite. Let us state, forcefully, that democracy is the private domain of no one. It can and ought to be assimilated to all cultures. It can take many forms in order to accommodate local realities more effectively. The democracy is not a model to copy from certain States, but a goal to be achieved by all peoples! It is the political expression of our common heritage. It is something to be shared by all. Thus, like human rights, democracy has a universal dimension.

We must all be convinced of that in order to avoid misinterpretations and misunderstandings, we must all agree that democratization must not be a source of concern to some but should be an inspiration for all States! In this spirit, the United Nations in its mission to guarantee human rights has an obligation to help States - often those that are the most disadvantaged - along the ever-difficult road to democratization.

This is why we must distance ourselves from sterile polemics and act constructively to build the link between development, democracy and human rights, a link we already recognize as inescapable.

One thing is for sure that there can be no sustainable development without promoting democracy and, thus, without respect for human rights. We all know that, on occasion, undemocratic practices and authoritarian policies have marked the first steps taken by some countries along the road to development. Yet, we also know that if these States do not undertake democratic reforms once they have begun to experience the economic progress, they will ultimately achieve nothing more than disembodied growth, a source of greater inequity and, eventually, social unrest. Democracy alone can give development its true meaning.

This analysis must lead the developed countries to take an increasingly responsible attitude vis-a-vis developing States that are engaged in the democratization process. More than ever before, each one must realize its own responsibility in what is a joint undertaking. Each one must understand that development assistance contributes to the promotion of democracy and human rights. This in no way diminishes the overriding responsibility of all States including developing countries to promote democracy and human rights at home. The international community as whole is concerned as only the development of each State can ensure the peace for all of us.

Indeed, each passing day shows that authoritarian regimes are potential causes of war and the extent to which, in contrary, democracy is a guarantor of peace.

We have only to look at the mandates given to United Nations forces to see the connection that the Organization is making at the operational level and in the most concrete terms possible between peacekeeping, the establishment of democracy and the safeguarding of human rights.

The mandate given to the United Nations operation in Namibia from April 1989 to March 1990 was an early but powerful demonstration of this evolution. Since 1991, a number of major operations have incorporated this political dimension of safeguarding the human rights and the restoration of democracy in their mission. We have seen this in the operations in Angola, Mozambique, El Salvador, Somalia and, of course, Cambodia.

Many States, in fact, fully aware of the value of the electoral assistance represents for them and which they request with increasing frequency from the United Nations.

In 1989, a mission was set up to monitor the electoral process in Nicaragua. The following year, a similar mission was set up in Haiti. Requests for electoral assistance continued to increase at a steady rate. The General Assembly endorsed the creation, within the Department of Political Affairs, of an electoral assistance unit that became operational in April 1992.

Since then, equipped with this new tool, the United Nations has been better able to meet the requests for electoral assistance from many States: Argentina, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Colombia, the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, the Niger, Uganda, Romania, Senegal, Seychelles, Chad, Togo ... the list is impressive.

Such requests fall into a variety of categories: the organization and holding of elections, their monitoring and verification, on-site coordination of international observers and with the many forms of technical assistance required for democratic elections to take place smoothly.

This is a major undertaking for the United Nations, and one whose magnitude must be stressed. We should not, however, blind ourselves to its limitations. The supervision and monitoring of elections do not in themselves constitute long-term guarantees of democratization and respect for human rights. This has been proved, unfortunately, by the experiences of Angola and Haiti. The United Nations cannot guarantee that there will be enough of a sense of democracy for election results to be respected.

So, we have to do even more. We must help States change attitudes, persuade them to undertake structural reforms. The United Nations must be able to provide them with technical assistance that will allow them to adapt their institutions, educate their citizens, train leaders and set up regulatory mechanisms that respect democracy and reflect a concern for human rights. I am thinking specifically of how important it is to create independent systems for the administration of justice, to establish armies that respect the rule of law, to create a police force that safeguards public freedoms and to set up systems for educating the population in human rights. Yes, I am convinced that our task is nothing less than setting up civic education on a global scale.

Only by heightening the international community's awareness of human rights in this way and involving everyone in these efforts can we prevent future violations that our conscience rejects and the law condemns. Here, as elsewhere, preventive diplomacy is urgently needed. I expect that Vienna Conference come up with suggestions, with innovations and proposals to give increasing substance to this human rights diplomacy!

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

Through these thoughts and illustrations, I hope I have shown that the United Nations has taken a decisive turn in its history. From now on, imperceptibly, our determination to respect human rights is beginning to be reflected through concrete and pragmatic efforts in everything we do.

This has been an important lesson for us, which we must bear in mind throughout this Conference: the safeguarding of human rights is both a specific and a general goal. On the one hand, it requires us to identify increasingly specific rights and to devise increasingly effective guarantees. On the other hand, it also shows us that human rights permeate all activities of our Organization, of which they are, simultaneously, the very foundation and the supreme goal.

Allow me, then, by way of conclusion and at the outset of this Conference to make a final appeal:

May human rights create for us here a special climate of solidarity and responsibility!

May they serve to bind the Assembly of States and the human community!

May human rights become, finally, the common language of all humanity!

Thank you.

FALL, Ibrahima (Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights), spoke in French:

Mr. Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Chancellor, Excellencies heads of State and Government, Excellencies ladies and gentlemen Ministers and Heads of Delegation, ladies and gentlemen Eminent personalities and honorable guests, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen representatives of NGOs, ladies and gentlemen,

My function as Secretary-General of this Conference have earned me the pleasant duty and the singular honor, on behalf of the United Nations, of thanking the people and the authorities of Austria for welcoming this meeting in the prestigious city.

Indeed, Vienna, this high place imbued with rich and dynamic culture of the people whose history and art merge with the grandeur and power of Europe; and whose political determination taken together with their moral enhancement will have made it possible for these people to regain freedom and sovereignty as well as to ensure reconstruction and development, all of this makes of Austria, once again, a haven for peace, prosperity and hospitality in the very heart of Europe.

Vienna is also the capital of major world meetings held for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts, for the harmonious regulation of diplomatic, consular relations and for the adoption of treaties and agreements that are the very core of existing international law.

This strategic and historic choice of a city with a very long tradition of international conferences crowned with success is to be sure an auspicious choice to put forward, here and now, the outlines and the milestones of a future United Nations policy in respect of human rights, a policy that reflects the legitimate aspirations of all of those who, throughout the world, place very much hope in our deliberations.

Another good omen for our meetings is the results of the preparatory work, which over the period of three years have mobilized Governments, intergovernmental organizations, specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations, non-governmental organizations, national institutions and academic communities at local, national, regional and international levels and which have enriched the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee; all of this was done with the instigation of the previous Secretaries-General of the World Conference, I am referring to my predecessors, Messrs. Jan Martenson and Antoine Blanca, to whom I would like to pay a special tribute.

This enormous preparatory process culminated with the adoption by the Preparatory Committee at the beginning of May 1993 of the final draft document, which has been submitted with the document symbol A/CONF/157/PC/98.

Throughout this very long preparatory path leading up to the Conference, several lessons can be drawn for immediate and future action.

The first lesson is political – it is the need to adopt an approach in terms of the United Nations action in the field of human rights; an approach that would be truly innovative. An approach based not on the utilization of human rights questions for political purposes associated with rivalries or solidarities of contingent interests and that induce double standard policies inherited from the cold war and its current effects, but rather an objective approach based on the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights and which must be translated into a balanced attitude of vigilance and an equal treatment of all human rights violations regardless of where they occur.

This implies, in addition to a change in mentality and behavior of Governments, a significant strengthening of the status, competences, powers and resources of the bodies responsible for ensuring the respect of human rights with a view of increasing simultaneously their autonomy of action, efficiency, speed and flexibility of their initiatives as well as the credibility and the acceptability of their decisions.

This is valid for treaty bodies made up of independent experts but who do not have the authority and the sufficient resources. It applies even more so to the bodies made up of government representatives.

In this respect, the strengthening of the Commission on Human Rights coming after the widening of its composition is of urgent necessity if we wish to make it possible for it to appropriately fulfill its mandate in general, in particular the mandates of its rapporteurs, experts and representatives whom the Commission entrusted with investigation and assessment missions related to human rights situations and who often simply find themselves not capable of fulfilling their missions either for the lack of resources or the lack of cooperation from the Governments under investigation.

Moreover, the introduction of a better balance among the rapporteurs from the geographical point of view and in terms of sex taken together with a better grasp of questions relating to women's rights in all of their dimensions and throughout the activities of the Commission and its rapporteurs will contribute greatly to this objective and non-selective approach of the United Nations action in the area of human rights.

Finally, the very indivisibility of human rights calls for the treatment of the economic, social and cultural rights on a truly equal footing with civil and political rights, in particular by establishing a system of indicators to assess the progress reached in fulfilling these rights and by the elaboration and adoption of an optional protocol that would enshrine the right to petition.

The second lesson to be drawn from the preparatory process of this Conference is operational in nature. It stems from the fact that there was an absence or insufficiency of coordination of strategies, policies and actions of various United Nations bodies and institutions that are involved in the area of human rights. This is a situation that leads to duplication, waste, gaps and a lack of harmony, which have detrimental effect on the meagre resources, human and financial, as well as on the effectiveness of actions in the field.

At the end of our deliberations, concrete measures should be able to be implemented for a real policy of inter-institutional coordination of UN activities in the area of human rights. Here, the example to follow comes from the Committee on the Rights of the Child, which involves in a very coordinated way all of the relevant institutions of the United Nations when the Committee examines the situation of rights of the child in a given country. This example should be used as a cardinal principle of action, both for each country and for each category of rights, in particular, the rights of women, indigenous

populations, minorities, disabled and other vulnerable groups, but also in a global and integrated way for all of the human rights strategies and policies throughout all institutions in the United Nations system.

Once again, the intrinsic nature of human rights and the necessary complementarity of our action as well as the most judicious use of our resources and the optimization of our efficiency support the generalization of this global and integrated approach.

This will require the setting up of a coordination mechanism at the highest level, which this Conference should, in my opinion, require to be established.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The third lesson, which should be drawn from the preparatory process of this World Conference comes from strategy. We have to note, in fact, that current mechanisms are not well adapted in terms of flexibility, rapidity and effectiveness needed in a response to the frequency, seriousness and a massive nature of certain human rights violations, which are increasingly frequent and, moreover, go unpunished because there is a lack of appropriate structures and procedures.

On top of this general problem of the swift and effective management of massive violations of human rights comes the future dimension of a preventive management of potential crises, which requires even more so resorting to rapid warning techniques, preventive diplomacy, the early dealing with the deep-rooted causes that are potential sources of serious and massive violations of human rights.

The discussions within the Preparatory Committee make it clear that there are two schools of thought here: those in favor of only improving the existing structures and those who are in favor of simultaneously improving the existing structures and mechanisms as well as establishing of the new ones. Neither the negotiations during the last session of the Preparatory Committee nor the subsequent informal consultations did not allow to come close to a consensus on this point.

This means that our Conference, in the choices that it will have to make, should take into consideration all of the advantages and drawbacks of each option, in the light of the present and future needs of the world that, if we are not extremely careful there, risk of succumbing into violence under the helpless gaze of at the very least inadequate mechanisms and procedures.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The need to overcome the obstacles to and violations of the universal enjoyment of human rights is another goal that our deliberations should also cover. On this subject we should recommend some very specific steps, aside from the universal non-ratification of the main treaties and agreements related to human rights and/or the fact that they are not being respected, there is an exhaustive list of obstacles and violations to these rights and freedoms has been drawn up.

It is obvious that this would not be sufficient to combat these evils. We have to, in fact, attack the very deep roots, both at the national level and the international level, whether we are talking about civil and political rights or economic, social and cultural rights.

In this regard, we have to recognize that without fundamental, substantial changes in the structure of social, economic and political relations within States and also between States, it would appear difficult to overcome these obstacles and violations.

In our humble opinion, it is here that the democratization of these relations should play a fundamental role for the advent of a world of justice, peace and solidarity.

Before concluding, I would like to briefly touch upon one last lesson that we can draw from this preparatory process: the critical question of the resources earmarked for human rights. Briefly, because here there is true unanimity among States, both in terms of acknowledging how modest the human, financial and other resources are the favorable unanimity that their quality should be increased. Yet, beyond the standing disagreements in terms of the sources of additional budgetary resources.

As far as I am concerned, I shall limit myself to simply recalling that the fieriest proclamations that will come out of these meetings will have absolutely no effect on the real situation if they do not go hand in hand with sufficient resources, the sources of which are clearly indicated.

Moreover, one of the characteristic features of the preparatory process, which is reflected in the final document submitted to you, is exactly the exponential growth in requests from States for technical assistance and advisory services in the area of human rights. These requests are related to preparation and organization of democracy, to establishment and operation of national institutions for promoting human rights, to establish research and documentation centres, to disseminate legal

international instruments, to help in the area of human rights education, to build independent judicial power, legal support for populations and there are many others. These are requests that are not only important from a quantitative point of view for each country, but that they come from various countries and continents.

I would like, finally, to touch upon a question to which the preparatory process attached a special importance - the fate of the indigenous populations and peoples. The observation on the 17th of June of the International Year dedicated to them will offer to their coordinator, myself, an opportunity to come back to this.

Ladies and gentlemen,

If we are to tackle so many questions during our meetings, we have to be very well organized.

On this subject, the respective functions of the frameworks of our discussions will have to be perceived and designed in an integrated manner: the plenary meeting should be an environment where we listen and exchange the current political concepts and the perspectives in terms of human rights from the point of view of our respective Governments; as for the Main Committee, it should deal with the same questions from a thematic, global vision and from a historical approach leading to practical and compound options and recommendations from the States, from international organizations, from specialized agencies, from non-governmental organizations, from treaty bodies and other experts in the area of human rights as well as from national institutions; finally, as far as the Drafting Committee goes, its task will be to put in some integrated and operational shape all of the proposals already made in the form of a programme of action of the United Nations in the area of human rights, giving us at the same time the political outlines, the chronological and institutional stages, the practical means, the financial and other resources necessary to implement the full realization of all human rights of men, women and people belonging to the vulnerable groups in a universal, objective, non-selective way and within a framework of international action based more on cooperation and not on confrontation.

Again, one last word:

As important as our work is, which I hope it will be very fruitful, the success of the Vienna Conference will not be, however, assessed only on the immediate results of our meeting, namely the recommendations that will come out of our deliberations. Not only on that. It will also be measured on the basis of our common political will to turn these recommendations into specific actions, first of all, at the level of General Assembly at its next session, especially in the Third Committee for strategic and political options, and in the Fifth Committee for the financial and other resources that are imperative for implementing our recommendations.

It will be, in my opinion, necessary to integrate this future dimension within our work and to consider specific measures of immediate follow-up in the medium term for a good implementation our recommendations.

In addition, it would be extremely useful and practical to organize periodic meetings on annual basis, if possible, of heads of institutions and international organizations involved in human rights for policy coordination as well as a meeting to evaluate in a general way the implementation of our recommendations around the year 2000 or in 1998 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In this very noble undertaking to improve, strengthen and widen the cooperation and coordination of action for the promotion and protection of human rights, all of the competence and energy should be mobilized within a framework of a partnership based on trust and nourished by the fertile soil of the commitment of all in service of human rights and freedoms.

This is why, faced with the legitimate expectations of population throughout the world and the collective attention they should pay them, the Governments, treaty bodies, experts and rapporteurs, international organizations, at the head of which is the United Nations, as well as the regional organizations, the non-governmental organizations - whose engagement in the services of human rights I am pleased to salute as well as their active and positive participation throughout the preparatory process to the World Conference, as well as their massive presence in our meeting - all together, we should unite our actions in a collective, permanent manner to be able to face the present and future challenges of a new United Nations policy at the dawn of the new millennium.

Then and only then the symphony that we start building from today will be a completed symphony. We will have deserved the inspiring melody of Mozart's Magic Flute.

I thank you.

VRANITZKY, Franz (Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Austria), spoke in German:

Prime Ministers, Your Excellencies, Mr. Secretary-General, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

In a few months' time, we will be celebrating an anniversary, forty-five years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. After the atrocities of World War One, this Declaration proclaimed new universal standards of morality and humanity and has been the most important guideline ever since for implementing human rights.

At the same time, we must state though that the actual realities in many parts of the world lag far behind the objectives of this Declaration.

I hope that this Conference will not only contribute at the international level to raising the international awareness for questions of human rights but also to strengthening their legally binding force.

The democratic States of Europe can rightly be proud of the fact that within the framework of the Council of Europe they have created instruments for the review and the enforceability of human rights standards. If individual citizens can now turn to a European Court of Human Rights for alleged or actual violations of their rights by their respective States, then I think that this is a very important achievement in line with the spirit of the universal validity of the human rights and going beyond the national sovereignty. It is my firm conviction that a democratic system affords the best protection of human rights.

Still democracy as such is not an automatic guarantee of equal rights for everyone. In this connection, I would like to refer to the problems of ethnic and other minorities, problems that are often not solved satisfactorily. This applies not only to the so-called new democracies.

Especially at times of economic recession, social developments are possible in European democracies, which constitute a threat to the universal validity of human rights. I am thinking here not only of xenophobic and racist trends that have reached the level of physical violence and murder in recent times, but I am thinking here also of the increasing unemployment with its many material and psychological consequences.

Let us not forget either that in the very heart of Europe, only a few hundred kilometers from here, a cruel war is waged, disregarding human values or the most basic rules of humanitarianism and humanity no longer apply. Simply for that reason, people living in other countries cannot say that this is not their concern.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In connection with human rights in Western democracies, I would like to warn you of self-complacency because implementing human rights is a continuous task, a continuous challenge that has to be taken up by every State, by every society and by every person with political responsibility. This is a challenge that nobody can or must escape although it is the responsibility of the international community of States to commit itself to the universal implementation of human rights, yet still this is a topic that does not lend itself to any political or ideological, I would now like to use the next word in quotation marks, "war fairing" mainly. Also, it does not help to play our various human rights against others, such as individual rights against social rights, or political freedoms against economic development.

The much-used formula of the indivisibility of human rights means to me especially that we must understand them globally, comprehensively, that they include the classical civic freedoms and civil freedoms just as much as the freedom from hunger and needs or to put it in other words they include also the satisfaction of basic needs for all people.

Ladies and gentlemen, distinguished delegates,

We in the so-called rich North, however, are also confronted with the fact that in spite of the basic indivisibility of the human rights they are given different priorities in different parts of the world on the specific social situations.

We are told, for example, if millions of people are threatened by famines than many human rights issues will be approached differently than it is the case in a Western prosperous society. To realize this, however, does not mean that one ought to abandon the imperative of universality. In other words, there is much work ahead of us in the community of States because it does not suffice to confess verbally the universality and indivisibility of human rights while demanding it from others. Rather it is our global task and responsibility to create the prerequisites and the framework setting for the universal implementation of human rights. In other words, to fight hunger, need, unemployment, mass diseases, illiteracy and to fight them at their very roots instead of accepting them as facts while still demanding smooth well behaving.

In the course of preparing the present Conference, there were these political controversies on the definition and validity of human rights. In many cases, mention was made of a new North-South conflict; still, I hope that in the next two weeks here in Vienna we will succeed in overcoming this controversy and reach a constructive dialogue.

It is, however, also an essential component for a constructive dialogue and an essential component of the tradition of Vienna as a place of encounter that we are prepared to listen to everyone who speaks on behalf of those affected and not to show the door to anyone.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The World Conference does not have the objective to implement viewpoints at the expense of others or to obtain political success in such a way. The objective of the World Conference is to improve the human rights situation, which means to improve the rights and living conditions of people throughout the world. The general agreement on this objective, which is the basis for convening this Conference, should make it possible by way of dialogue and cooperation to reach practical and practicable results.

Particularly in this spirit I would like to welcome you here on behalf of the Austrian Federal Government and I would like to wish you the best of success here at the World Conference.

MOCK, Alois (President of the World Conference on Human Rights):

Mr. Secretary-General, Excellencies, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen,

May I at the very outset thank you all: the delegates to this Conference, the representatives of the Governments attending for the confidence you have placed in me by electing me to the office of President of the Conference.

I do appreciate your trust and your good will and I am sure that I, in turn, will find new partners in our common endeavor to work together for the promotion, the protection and the further development of human rights.

I should like at this stage to pledge to you my full cooperation and the full cooperation of the host country to make this Conference successful and meaningful. Indeed, this Conference, perhaps like any other held in the past needs the unreserved cooperation of all Governments and all participants.

If we want to make it a new milestone in the development of human rights, if we are sincere in obtaining the goal of crafting a human rights agenda for the 21st century, then we shall have to give a new impetus to the idea that the human being, its needs and its rights, is at the root of each and every sovereign State and at the root of the collectivity of States known as the United Nations.

The human being is indeed unique; its dignity and worth do not depend on any outside authority. Human rights are not “bestowed” upon the individual by any state, social group or political party; they are part of man’s very nature.

This undeniable truth has been proclaimed by different cultures and with a different wording at different times.

More than 1,300 years ago, the second Caliph, Omar, already asked his contemporaries: “Why have you turned men into slaves, if all of them were born free?”

Let me also recall two very similar quotations. One says that all living creatures ought to enjoy “security, ... impartiality and happiness.” The other states that “all men are created equal and independent, that from that equal creation they derive rights inherent and inalienable, among which are the preservation of life, and liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

The latter of these two quotations is, of course, taken from Thomas Jefferson’s famous original draft of the American Declaration of Independence. The first comes from an edict of the Indian emperor Ashoka who reigned over 2,200 years ago.

Ladies and gentlemen,

All this is proof, if proof were needed, that there is a commonly shared idea about the nature of men and his rights. Human rights are indeed universal in character. Today this is recognized more than ever before.

It is precisely the universal character of human rights, the fact that those rights transcend national borders in a common, precious part of all mankind, which has brought us together today, delegates of well over one hundred States, representatives of the world community at large.

We are, therefore, bound to make the universality of the human rights system our point of departure.

By accepting this point of departure, we are also bound to apply the same human rights “yardstick,” whenever and wherever basic principles of humanity are in jeopardy. To my mind, the very concept of universality, in fact, excludes the application of dual standards.

Furthermore, we must also understand human rights in their widest possible sense. We shall only succeed in safeguarding human dignity if we do not limit ourselves to protecting men's political rights; we must also defend his economic, social and cultural rights.

In our days, man's right to pursue his “happiness” would probably have been called his “right to development.” I am convinced that the individual will only be able to prosper and unfold if that basic right is also accepted and observed.

Ladies and gentlemen,

This universal and at the same time general understanding of human rights as well as the rejection of dual standards must form the basis of the work of this Conference. It is also in this spirit that I conceive my role as President. I call for your cooperation, so that we have attain through joint action and joint efforts the noble aims that the General Assembly had in mind when it decided to convene this Conference.

The World Conference on Human Rights is admittedly the largest all-encompassing human rights event so far in the history of mankind. The entire community of nations is participating at the high level as requested by the General Assembly.

The various UN branches involved in human rights are present. The specialized agencies and regional organizations have dispatched representatives, the various mechanisms created by the United Nations are giving us their special input.

Numerous nongovernmental organizations and national institutions have also come to join this Conference in order to make us realize what the peoples of the world expect from such a gathering - concrete steps forward in the realization of human rights.

This Conference, as a worldwide event, is first of all designed to see that human rights become a living reality in every single country, that through common accord and joint action the root causes for continued violation of human rights eliminated, and that the community of nations collectively strive to respect the fundamental rights inherent in any human being.

What are those fundamental rights, which we are attempting to further and protect? The answer, on the surface, is easy: it is the rights enshrined in the International Bill of Human Rights created by the United Nations during its first 20 years.

The first element of the International Bill, namely the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948 by the General Assembly without a dissenting vote, represents the recognition and realization of the Charter's promise that the peoples of the United Nations were indeed determined to reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of all men and women.

By the same token, the Universal Declaration is a living monument to the determination of the peoples to practice tolerance and to live together in peace with one another as good neighbors. Indeed, since the adoption of the Universal Declaration we have come to realize the interdependence and interrelationship of human rights and peace. Genuine peace within any nation and among nations can only be built on recognition of and respect for the inherent rights of the individual.

Where peace is broken human rights are always violated. Whenever human beings cease to practice tolerance towards each other, violence is the result. The human rights are violated on the larger scale - peace falls to pieces.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In this connection, I should like to recall one important paragraph from the Vienna Declaration adopted by the International Christian-Islamic Conference “Peace for Humanity,” which recently took place in Vienna.

In its Declaration, the Conference appealed to all Christians and Muslims to strive together, and with all people, for a more humane world, a world in which all can leave together in dignity, justice, mutual tolerance and peace, in which the wealth of our earth is distributed justly and in which tensions and conflicts are resolved in a spirit of dialogue with the resolute will for peace.

It is in this light of this that they have invited the Nobel Prize Piece Laureates for a private gathering so that those eminent personalities may analyze in more detail the delicate interrelationship between the maintenance of peace in the world and the observance of human rights.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Following the adoption of the Universal Declaration, the United Nations went on to draft binding instruments on human rights. These are first and foremost the two International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, on the one hand and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the other.

The Covenants, the cornerstone of the human rights system created by the United Nations, were adopted in 1966 by consensus. Thus, they are the expression of the common will of all States in Governments: in other words, the Covenants do represent the conviction of mankind that every individual around the globe ought to be the beneficiary of the rights enumerated in these instruments.

It would be fallacious to argue that the concept of basic rights of the individual, as embodied in the Covenants, would not represent or would only partially represent ideas common to all mankind.

Ladies and gentlemen,

What we are called upon to achieve in the forthcoming two weeks is to strengthen and further improve this system, which let me again repeat it quite clearly is part and parcel of the objectives of the United Nations as conceived by the founding fathers.

The main task of our Conference will accordingly be to strengthen and develop this system further. This task being confirmed by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/155, which in very broad terms invites us

to review and assess the progress made in the field of human rights;

to examine the relation between development and the enjoyment by everyone of all human rights as they are embodied in the Universal Declaration and both Covenants;

to work for the improvement of the implementation of existing human rights standards and instruments;

to evaluate the effectiveness of relevant United Nations methods and mechanisms and finally;

to formulate the recommendations for improving the effectiveness of relevant United Nations activities and mechanisms.

A large part of our work will therefore be dealing with the United Nations. At the end of the 20th century and at the dawn of a new millennium, we must place the United Nations in a position of effective control as to the implementation and the further development of human rights.

In so doing we must bear in mind that all our actions have but one aim: to improve the situation of the individual in the world of today. After the many decades of East-West confrontation we have been granted the chance of a fresh beginning. At this historic turning point, we must in particular take due account of individual human being and of his inherent rights and responsibilities.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am aware, as you are, that violations of human rights which were witnessed on an almost daily basis in all parts of the globe, including the immediate neighborhood of Austria, are likely to occur also in the years to come.

For this very reason, I am also convinced that the credibility of this Conference will, in the final outcome, not only depend on what has been said in this hall. It will be judged in accordance with its medium- and long-term consequences. In the long run, it is not declarations that count but implementation. It is not words that count, but deeds.

We must, therefore, pay tribute to those who are already actively involved in combating human rights violations. Very many people across the globe are making unbelievable sacrifices and are often even risking their lives or liberty in defense of those basic freedoms that are the common heritage of mankind. This Conference ought to give these courageous men and women the support they deserve. This is our moral duty.

Mr. Secretary-General, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

Let me once again appeal to you all for your cooperation in making this Conference a successful and meaningful event in the history of the development of human rights. We owe this to our own peoples.

May the World Conference on Human Rights stand as a new milestone on which succeeding generations can build. To promote and protect human rights is a never-ending task. It will stay with each of us, it will stay with each and every Government, it will stay with the World Organization.

In the two weeks ahead of us, we must try to lay the groundwork for an improved approach to human rights. We will have to understand that the consciousness of human rights is emerging. To give it the appropriate underpinning and infrastructure ought to be seen a major obligation.

Thank you very much.

Annex IV. Special messages addressed to the Conference

HAVEL, Vaclav (President of the Czech Republic)

Dear friends,

Forty-five years have elapsed since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Nearly half a century might seem a period long enough for people all over the world to learn to respect and protect their own rights and especially the rights of their fellow citizens. A lot has changed in the world order in the course of the past forty-five years. What has not changed is that there are still too many places on earth where human rights are shamelessly trampled underfoot. The waves of refugees floating across Europe, the suffering of people, persecuted because of their nationality, political conviction or religion must again and again awaken us all from playing an idle waiting game from indifference.

This means, *inter alia*, to consider honestly whether we have enough will to give help to those who need it, whether every one of us is capable of tolerance and of respect for differences.

Among things, which have changed over the past forty-five years, is the - at least partly strengthened - awareness that the respect for human rights is the duty of all people on this planet. So far, we have not managed to prevent human rights from being trampled underfoot in various parts of the world. However, it must be guaranteed that such acts are discovered in time, published and condemned. This is the only way. Observance of human rights can be achieved only through systematic efforts by the world community, through education towards human rights.

One of the tasks of the Conference is to work out the future strategy for the protection of human rights. However, this strategy is already contained in the motto preceding the holding of the Conference: "Know your rights, demand to defend them."

I believe that the deliberations of the Conference held under this motto will contribute significantly to the struggle for the respect for human rights in all parts of the world.

RAKHMONOV, Emomali (Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan)

Individual rights and freedoms are a collective accomplishment of human society. They are directly related to the maintenance of peace and security on the planet. The principle that they are to be respected and observed is becoming ever more of a stabilizing factor.

The extensive and authoritative debate on topics related to human rights at the World Conference in Vienna over the coming days will mark a step towards the unification of efforts by the world community in this noble undertaking.

Six months have already passed since a constitutionally elected Government came to power in Tajikistan. That Government proclaimed a policy of constructing a [part of the sentence is missing from the copy of the statement] the new leadership confirmed the commitment of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Social, Economic, Cultural and Civil Rights and other international agreements to uphold human rights.

Having inherited an anarchic economy, a lack of legal restraints and flagrant human rights violations from a fratricidal war, we took resolute steps from the outset to stabilize the situation, restore law and order and reestablish safeguards of human rights in the country.

In the interests of peace and national harmony, the parliament passed an Act absolving from criminal, disciplinary or administrative responsibility all persons who had committed unlawful acts in the period between 27 May and 25 November 1992. We are confirming this Act in effect at the moment. The next step was the issuance of a Decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan ordering [part of the sentence is missing from the copy

of the statement] the disarmament of illegal armed groups. The duration of this Decree was later prolonged. It facilitated the confiscation from the general public and from illegal armed groups of a large quantity of firearms, technical equipment and munitions. To promote the process, the leaders of the National Front of Tajikistan offered to disband their organization. The next step was the adoption of a law on refugees guaranteeing personal safety and material assistance to anyone fleeing the horrors of war. A further step was the adoption of a Decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan absolving from criminal responsibility any individuals having unlawfully crossed the State border between 27 March and 31 December 1992 who expressed a desire to return home.

The benefits of this policy are evident: the population increasingly trusts the leadership of the country and the trend towards stability is becoming more established and is starting to look irreversible. At the moment, in order to stabilize the situation entirely, we are seeking by all possible means to strengthen the institutions of State power and Government, the legal system and the organs of law and order.

As a member of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Republic of Tajikistan strives unswervingly to uphold the principles and norms laid down in the basic documents of the Helsinki Conference, including the Charter of Paris for a New Europe. The Government, in close cooperation with the United Nations and with CSCE institutions, has begun work on bringing domestic legislation into line with international requirements on individual rights and freedoms.

An important stage in this legislative process will be the adoption of a new constitution and subsequent creation of an efficient legal system of State power.

There is today no large-scale armed resistance in Tajikistan. This, however, does not mean that all such undesirable phenomena as lack of legal constraints and growing crime have automatically been eliminated from daily life, particularly as the Republic is, in effect, setting up new State and power structures, a new judicial system and system for the maintenance of public order from scratch.

Hence, we cannot agree that the new Tajik leadership bears any responsibility for the killings and disappearances that have taken place in Tajikistan. There are no instances that indicate involvement by members of the Government or State figures, nor could there be. We have publicly condemned all illegal and *a fortiori* any violent means of settling conflicts or competing for power.

It is our belief that respect for the law, acknowledgement of the supremacy of the law and legally ordered social relations are essential attributes of a legal state. Such an approach largely depends on the level of legal knowledge and awareness of the general public and persons in office. Accordingly, Tajikistan is embarking on informational activists in the sphere of human rights. A round table recently held in Dushanbe, attended by representatives of diplomatic missions, international organizations, government bodies and the organs of law and order, political parties and movements, ethnic minorities, different religions, institutions of learning and the mass media, was devoted to a discussion of these matters. In the near future, we intend to request the United Nations to send experts to Tajikistan to provide advisory assistance to State bodies and the judicial system on problems relating to the individual. In this connection, it gives me pleasure to remark on our experience of fruitful cooperation with the United Nations and its specialized agencies. I express my deep gratitude to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, His Excellency Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, his special envoy to Tajikistan, Mr. Ismat Kittani, and the leader of the United Nations mission to Tajikistan, Mr. Liviu Bota, for their help and cooperation and I confirm our firm intention to continue our practice of close cooperation with the United Nations and other international organizations on, among other matters, human rights.

In truth, in Tajikistan, as everywhere else around the world, the problem of human rights is not completely settled. There are violations, unfortunately, related to the aftermath of the civil war and they sometimes manifest themselves in people's daily lives and attitudes. The Government is working uncompromisingly to counter these phenomena but for objective reasons it is difficult for us to control them.

The organs of law and order have been given instructions that they must strictly respect civil rights as they go about their duties. In the event that representatives of the forces of law and order break the rules, an investigation is mounted and the culprits are brought to justice. Among other things, orders have been given that relatives, lawyers and the courts must immediately be notified when citizens are arrested or released and reports of extra-judicial executions must be investigated, whatever their source.

As we take such measures, we are aware that they do not exhaust the possibilities for the defense of human rights. The leadership of the country is determined to continue to step up its efforts to provide the citizens of Tajikistan with effective safeguards of their lives and freedoms.

We once again confirm that the leadership is seeking to establish a democratic, legal and civil state affording conditions in which all members of society can live a worthwhile existence.

CHISSANO, Joaquim Alberto (President of the Republic of Mozambique)

The holding in Vienna of the World Conference on Human Rights was particularly delightful news for us.

Equally, we place on record our full appreciation of the fact that this Conference is being held at a particularly exalting period in the history of international relations. The end of the cold war opens up new perspectives and constitutes a remarkable source of encouragement in the community of nations to embark in a concerted manner towards the materialization of the objectives enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

We wish that the outcome of the Vienna Conference finds its place in the annals of the history of human rights as a landmark in the concerted efforts towards the universalization of the basic concepts in this field vis-à-vis the differing approaches between North and South with regards to human rights.

We take this opportunity to reiterate our commitment to observe and promote the provisions embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as to stick by the principles set forth in the human rights conventions as a modest contribution on our quest for the happiness of mankind.

Highest considerations and the best wished for the success of the World Conference on Human Rights.

YELTSIN, Boris (President of the Russian Federation)

I send greetings to participants of the World Conference on Human Rights.

The world community has, at this time, a unique opportunity to make a reality of the solemn promise given by the founders of the United Nations in its Charter - to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights and in the worth of the human person. This task is especially urgent in circumstances where there continue to be massive violations of human rights in the course of armed conflicts or as a result of discrimination against national minorities. Experience shows that without reliable protection of human rights there can be no lasting international peace

Russia, having freed itself from communist totalitarianism, has made protection of human rights one of the fundamental goals of its domestic and foreign policy. The people of Russia confirmed this historic choice in the recent referendum. Today our country is about to adopt a new constitution, which will provide guarantees of the rights of the individual meeting the highest international standards.

I hope that your Conference will promote further strengthening and universalization of the generally accepted principles of respect for human rights in all regions and contribute to the development of a general strategy of international humanitarian cooperation as we move towards the 21st century.

I wish you every success in your work.

MENEM, Eduardo (Presidente Provisional, Senado de la Nación Argentina)

Senado de la Nación Argentina declara:

Adherir a la Conferencia Mundial de Derechos Humanos (CMDH) a celebrarse en Viena, Austria, desde el 14 al 25 de junio de 1993.

Formular votos para que esta reunión cumbre de las Naciones Unidas contribuya a lograr un progreso real a la promoción y protección de los derechos humanos y a alcanzar los principales objetivos determinados en su convocatoria (resolución 45/155 de la Asamblea General). A saber:

- a) Estudiar y evaluar los progresos realizados en la esfera de los derechos humanos y desde la aprobación de la Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos, y precisar los obstáculos con que se tropieza para conseguir nuevos progresos en esa esfera y el modo en que podrían superarse;
- b) Examinar la relación entre el desarrollo y el disfrute universal de los derechos económicos, sociales, culturales, así como el de los derechos civiles y políticos;

- c) Examinar procedimientos para mejorar la aplicación de las normas y los instrumentos existentes de derechos humanos;
- d) Evaluar la eficacia de los métodos y mecanismos que utilizan las Naciones Unidas en la esfera de los derechos humanos;
- e) Formular recomendaciones concretas para mejorar la eficacia de las actividades y los mecanismos de las Naciones Unidas en la esfera de los derechos humanos, y
- f) Hacer recomendaciones sobre el modo de asegurar los recursos financieros y de otra índole necesarios para las actividades de las Naciones Unidas de promoción y protección de los derechos humanos y las libertades fundamentales.

Expresar el anhelo de que esta Conferencia sea un foro de amplia participación y debate entre todas las delegaciones y personalidades que concurran a Viena y que las reglamentaciones que existan o se dicten por debate de los organizadores de la Naciones Unidas permitan ese alto propósito.

Hacer conocer esta declaración a las autoridades de las Naciones Unidas y de la Conferencia Mundial de Derechos Humanos.

Annex V. Report of the meeting of representatives of national institutions

The meeting of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights was held within the framework of the World Conference on Human Rights at Vienna from 14 to 16 June 1993.

The meeting had before it the following agenda:

- 1) Opening of the meeting by the representative of the Secretary-General.
- 2) Election of officers.
- 3) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
- 4) Factors affecting the establishment of national institutions and similar bodies, implementation of their objectives and execution of their responsibilities on the basis of the Paris Principles.
- 5) Investigating the most, appropriate and effective functioning of national institutions:
 - a. Through the independence and security of their mandates;
 - b. Through the provision of adequate resources;
 - c. Through representativity;
 - d. Through accessibility.
- 6) Effective means of exchanging experience between existing national institutions:
 - a. On collecting and disseminating information (setting up an international network);
 - b. On national experience regarding the handling of specific cases of violations of human rights;
 - c. On action in the area of the administration of justice and the national and international levels;
 - d. An adequate United Nations structure for coordinating the activities of national institutions.
- 7) Contributing of national institutions to items on the agenda of the World Conference taking into account the indivisibility of human rights.
- 8) Recommendation to the World Conference and follow-up action.

The meeting was opened by the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights Mr. Ibrahima Fall. The first session was devoted to the consideration of the agenda and the organization of work. A coordinating committee, with regional representation, was constituted from within the membership, composed of eight members representing national institutions in Australia, Cameroon, Canada, France, Mexico, New Zealand, Philippines and Tunisia.

At its second meeting on 15 June 1993, the meeting took up consideration of agenda items 5 and 6.

At its third and final meeting, held on 16 June, the meeting took up agenda items 7 and 8. The meeting adopted a resolution and a report, which were presented by the rapporteur of the meeting to the plenary of the World Conference on Human Rights at its 12th meeting on 18 June 1993. For the text of the resolution, see resolution 1 below.

At the same meeting, it was also decided that the Coordinating Committee would continue to meet informally throughout the duration of the Conference for the purposes of organizing efforts to disseminate the conclusions of the meeting to delegations at the World Conference and to discuss specific issues relating to action to be taken by national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights.

From 17 to 24 June the Coordinating Committee on National Institutions held informal meetings and considered issues concerning child prostitution and sexual exploitation, discrimination and violence against women and discrimination against persons with disabilities. The Coordinating Committee adopted three resolutions in that connection. For the text of the resolutions, see resolutions 2, 3 and 4 below.

RESOLUTION 1

Having regard to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and other United Nations bodies as well as the conclusions of regional meetings held in preparation for the World Conference on Human Rights and of previous meetings of representatives of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights referred to in document A/CONF.157/PC/92/Add.2 annexed to this resolution,

The meeting of national institutions requests the World Conference to note and approve the following resolution:

PRINCIPLES:

1. National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights play a particularly important and constructive role in helping to ensure the effective enjoyment and respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms and in fostering the implementation of universal human rights standards.
2. National institutions help promote enhanced respect for civil and political rights and for economic, social and cultural rights, particularly by helping to ensure that national legislation conforms to international obligations and that concrete measures are taken to ensure the enjoyment of rights on a non-discriminatory basis.

They are involved in activities aimed at increasing awareness of human rights through information, education and training, in a spirit of tolerance and democratic dialogue.

They provide appropriate redress mechanisms as necessary, when violation of these rights occur, thus complementing judicial safeguards guaranteed by an independent judicial authority.

3. Notwithstanding that it is the responsibility of each State to choose the framework, which is best suited to its particular needs and to the development of its international action on behalf of human rights, in promoting and strengthening exchanges between the State and the various components of society, these national, independent and pluralistic institutions, established wherever possible under legislation or by means of constitutional laws, shall have regard to the attached Principles concerning their status.

PROGRAMME OF ACTION:

1. The World Conference reiterates the important and constructive role played by the national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights. The World Conference urgently requests that Governments enact legislation to create such institutions where they do not exist or to strengthen and encourage existing institutions.

The World Conference requests that Governments support and work closely with the national institutions in promoting human rights and tolerance both at the national and at the international level.

2. The World Conference urgently requests that all Governments act without delay to develop vigorous policies to combat all forms of racism, xenophobia and occurrences of intolerance, including inequality experienced by indigenous populations and discrimination based on sex, disability and religion, specifically by creating or strengthening national institutions to combat these and all other abuses of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights.
3. The World Conference strongly recommends that the United Nations General Assembly adopt the Principles relating to the status of national institutions conveyed to it by the Economic and Social Council.
4. The World Conference recommends the creation within the United Nations system of a board of directors, including, in particular, representatives of national institutions, to oversee the use of a voluntary fund to encourage the creation of national institutions and the strengthening of cooperation among them, particularly through exchanges of information and experience as well as through cooperation with regional organizations and the United Nations.
5. The World Conference recommends the reinforcement of United Nations activities and programmes to meet the requests for assistance from States wishing to create or strengthen their national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in compliance with the Principles relating to the status of national institutions.
6. The World Conference strongly recommends that regular meetings of representatives of national institutions be convened under the auspices of the Centre for Human Rights and the Board of Directors of the Fund to examine ways and means for improving their mechanisms and to discuss their experiences at the national level.

RESOLUTION 2

Recalling that in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the United Nations has proclaimed that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance,

Recalling also that in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, States Parties have committed themselves to undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures to ensure the effective implementation of the rights recognized in that Convention,

Noting in particular specific obligations undertaken by States Parties to protect children from all forms of abuse including economic and sexual exploitation, including but not limited to those obligations set out in Articles 11, 19, 32, 34; 35, 36, 39 and 42 of the Convention of the Rights of the Child,

Further noting that these obligations are already binding on the majority of Member States of the United Nations under international law,

Deeply concerned that notwithstanding these binding commitments the rights of many of the world's children continue to be grossly violated including, in particular, through prostitution and other forms of abuse and sexual exploitation,

Convinced that this concern is shared by many Member States of the United Nations particularly those, which have already established independent national institutions concerned with the effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and other States (referred to in Document A/CONF.157/PC/92/Add.2), which have indicated the need to do so,

Aware that many instances of child prostitution and other forms of abuse and exploitation escape prosecution because the offenders are not normally resident in or citizens of the child's State of residence,

Therefore, resolve:

1. To prepare urgently a protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child specifically strengthening measures directed at the protection of children from prostitution and other forms of abuse and sexual exploitation and to submit this protocol for urgent consideration by Member States of the United Nations;
2. To call upon all Member States of the United Nations to accord this issue the highest priority and to respond urgently and effectively to the abuses which are occurring.

RESOLUTION 3

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, meeting at Vienna during the World Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms the principle of the inadmissibility of discrimination and proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, including distinction based on sex,

Recalling also that the States Parties to the International Conventions on Human Rights have the obligation to ensure the equal rights of men and women to enjoy all economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights,

Noting the obligations undertaken by Member States in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to eradicate discrimination and violence against women and to ensure their full development and advancement,

Noting also the reaffirmation of and commitment to women's rights at regional meetings of Member States convened previous to the World Conference,

Noting the recommendations made to the World Conference by the Women's Caucus of the NGO Coordinating Group at the fourth Preparatory Committee,

Recognizing that true equality between women and men is a fundamental aspect of human rights and that the development of each society and the welfare of all its members require the full and equal participation of women in all aspects of that society,

Concerned, however, that extensive discrimination and violence against women continue to exist in many parts of the world,

Concerned also that traditions, religions and cultures are used to deny to women the full enjoyment of their human rights,

1. *Affirms* the entitlement of women to equal enjoyment of all human rights and urges the full recognition of the equal status of women in all United Nations activities and structures;
2. *Urges* the implementation of the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to consider the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on violence against women;
3. *Supports* the call to the General Assembly to adopt the draft Declaration on Violence Against Women;
4. *Urges* those Member States who have not yet done so, to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and those Member States who have ratified it to review and where possible to withdraw any reservations to that Convention;
5. *Endorses* the preparation of an optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women establishing a complaints procedure;
6. *Calls* for the allocation of adequate resources for the United Nations machinery responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention;
7. *Proposes* that the next meeting of national institutions examines the ways in which a concern for the rights of women can find full expression in the ongoing work of national institutions.

RESOLUTION 4

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, meeting at Vienna during the World Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination and that this applies to persons with disabilities,

Recalling also that the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons specifies that persons with disabilities should enjoy the same rights as other human beings,

Noting that the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982 had as an objective the establishment of effective measures for the achievement of equality and full participation of persons with disabilities in society,

Noting with approval that draft standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities have been prepared and noting the view expressed in the report of the Rapporteur-General of the Non-governmental Organization Forum (A/CONF.157/7, annex II) that these standards should be adopted and effectively implemented,

Noting the principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/119 of 17 December 1991,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/53 of 9 March 1993 by which the Commission called on States to ensure that their laws, policies and practices introduced in the context of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) respect human rights standards and the full enjoyment of human rights by people with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or AIDS, their families, associates and people presumed to be at risk of infection,

Noting that the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities appointed in 1984 to examine the connection between serious violations of human rights and disability reported with approval, in 1993, the recent trend to promulgate antidiscrimination laws which apply to persons with disabilities,

Having regard to the fact, as noted by the Special Rapporteur and in the report of the Rapporteur-General of the Non-governmental Organization Forum, that there are more than five hundred million people in the world with disabilities and that persons with disabilities form 10 to 15 percent of all disadvantaged groups and are, therefore, often doubly disadvantaged,

Deeply concerned that, notwithstanding international guarantees and calls to action including the United Nations Decade for Disabled Persons, persons with disabilities continue to face considerable physical, financial, social and psychological barriers to equality,

Aware that the resolution adopted on 16 June 1993 by the meeting of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (see A/CONF.157/NI/6) affirms the important and constructive role played by national institutions in helping to ensure the effective enjoyment of human rights,

1. *Affirms* that any measures to ensure that persons with disabilities achieve equality and full participation in society should be taken in partnership with persons with disabilities and their organizations;
2. *Urges* States creating new national institutions to give these institutions the mandate and sufficient resources to ensure that the rights of persons with disabilities are effectively implemented;
3. *Urges* States with national institutions, where necessary, to strengthen those institutions by giving them the mandate and sufficient resources to ensure that the rights of persons with disabilities are effectively implemented;
4. *Proposes* that the next meeting of national institutions examine ways in which concerns for the rights of persons with disabilities can find full expression in the ongoing work of national institutions.

Annex VI. Report of the meeting of the persons chairing the international and regional human rights treaty-based bodies

The meeting of the persons chairing the international and regional human rights treaty-based bodies was held within the framework of the World Conference on Human Rights at Vienna from 15 to 16 June 1993.

Representatives of the following international and regional human rights treaty-based bodies were present: African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Committee against Torture, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Committee on the Rights of the Child, European Commission on Human Rights, European Court of Human Rights, European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Human Rights Committee, ILO Supervisory Bodies, Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

The meeting was also attended by representatives of States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. The complete list of participants is contained in document A/CONF.157/TBB/4/Add.1.

On 16 June 1993, the meeting adopted the Vienna Statement of the International Human Rights Treaty Bodies. The Rapporteur of the meeting presented the Declaration to the plenary of the World Conference on Human Rights at its 14th meeting, on 21 June 1993.

Vienna Statement of the International Human Rights Treaty Bodies

The representatives of the International human rights treaty bodies¹ meeting together for the first time on 15-16 June 1993, on the occasion of the second World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, have adopted the following Vienna Statement

A. General principles

Effective implementation of the human rights treaty obligations assumed by States is indispensable for the promotion and protection of human rights. As the Secretary-General of the United Nations stated in opening the World Conference on Human Rights, treaty guarantees, which remain theoretical or are constantly violated will discredit the very notion of human rights and international accountability.

Universal ratification of the six core United Nations treaties (the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Convention on the Rights of the Child) by the year 2000, at the latest, is of the utmost importance. In addition, the regional human rights treaties and the basic human rights conventions of the ILO should be ratified by all States concerned.

While the universality of human rights principles has been clearly recognized by the international community, this recognition remains problematic in the case of States, which have not accepted the obligations flowing from the core treaties. Commitments by States to respect human rights remain inadequate and incomplete unless they are underpinned by the acceptance of international treaty obligations and of the accountability mechanisms, which they establish, and by the adoption of measures for the implementation of these obligations both in law and in practice.

The indivisibility of human rights, whether civil, political, economic, social or cultural is a fundamental tenet of the international human rights system.

The various international bodies entrusted with responsibility for supervising compliance with international human rights treaties, whether they be in the form of Courts, Commissions or Committees, form part of an overall international system for the promotion and protection of human rights. They should, to the greatest extent possible, view their activities in that context and seek to ensure that they contribute to the shared objective of developing an effective system to maximize respect for human rights throughout the world.

B. Specific issues

It is essential that States, which have accepted international treaty obligations, should comply fully with those obligations. In particular, the submission of reports to international supervisory bodies as required by the relevant treaties must be accomplished in a regular and timely manner. Failure to report as required constitutes a violation of international obligations. Delinquency in reporting should not lead to immunity from review and accountability. Such immunity amounts to the application of a double standard and, in effect, penalizes those States, which fulfil their obligations as required.

States Parties, which experience difficulties in preparing and submitting their reports, should seek assistance from the Advisory Services Programme of the United Nations or any other relevant international organization. In the absence of either a report or a request for advisory services, each treaty body should set a time limit within which it will proceed to review the state of implementation of the relevant obligations by the State party concerned. Such a review should proceed on the basis of all available sources of information.

The provision of resources sufficient to enable the various treaty bodies to perform the functions, which have been entrusted to them, is an obligation of the United Nations and of the other relevant international organizations. In recent years, within the United Nations, a dramatic growth has been witnessed in the number of treaty bodies, the number of

¹ The Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee against Torture, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the European Commission and the European Court of Human Rights, the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture, the Inter-American Commission and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, and the ILO Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations represented by the International Labour Office.

States Parties to the relevant treaties, and the range of functions performed by those bodies. These developments have not, however, been matched by appropriate financial or staff resource allocations.

Within the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, there are currently ten persons (at professional level) available to service six treaty bodies and three communications procedures, to provide information and advice to more than 160 different States Parties², to participate in an ever increasing range of international meetings, to solicit, receive and process the information base, on which the effectiveness of the treaty bodies is largely dependent and to perform myriad other related functions. A similar situation applies in Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. It is imperative that the number of professionals in the Centre for Human Rights be increased to a minimum of thirty professionals if the treaty supervisory system is to function efficiently and effectively. In addition, the resources available to support the other responsibilities of the Centre for Human Rights must also be increased.

If regional machinery is to be meaningful, the availability of the resources necessary to enable the Commission to function effectively must be assured. In particular, the resources currently available to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights are grossly inadequate.

International monitoring of treaty obligations is designed to assist States Parties in fulfilling the obligations they have voluntarily undertaken. Such monitoring is, therefore, incomplete unless accompanied by adequate follow-up measures. Each treaty body should develop a follow-up procedure to monitor the action taken by States in response to its views, opinions, decisions or judgments. Follow-up should also be taken by both the international community and the State Party concerned. Those measures should include the widespread dissemination of the results of the dialogue between the State Party and the relevant treaty body and the provision of technical assistance to States in order to enable them to address specific needs, which emerge from the examination of their reports. Where appropriate, the undertaking of visits by the treaty body or its representatives to the State concerned could perform a very valuable follow-up function. Such visits can play a vital role in developing a fuller understanding between the State Party and the treaty body and should be facilitated by States to the greatest extent possible.

States that have accepted the competence of expert Committees and Commissions to examine complaints by individuals or groups should promptly comply with the relevant decisions and recommendations, and inform the treaty body concerned accordingly. The existing system of individual complaints to international treaty bodies should be developed in order to make it applicable to a broader range of human rights. Every effort should also be made to encourage all States to accept the application of international petition procedures within their jurisdictions.

Efforts to promote greater coordination among the various international treaty bodies should be accorded high priority. Failure to do so risks wasteful duplication of activities and the adoption of divergent interpretations of comparable norms because of lack of information as to the approach adopted by other bodies. Each treaty body should be aware of and whenever appropriate refer to the relevant jurisprudence of other treaty bodies.

In order to facilitate coordination and the use of such routine cross-referencing, a variety of measures should be adopted:

- a. A focal point for the provision of information on jurisprudential matters should be designated by each of the relevant international secretariats;
- b. The Centre for Human Rights should establish as a matter of the utmost priority a Documentation and Information Unit; States should provide the assistance and resources necessary for this purpose;
- c. Exchanges of secretariat members should be encouraged;
- d. A meeting of experts and technical advisers from the United Nations, the ILO, UNESCO and each of the relevant regional organizations should be convened to promote the establishment of coordinated access by all treaty bodies to all appropriate human rights-related data bases;
- e. Regular meetings should take place between members of the treaty bodies as well as their secretariats to exchange information and discuss matters of common interest. At a minimum, one such general meeting should be convened each year to be hosted in turn by each of the organizations concerned;
- f. The United Nations should ensure that, for its part, financial arrangements are put in place to facilitate such exchanges.

The number and scope of reservations made to human rights treaties, particularly in recent years, provide cause for grave concern. States should seek to minimize the extent of any reservations they lodge, to seek to formulate reservations as precisely and narrowly as possible to ensure that none is incompatible with the object and purpose of the relevant treaty, and to review regularly any reservations with a view to withdrawing them. Other States Parties as well as the treaty

² This includes those States that have ratified at least one of the six core United Nations human rights treaties.

bodies should keep reservations under review and address the issue in their dialogue with relevant State Parties. Where appropriate, advisory opinions should be sought from the relevant international court.

The active cooperation of non-governmental organizations is essential to enable the treaty bodies to function in an informed and effective manner. They have important roles to play in scrutinizing States Party's reports at the national level; providing information to treaty bodies; assisting in the dissemination of information; and contributing to the implementation of recommendations by the treaty bodies. An NGO Liaison Unit should be established by the Centre for Human Rights to facilitate effective outreach by the treaty bodies to NGOs.

The treaty bodies cannot fulfil their functions effectively if information about their activities is confined to governments. For that reason, efforts must be made to present their activities in ways that are accessible to the community at large. The relevant instruments should be made available in as many local languages as possible. The treaty and important decisions pertaining to it should also be made accessible in simple terms. Information should be provided as to how communications can be submitted wherever the relevant procedures are applicable.

Information about the treaties and the accompanying procedures should be made available to community groups not only by governments but also through national institutions, NGOs, schools, the press and other relevant media. Indeed, the effective performance of their obligations by States Parties requires that a concerted effort be made to educate their citizens and others affected about their rights. Education on human rights and for democracy is an essential element of an effective overall human rights strategy.

States Parties should ensure that human rights training is provided on a systematic and continuing basis to State and other relevant officials. The same applies to international organizations including especially the United Nations in relation to the work of international officials. Human rights education and training within the United Nations system is currently highly inadequate. Agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and many others as well as officials responsible for peacekeeping, election monitoring and other such activities should receive human rights training.

In all situations in which human rights obligations have been breached by the State or its agents (actual or imputed), appropriate means of rehabilitation and redress should always be provided to the victim and measures taken to ensure that such breaches do not occur again.

Specific recommendations, which the World Conference is requested to reflect on its Programme of Action

Universal ratification of the six core United Nations treaties should be achieved by the year 2000, at the latest.

States should minimize the extent of any reservations they lodge, formulate any reservations as precisely and narrowly as possible, ensure that none is incompatible with the object and purpose of the relevant treaty and regularly review any reservations with a view to withdrawing them.

The existing system of individual complaints to international treaty bodies should be more widely ratified and be further developed in order to make it applicable to a broader range of human rights.

Full and effective compliance with international treaty obligations is an essential component of an international order based on the rule of law. Failure to comply including a failure to report as required constitutes a violation of international law.

The World Conference calls upon the General Assembly to ensure the provision of sufficient resources to enable the various treaty bodies to perform the functions, which have been entrusted to them. For this purpose, a minimum of 30 professional posts should provide to the Centre for Human Rights and adequate resources provided for the Division for the Advancement of Women. The availability of the resources necessary to enable the regional supervisory and enforcement organs to function effectively must also be assured. The World Conference expresses particular concern about the lack of resources available to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and calls for urgent measures to improve this situation.

Regular meetings between international and regional treaty bodies should be held.

Human rights education and training should be provided to the officials of all relevant international agencies including those responsible for development cooperation, peacekeeping and election monitoring.

Annex VII. Joint declaration of the independent experts responsible for the special procedures for the protection of human rights

The special rapporteurs, representatives, experts and members of the chairmen of working groups of the Commission on Human Rights met together from 14 to 16 June 1993 on the occasion of the World Conference on Human Rights and adopted the following joint declaration. The declaration was presented by Mr. B.W. Ndiaye, Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, to the World Conference at its 10th plenary meeting on 17 June 1993.

I have the honor to address you on behalf of my fellow independent experts who serve as special rapporteurs, representatives, experts, members or chairmen of working groups of the Commission on Human Rights. Being responsible for implementing these special procedures, as they are called, of the United Nations human rights programme, we feel that it is appropriate that we take stock of our work on the occasion of this important World Conference on Human Rights.

As the conference considers all that has been achieved by the United Nations in nearly half-a-century, it may be said that the standard-setting process in the area of human rights is one of the major accomplishments of the Organization has accomplished. The catalogue of human rights standards is a testimonial to the many and persistent efforts - albeit with some uncertain results - that have brought us to this point. But we must beware of complacency, for all that has been achieved is now being put to the test, and the people of the world are watching to see if the will of the United Nations is as strong as its word. The time has come to improve the effectiveness of the work accomplished and consequently to give it a greater weight.

Despite what has been achieved, the pain and suffering that persists - close to the very place where we sit - do not allow us to celebrate; rather, they incite us to put into practice this impressive catalogue of human rights standards. Certainly, there is still some refining of standards to attend to, but this is an ongoing process and may, in fact, be assisted by the already considerable experience we have gained in implementing existing norms over the last two decades during which a fine web of implementation mechanisms was carefully spun. The system of special procedures holds a prominent place on the front line of the international monitoring of universal standards. It falls to us to address many of the most serious violations in the most difficult situations.

The special procedures of the Commission now well over 20. We are 34 independent experts from 23 countries and all continents who have been nominated to carry out these procedures. We represent a wide range of cultures, legal systems and professions. Eight of us come from Africa, eight come from Latin America, six come from Asia, seven from Western Europe and five from Eastern Europe. In general, our mandates are divided between those which address specific rights or subjects - the thematic procedures - and those which address specific human rights situations in one country or region.

It may be recalled that this system has its origins in the 1960s, when it was found necessary to react to the persistence of the system of apartheid. Despite some progress, that repugnant system has yet to be fully eradicated, and racism and discrimination still exist in numerous parts of the world. Having responded to the odious and audacious affront to humanity that is apartheid, the United Nations was, and still is, compelled to respond to intolerance elsewhere. Procedures to address other types of massive human rights violations in other countries and regions followed. In recent years, the system has been broadened through the creation of new thematic procedures concerning, for example, the dramatic situation of displaced persons or the fight against religious intolerance.

This broad range of procedures constitutes a unique and crucial element in the implementation of the body of specific standards that have been adopted by universal consensus through the United Nations General Assembly. While it may never have been conceived as a "system," the evolving collection of these procedures and mechanisms now clearly constitutes and functions as a system of human rights protection. Over the years, the area of concern has been enlarged step by step, techniques have been discovered and refined, and new methods of work have been adopted.

Our task is clear: what we do is render the international norms that have been developed more operative. We do not merely deal with theoretical questions, but strive to enter into constructive dialogues with governments and to seek their cooperation as regards concrete situations, incidents and cases. The core of our work is to study and investigate, in an objective manner with a view to understanding the situations and recommending to governments solutions to overcome the problem of securing respect for human rights. Certainly, we have a delicate task when we undertake in situ

investigations and when we take testimonies in circumstances that often involve risks for the witnesses, if not for ourselves.

The ability to intercede with governments at the highest level, in a timely and urgent fashion, represents real progress. Urgent interventions take place on a regular basis when there is still a hope of preventing possible violations of the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, and security of person. This type of intervention has saved lives and continues to save lives. Moreover, we are sometimes able to intervene on purely humanitarian grounds to protect people against violations.

Apart from the specifics of our respective mandates, we would like the Conference to underline the more general scope and significance of our mission within the United Nations system. In our reports we strive to encourage States to comply with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations in order to establish or restore peace through justice. We devote ourselves, our knowledge and our experience to seek to ensure that the work produces concrete results.

Obviously, what I have described above does not exist solely because of the efforts and good will of the special rapporteurs. In truth, the system relies heavily - we rely heavily - on the support structure of the Centre for Human Rights which is dramatically over-burdened. If we want the special procedures system to remain credible, we must strengthen the support structure of the extra-conventional supervisory mechanisms. One thing is clear: nothing meaningful can be done without very solid support. The structure must be capable of painstakingly examining and processing each and every piece of information, analyzing developments and cases, and studying policies and trends. Human rights work, if it is to be done seriously, requires attention to detail and a deep understanding of the circumstances of each situation and each case. A truly professional approach is not only in the interest of those in need of our help but also necessary in order to assure justice for all concerned including, of course, the governments.

In order to strengthen the system, it is necessary to examine some of its shortcomings. Since our tasks invariably depend upon the quality of the information available to us, we must consider ways of improving access to primary sources and ensuring subsequent verification. We must also improve our ability to monitor situations in a continuous fashion. It is clear that as the information load increases a group of experts acting part-time on a pro bono basis inevitably encounters limitations, especially given the strain on the precious resources of the Centre for Human Rights and the existence of administrative hurdles. While many of these problems are the direct result of chronic under-funding and critically inadequate resources, there are also structural flaws which need to be overcome.

The fact that the system has evolved in a gradual manner explains why it has never benefited from a coherent administrative design in its construction. The special procedures have only received tentative institutional support. Substantive work has also been problematic because of the lengthy delay in the approval of mandates: several months are lost each year between the adoption of the resolutions by the Commission and their approval by the Economic and Social Council. During this period, the victims are left to their own fate. The absence of regular budgetary allocations also undermines our effectiveness. Indeed, each of us should know what financial resources we may rely upon so as to enable meaningful planning. Unfortunately, despite positive steps in the last couple of years, such as the decision to extend established thematic mandates for periods of three years, the negative implications of the budgetary and scheduling problems remain considerable.

The promotion and protection of human rights require a universal system of monitoring. In this respect, the established system constitutes an essential element of the means available to the United Nations. The experience gained can thus make a positive contribution to overcoming the challenges of our time.

Mandates, whether thematic or country-specific, should be given for reasonable periods so as to permit continuous in-depth work. After all, we must face the hard reality that we will have to deal with the problems of torture, disappearance and extrajudicial execution for a long time to come. Sadly, such gross violations are common to all mandates including phenomena like religious intolerance and internal displacement.

In dealing with such serious matters, one cannot but emphasize the importance of field missions, which enable us to acquaint ourselves with the objective reality of situations. The clarity gained in the process is vital to accurate assessments and reporting, which also serve the best interests of the governments concerned. Consequently, field missions should be seen by governments as a natural component of every mandate. In the same context, there is also a need for appropriate follow-up to be secured for such missions or, indeed, any intercessions, since the processes undertaken often cannot satisfactorily be conducted without subsequent review.

Institutionally, the work of the special procedures should be integrated into the overall work of the United Nations. This is to say that the complementary and efficient use of the capacities and resources of the United Nations should be used to assist in the receipt, verification and transmission of information concerning human rights. Coordination must be enhanced on at least three levels: among the special procedures themselves, between the special procedures and the

treaty-based bodies, and between the special procedures and the larger United Nations system. In terms of making greater use of the system as it already exists, the work of the procedures could be better harmonized, beginning with periodic meetings of all special procedures experts and through joint examination of thematic reports or through joint missions. One very promising development is that, for the first time - namely in the former Yugoslavia - a Special Rapporteur has been assisted by the thematic rapporteurs and supported by a team of field monitors.

Beyond the human rights programme itself, coordination should be achieved among other United Nations departments and the specialized agencies in a truly integrated approach to human rights. This could be partly achieved by instituting a human rights reporting responsibility in United Nations field offices and operations. In this way, and in view of limited resources, existing valuable information, knowledge and access could be put to better use. Working together, much can be achieved. Human rights work should no longer be relegated and compartmentalized but should permeate the Organization. For example, the results of the special rapporteurs' work could be better taken into account by other bodies of the United Nations to the extent that efforts are concerted in fulfilling the aims and objectives of the Charter. To this end, greater and more effective publicity for their reports is essential.

The work of the special procedures may also be a valuable source of information and experience - thanks notably to the non-governmental organizations, to which we pay tribute - in the refining of existing standards and in proposing overall solutions, particularly in negotiating processes concerned with situations of internal strife.

Of course, while we imagine how the system may be improved, we must also be careful to preserve what has been achieved. To preserve the independence and credibility of the procedures and to secure the confidence necessary to build upon them, the United Nations must provide the required resources. Despite our best efforts, we sometimes appear ineffective in critical situations simply because the most basic support structure is not available or because of inexcusably bureaucratic attitudes in administrative and budgetary offices of the Secretariat. How can we allow piles of individual cases to lie unprocessed and unanswered because of inadequate human and material resources? If this continues, what will be the meaning of the catalogue of standards? Moreover, in terms of financial resources, what we are speaking about seems almost ridiculous given the minimal sums at stake compared with the overall resources of the United Nations.

We are not here to champion our work. We have come here, in our independent role, to offer our views at this critical juncture. A world in transition is challenging what has been achieved and we must rise to the occasion in defense of the human rights values that are at the core of the United Nations. In fact, as insecurities mount, the more the world seems to be rediscovering the lesson of the Second World War: that respect for human rights is integral to the maintenance of peace and security. Indeed, in his Report on the Work of the Organization, the Secretary-General has clearly proposed "empowering ... expert human rights bodies to bring massive violations of human rights to the attention of the Security Council together with recommendations for action." We note that there is already a precedent in the case of the former Yugoslavia. This development should be encouraged.

We submit that a developed system of human rights implementation featuring a universally representative and diverse group of independent experts offers considerable possibilities for supervising respect for human rights; the system must be supported by a strong Centre for Human Rights. Such an effort would also offer some guarantee against the risk of procedures being politicized and the already too limited resources being dissipated. In this way we will be able to contribute to the strengthening of the United Nations - and, indeed, to the Organization's' credibility - in both the promotion and protection of human rights.

In conclusion, the special rapporteurs, representatives, experts, and members and chairmen of working groups of the special procedures recommend that:

1. Procedures and mechanisms should be established for reasonable periods of time, not suffer delays in their approval by competent bodies, include field missions as a natural component and, as necessary, obtain the support of field monitors. In all cases, missions should be appropriately followed up.
2. Special rapporteurs, representatives, experts, and members and chairmen of working groups should be enabled to harmonize their work through periodic meetings, joint examination of thematic reports and, as appropriate, joint missions.
3. The work of the special procedures should benefit from access to information available in the United Nations offices throughout the world and that the reports should be taken into account by the United Nations bodies including, as appropriate, the Security Council. These reports should be widely publicized and disseminated.
4. To achieve the above and support the effective work of the procedures and mechanisms, human and material resources must be raised to a level commensurate with the responsibilities carried by each procedure. Sufficiently

flexible administrative procedures must also be devised so as to allow for maximum efficiency, especially in urgent situations.

My colleagues and myself wish to express our appreciation for the opportunity to meet – for the first time in the history of special procedures – as a result of the World Conference. We would, therefore, like to thank the conference organizers, especially the Secretary-General of the World Conference Mr. Ibrahima Fall, as well as his collaborators. For my colleagues, and for myself, this meeting has been a significant, enriching and encouraging experience. We thank all those who have shared it with us.

Annex VIII. Report of the Forum for non-governmental organizations

The report of the Forum for non-governmental organizations is made up of three documents, formerly contained in documents A/CONF.157/7 and Add.1 and Add.2.

The annex itself contains the report of the Forum for non-governmental organizations, which was held at Vienna from 10 to 12 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/7).

Appendix 1 contains the text of the recommendations for the final report, which was submitted subsequently (A/CONF.157/7/Add.1).

Appendix 2 contain the text of the analytical reports of Working Groups A and D and additional recommendations submitted by Working Group B, also submitted subsequently (A/CONF.157/7/Add.2).

Appendix 3 contains the reports of the thematic group on women's rights, which was also submitted subsequently.

Report of the Forum for non-governmental organizations

Rapporteur General: Manfred Nowak

Introduction

On the occasion of the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights, an NGO-Forum on "All Human Rights for All" was held at Vienna from 10 to 12 June 1993. The NGO-Forum was attended by over 2,000 participants representing a total of more than 1,000 non-governmental organizations active in the field of human rights and development as well as indigenous peoples. The NGO-Forum was prepared by a Joint NGO Planning Committee consisting of representatives of the Conference of non-governmental organizations with consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO) Planning Committee in Geneva and New York, the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights (BIM) in Vienna and regional committees. During the plenary session, which was chaired by Ms. Albertina Sisulu (South Africa), keynote speeches were delivered by Mr. Ibrahim Fall, Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights, Ms. Vera Chirwa (Malawi), Mr. Sheikh Hasina (Bangladesh), Ms. Issam Abdel-Hadi (Palestine), Mr. Jonathan Mann (United States), Mr. Jimmy Carter (United States) and Mr. Adolfo Pérez Esquivel (Argentina). Mr. Manfred Nowak (Austria) served as General Rapporteur.

The aim of the NGO-Forum was to give international, regional and local human rights organizations as well as indigenous peoples from all regions the world an opportunity to evaluate the achievements of the United Nations in promoting and protecting human rights, to formulate common recommendations on how to improve and restructure the United Nations human rights programme in order to meet the new challenges in a period of global political change and to ensure improved access of non-governmental organizations and indigenous peoples to the United Nations mechanisms in the field of human rights.

The work of the NGO-Forum was carried out in five major working groups (Working Groups A-E) and in another five working groups (Working Groups 1-5) established spontaneously on the first day. The recommendations of all the working groups, along with a proposal by the non-governmental organizations of disabled persons, were adopted by the plenary session and are as follows.

I. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKING GROUPS

A. Working Group A: General evaluation of progress made in the field of human rights and of the overall effectiveness of United Nations Standards and mechanisms, recommendation for their improvement, and greater involvement of non-governmental organizations

1. It is strongly and unequivocally affirmed that all human rights are universal and are equally applicable in different social, cultural and legal traditions. Claims of relativism can never justify violations of human rights under any circumstances. International human rights must be based on equality and the principle of universal application to all, regardless of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, ethnicity, national or social origin, age, disability, sexual preference or economic status.

All States should ratify international human rights instruments without reservations and should ensure the full implementation of such instruments in law and practice. As a subject of universal concern and a matter of international responsibility, human rights concerns can never be considered to be solely a matter of the internal affairs of a State.

2. All human rights are indivisible and interdependent and measures should be taken to ensure the protection and promotion of all rights - civil, cultural, economic, political and social.

International mechanisms of protection should be established and maintained in respect of all rights. These should include the elaboration of an optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to provide for an individual complaints' procedure.

3. An office of a High Commissioner for Human Rights should be established as a new high-level independent authority within the United Nations system with the capacity to act rapidly in emergency situations of human rights violations and to ensure the coordination of human rights activities within the United Nations system and the integration of human rights into all United Nations programmes and activities.

4. Specific and concrete reforms should be implemented to strengthen and improve the effectiveness of the United Nations mechanisms and procedures for the protection of human rights, including extending the possibility of access to them by non-governmental organizations and victims.

The budget provision for United Nations human rights activities should be significantly increased to comprise 3-5 percent of the United Nations regular budget. In particular, the Centre for Human Rights should be greatly strengthened and provided at all times with adequate staff and funds to carry out all its responsibilities fully and effectively.

5. A permanent, independent and impartial International Penal Court should be established to prosecute gross violations of human rights and humanitarian law, including genocide, arbitrary killings, disappearances, torture, apartheid, war crimes and other grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions. Non-governmental organizations should be able to have an input into its work.

6. Women's rights should be fully integrated into the United Nations human rights programme. Mechanisms to protect women's rights should be further developed, including by the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on violence against women and gender-based discrimination, the elaboration of an optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the removal of reservations incompatible with this Convention and by ensuring gender parity at every level of the United Nations system.

7. Human rights education and other means to promote awareness of human rights and of international procedures for their protection is of fundamental importance. Governments should include human rights issues in all formal and non-formal education and should support and facilitate the work of non-governmental organizations in this field. Additional resources for human rights education work should be made available by the United Nations. Governments should also ensure that proper training in human rights is provided for law enforcement and other relevant officials.

8. States should ensure strict respect for the rule of law, including safeguarding the independence of the judiciary and the implementation of measures to eliminate impunity, as an essential element of the protection of human rights at the national level. National institutions for the protection of human rights should be able to function effectively and independently and should never be used as a means to shield a Government from scrutiny of its human rights record.

9. The indispensable work of national, regional and international non-governmental organizations for the promotion and protection of human rights should be recognized and defended at all times. The rights of non-governmental organizations to organize and to operate freely should be protected by all States and the draft declaration on human rights defenders should be speedily adopted and fully respected. Consultative status for non-governmental organizations with the Economic and Social Council should be expanded to include a greater range of non-governmental organizations working at the regional and national levels in a way that preserves and strengthens the rights of non-governmental organizations associated with such status.

10. The sharing of information is crucial, both within the United Nations and between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental bodies engaged in the promotion and protection of human rights. A comprehensive database should be established to include information from intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, human rights experts, academics and others.

B. Working Group B: Assessment of the present state of the rights of indigenous peoples

The Working Group on Indigenous Peoples,

Acknowledging the extensive work done by indigenous peoples over the last two decades, developing statements and positions on indigenous rights, such as the Kari Oca Declaration, the Indigenous Peoples Earth Charter and the International Labour Organisation Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, No. 169,

Emphasizing that the world's indigenous peoples have lived on their lands before colonization and continue to reside there manifesting distinct characteristics which identify them as nations, distinguishing them from minorities and identify them as peoples with the right of self-determination,

Considering the fact that in the majority of countries, where indigenous peoples live there are military incursions and persisting insurgencies by States that continually use violence against indigenous peoples in the form of systematic campaigns of genocide, ethnocide, extermination, development aggression, population transfers, forced assimilation, invasions and militarization,

Noting that indigenous peoples are a vital and structured whole and not the remains of traditions or customs, the United Nations should support the solution of indigenous peoples problems by the indigenous peoples themselves, especially with regard to culture, forms of land ownership, language, traditions, forms of organization, technologies, education, intellectual beliefs, art and other creative activities and this in accordance with the indigenous conceptions of life and their own vision of providing for their future,

Strongly urges that indigenous peoples be recognized with inherent, distinctive, collective rights including rights of self-determination, self-government and autonomy.

Recommendations of Working Group B

The NGO-Forum tenders the following recommendations for adoption by the World Conference on Human Rights:

1. To build on the International Year of the World's Indigenous Peoples, 1993, by proclaiming the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples, with adequate resources and clear programmes of action to be decided on, in partnership with indigenous peoples.
2. That after the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations has finished the task of drafting the Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Working Group be upgraded to a permanent United Nations body, with adequate resources, for the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples. The mandate of such a permanent body should be determined by the United Nations in partnership with indigenous peoples' organizations.
3. That the United Nations Commission on Human Rights appoint a High Commissioner to monitor the recognition and implementation by Governments of indigenous peoples' rights and that such monitoring of the situation of indigenous peoples be made a permanent agenda item of the Commission on Human Rights.
4. Because indigenous peoples live in all areas of the world and in the spirit of building on the emerging relationship between the United Nations system and indigenous peoples, we recommend that future meetings of United Nations indigenous rights bodies be regularly convened in regional centres especially in areas that have concentrations of indigenous peoples.
5. Because the right to development is an important human right for indigenous peoples, we urge the United Nations to ensure that its funding and technical assistance and development programmes recognize and respect indigenous peoples' rights and work in partnership with them. The United Nations should provide these services and assistance to development programmes initiated by indigenous peoples.
6. We call on the United Nations to adopt the strongest possible draft of the Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous peoples shall have access to participate in the drafting and review process as it moves through the Commission on Human Rights, Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. We urge the United Nations to hasten this already lengthy process and bring pressure upon States to ratify the finished document as soon as possible.
7. We urge the United Nations to recognize the unique relationship and immemorial ownership of the land, which indigenous peoples have and to support the retention and recovery of their traditional territories.

C. Working Group C: Evolution of the present state of the protection of women's rights

Women throughout the world have been engaged in organizing and preparing at the local, regional and international levels for the World Conference on Human Rights. In all regions, it has been found that the United Nations and Governments have, by and large, failed to promote and protect women's human rights, whether civil and political or economic, social and cultural. Women's subordination throughout the world should be recognized as a human rights violation with due account to those structures of oppression that intersect and compound such subordination. Examples of

such oppressive structures include those based on race, ethnicity, national origin, class, colonialism, age sexual orientation, disability, culture, geography, immigration or refugee status and other considerations. The full realization of women's human rights requires the elimination of all forms of discrimination and the achievement of equality for all women. Therefore, we recommend the following measures to ensure that women's human rights are systematically recognized in all areas of the work of the United Nations.

1. All United Nations treaty bodies, thematic and country rapporteurs and working groups, independent experts, specialized agencies and other bodies entrusted with protecting human rights should address violations of women's human rights by including gender-specific abuses in the areas that fall within their mandate (through advisory services and training programmes, reporting monitoring and complaints procedures, etc.). Each body should prepare a report on the effectiveness of these initiatives for the 1995 World Conference on Women.
2. In order to promote the equal realization of women's civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, we urge the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on gender discrimination, violence against women, sexual exploitation and trafficking in women by the Commission on Human Rights. The Special Rapporteur should be authorized to receive and report on information from Governments, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental institutions, to respond effectively to allegations of violations against women, and to recommend measures to prevent continuing violations. The Special Rapporteur should also report to the Commission on the Status of Women to assist its policy-making function.
3. We call upon States which have not yet ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Convention on Women) to do so immediately and encourage States to withdraw those reservations to the Convention on Women, which are obstacles to its effective implementation and to object to reservations by other States parties that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.
4. The United Nations must strengthen implementation procedures under the Convention on Women by, inter alia, adopting an optional protocol establishing an individual and group complaints procedure and expanding the resources of Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, which is charged with overseeing the governmental implementation of the Convention.
5. We call upon States to effectively implement the Convention on Women and its recommendations through the elimination of discriminatory laws, policies, practices, customs and religious prejudices and through positive measures to advance the equality of women. States should present to Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women a plan of action for this including monitoring mechanisms at the local level and circulate it inside the country to non-governmental organizations.
6. The World Conference should recommend effective United Nations implementation procedures to eliminate the violence against women that is endemic to all societies. Various forms of violence against women and sexual exploitation breach guarantees established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other human rights instruments, including: the rights not to be arbitrarily deprived of life, liberty and security of person; the right not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment; the right to just and favorable conditions of work; the right to equal protection of the law and the right to be free from all forms of gender discrimination. All appropriate treaty bodies and human rights organizations should address gender-based violence as an aspect of these fundamental rights. Nation States should enforce or create new measures to prevent and respond to gender-specific violence in both the public and private spheres, including affirmative measures to eliminate the conditions that breed this violence.
7. The World Conference should urge the adoption of stronger measures against sexual exploitation and trafficking in women as a violation of human rights that obligates States to adopt laws and policies addressing local and global situations, including conditions that render women vulnerable to sexual exploitation, and to prosecute perpetrators and provide for restitution, services and assistance to victims.
8. Democracy, human rights and peace are incompatible with the poverty and exploitation that women at all stages of their lives experience in disproportionate numbers. This Conference should urge Governments to affirm and propose initiatives and mechanisms that make concrete the indivisibility of political, civil, social, economic and cultural rights and the right to development; they should bring about an end to the policies of structural adjustment which lead to violations of such rights and have a particularly discriminatory impact on women. Women should have effective and equitable participation in shaping all financial measures and development programmes with a view towards establishing a more just economic order that guarantees the economic rights of women.
9. The World Conference should reaffirm the right of women to the enjoyment throughout their life span of the highest standard of physical and mental health as affirmed in the Convention on Women. This requires Governments to respect women's fundamental rights to accessible quality care, reproductive health, health education and to ensure that motherhood results from a free and informed decision by each woman.

10. All international instruments should be applied equally to women and culture and religion should not be used as a shield to evade responsibility for defending the fundamental human rights of women. To ensure the universality of human rights, Governments should devise measures to counter all forms of religious intolerance and cultural practices which deny women's human rights and liberties. We call upon the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a Special Rapporteur responsible for monitoring systematic violations of women's rights in States where Governments are based on religious fundamentalism.

11. Systematic crimes against women are crimes against humanity and the failure of Governments to prosecute those responsible for such crimes implies complicity. In order to ensure that those responsible for such abuses will be brought to justice, a permanent International Penal Court, with universal jurisdiction over war crimes and crimes against humanity as well as gross and systematic violations of fundamental human rights, including gender-specific abuses such as rape, sexual slavery, forced sterilization and forced pregnancy, should be established. Such a court should have jurisdiction over crimes committed by United Nations personnel as well as by State officials and individuals.

12. The World Conference should give consideration to the gender-specific needs of women political prisoners, refugee women, exiled women, internally displaced and migrant women. It should call for international and national measures recognizing feared or actual persecution based on gender as a basis for refugee status and political asylum. Governments should be urged to implement immediately the 1991 Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and to ensure the rights of these women to citizenship, health, safety, work, legal aid and education.

13. The World Conference should declare that women's access to decision-making power in all fields is crucial to democracy and the enjoyment of their human rights. States should set goals and timetables to secure equal representation of women at all levels of decision-making. The United Nations should also set goals and timetables to secure equal representation of women, including women from diverse backgrounds, on all its bodies.

14. The World Conference should recognize that human rights education is a human right and should reaffirm that the United Nations and nation States have an obligation to disseminate human rights information, to support local non-governmental organizations working to create human rights awareness, and to help communities protect themselves against violations. All publications related to human rights teaching, peace and international education should contain information about women's human rights and the Convention on Women.

15. The United Nations should develop procedures to expand access of non-governmental organizations with expertise in the field of the human rights of women to all United Nations structures and activities relating to human rights.

D. Working Group D: Examination of the relationship between human rights, development and democracy with particular attention to the role of non-governmental organizations in fostering popular participation and in creating awareness of the necessity of solidarity between the North and the South

1. The universal ratification of United Nations human rights treaties and the withdrawal of reservations to them. Such ratification should constitute an essential condition for new and continued membership in the United Nations system.

2. The democratization of the structure of the United Nations itself with the abolition of the veto in the Security Council and of the weighted voting in the international financial agencies.

3. The examination by the United Nations of the compatibility of structural adjustment programmes undertaken by its international financial agencies with the relevant provisions of the United Nations human rights treaties. The request by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to the International Court of Justice of an advisory opinion on the matter.

4. The examination and redefinition by the United Nations of the role of its international financial agencies in the interests of development, democracy and human rights.

5. The integrated and holistic approach to the right to development as propounded in the United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development of 1986 aimed specifically at poverty elimination and empowerment of the people everywhere through effective gender and class representation of different sectors of society in institution decision-making processes.

6. The recognition of impoverishment of large sectors of the population as a gross violation of human rights - civil, political, economic, social, cultural - in their entirety.

7. The condemnation of the monopolization of decision-making processes in international economic relations. The call upon non-governmental organizations to launch a global campaign of popular resistance to the present Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations in order to prevent the massive violations of human and people's rights in both South and North.
8. The drastic reduction of military expenditure to the benefit of the social sector and the prevalence of peace.
9. The reaffirmation of the indivisible character of human rights and the inseparable links between human rights, democracy and development.
10. Closer attention to the links between democracy, development and the satisfaction of basic human needs with special attention to the most disadvantaged sectors of the population - mainly women, children, youth and disabled people.
11. The elimination of the mechanisms of external debts as linked to the commitment of all countries to devote considerably more resources to the promotion of basic human rights and to establish fair and just international trade relations.
12. The abolition of economic conditionality that have negatively affected the realization of basic human rights.
13. The equitable, meaningful and effective monitoring by non-governmental organizations of negotiations between Governments and the international financial agencies.
14. The recognition that the universality of human rights ensues from, and is enriched by, cultural diversity, which should never become a justification for the denial of those rights, especially with respect to women, as well as ethnic and other minorities.
15. The recognition of the guarantee of the right to life in its wide dimension, with emphasis not only on the security of the person but also of dignified living.
16. The recognition of participatory democracy as encompassing the exercise of the full range of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights with particular attention to the right to organize.
17. The guarantee of the right to information as comprising the right to receive, to produce and to have access to impartial and uncensored information, free of monopoly.
18. The urgent adoption of a new strategy of formal and non-formal education on human rights, peace, gender, democracy, development and the environment at all levels (family, communities, schools, etc.), in order to promote a universal consciousness of such global themes.
19. The condemnation of violations of the right of self-determination as well as practices such as armed invasion, territorial occupation, the practice of economic sanctions and blockades.
20. The removal of obstacles to and the fostering of solidarity between non-governmental organizations of the South as well as those of the South and the North.
21. The adoption of appropriate measures by the United Nations and Governments to combat violence against women. Such violence, including sexual harassment, constitutes a violation of human rights as well as an impediment to their full development.
22. The adoption of appropriate measures by Governments to repeal all existing discriminatory legislation against women and to eliminate such discriminatory practices as well.
23. The standardization of the language of human rights instruments so as to eradicate gender bias, for example, replace "droits de l'homme" by "droits humains" or "droits de la personne humaine."
24. Urgent attention to recognize and promote the rights of indigenous peoples and to put an end to the violation of those rights.
25. Urgent attention to put an end to distinct forms of discrimination based on disability manifested in all circumstances. In this connection, to draw the attention of Governments to the proposed new instrument of the United Nations - the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Disabled Persons.
26. Urgent attention to put an end to continuing violation of the rights of migrant workers, refugees, internally displaced persons and stateless persons.
27. Urgent attention to the growing erosion of workers' rights and the consequent need to improve the mechanisms of their supervision and enforcement by human rights organs.

28. To recommend the adoption of follow-up mechanisms of supervision in connection with the reporting systems under United Nations human rights instruments.

29. The importance of civil institutions as the basis of participatory democracy must be guaranteed to ensure respect for human rights and to realize genuine development. These institutions, such as trade unions, professional and consumer organizations and women's organizations, to name a few, play vital roles in the articulation, promotion and defense of human rights. Respect for the rights of civil institutions must therefore be guaranteed.

30. Urgent and effective steps must be taken to ensure that multinational corporations and other non-State violators of human rights are subjected to the standards and obligations of international human rights law.

E. Working Group E: Examination of current trends in human rights violations as a result of racism, xenophobia, ethnic violence and religious intolerance with a particular focus on minorities. What should the appropriate response of the United Nations be?

Racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia

1. Nations that have still not done so should be encouraged to become parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and to make a declaration under Article 14 thereof recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive individual petitions. They should become parties to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority, in view of its possible early entry into force. Moreover, nations should be encouraged to ratify all other relevant instruments relating to the rights of women, children and all other persons who are the subject of discrimination.

2. Non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with national and international institutions, have an important role to play in combating racism, racial discrimination, anti-Semitism, xenophobia and ethnic violence. All efforts should be made to strengthen national institutions designed to promote racial and intercultural harmony, to establish such institutions where they do not yet exist and to promote interaction between national and international levels.

3. Immediate and effective action should be taken in the fields of teaching, education, culture, the media and other information to combat racial prejudice and to promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and among racial, ethnic and religious groups. In particular, history and textbooks should describe in an accurate way inhuman and criminal policies and practices carried out in the name of fanatic ideology, religious bigotry or ethnic exclusivity.

4. National and international policies against racism and racial discrimination should particularly focus on the root causes, especially the economic and social deprivation that often underlies and exacerbates these problems, and should be instrumental in implementing solutions to these problems. Particular attention should be paid to the worsening economic conditions in the developed countries as a source of increasing incidents of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia. The imposition of more restrictive immigration laws as a response of Governments to incidents of racism and xenophobia is a source of great concern.

5. The newly appointed Special Rapporteur on racism and racial discrimination should be provided with all the resources necessary to implement his mandate. In his work he should give priority attention to these areas where the problems of racism and racial discrimination have been traditionally ignored, notably the regions of North America and Europe.

6. Pursuant to presentations made by women of various ethnic backgrounds, the United Nations should take account of and establish mechanisms in order to eliminate double discrimination which affects women belonging to ethnic groups that are discriminated against. This implies that:

(a) Violence against women as well as the sale of and the traffic in women and girls shall be considered to be a gross violation of human rights; and

(b) All forms of discrimination in employment, in education and other fields shall be considered to violate economic and social rights as well as the right of women to equal opportunities in development.

Religious intolerance

1. In order to further the understanding and practice of the interdependence and universality of human rights, the United Nations should sponsor further reflection and work on the interrelationship of freedom of religion and belief with other human rights.
2. Greater attention should be given to the way racism and religious intolerance are fostered by the persistent refusal of Governments and religious systems to address gender inequity. Accordingly, Governments should devise measures and review laws to counter all forms of religious intolerance affecting women's human rights.
3. The United Nations and related organizations should give greater prominence to interfaith dialogue as a means of promoting peace, understanding, tolerance and respect for diversity of religion or belief.
4. The role of the Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance should be expanded to pay more attention to recommendations presented by non-governmental organizations. Urgent action must be taken on behalf of persons who are being arrested on grounds of religion or belief. The effectiveness of the work of the Special Rapporteur would be enhanced by the preparation of a world report that not only should include information on difficulties encountered but also on progress made in the areas highlighted by the 1981 Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief.
5. In dealing with problems of religious intolerance, Governments must not impose restrictions outside the limitations set forth in the relevant international instruments.

Other issues of discrimination and the rights of minorities

1. As an effective means to implement the Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, United Nations agencies and bodies should enter into dialogue with Governments and relevant non-governmental organizations and establish a wide-ranging programme that should include measures in the field of public participation, information, education and training as well as effective anti-discrimination measures.
2. In order to give to minority issues the central place they deserve in the United Nations system, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights should establish a working group on minority issues to consider especially those issues that require early action.
3. Effective mechanisms should be developed to counter discrimination against various disadvantaged groups such as men and women discriminated against for reasons of sexual orientation, people with disabilities, people oppressed because of caste, the old or the very young, widows, linguistic minorities, conscientious objectors to military service, displaced persons, refugees, migrant workers, those who are HIV positive or are living with AIDS or other diseases, homeless children, sex workers and sexually exploited people. Particular attention should be paid to trade union rights and to discrimination in employment and the removal of barriers in communication and social and physical environments.
4. Special attention should be paid to gross violations of human rights committed by non-State entities that are not accountable to the world community and whose abuses include assassinations, systematic killings, sectarian massacres, the taking of hostages and assault on property.
5. Due protection should be afforded to children who are victims of armed conflicts, displaced by political violence or abandoned. Traffic in children, false adoptions, denial of a child's identity, sale of children's organs, child prostitution and any abuse that impairs their development should be condemned.

Enforcement

With respect to all of the foregoing, all States should be vigilant in taking measures on an ongoing basis to ensure that the foregoing recommendations are implemented to assure protection against both intentional and inadvertent infractions through legislative, judicial, administrative or other means deemed appropriate under the legal system of each State.

F. Working Group 1: Military forces, paramilitary forces, police and political repression, missing persons, disappearances, torture, foreign occupation and human rights

The Working Group met on 10 and 11 June 1993 and heard speakers as well as representatives of organizations from the following countries or areas: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, East Timor, India, Ireland, Japan, Kurdistan, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Pacific Islands, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Korea, the Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States of America.

The Working Group acknowledged that the people in many countries were suffering from various types of serious violations of human rights: physical and psychological torture, including the use of drugs; extrajudicial executions; enforced disappearances and displacement; arbitrary detention; economic blockade; violations of due process of law and of their rights to free movement and the enjoyment of property; freedom of development, education and health care; freedom of speech, thought and communication; conscientious objection to military service; the right to be free of cruel and inhuman treatment and the right of self-determination. They were becoming refugees, missing persons and enslaved.

General recommendations

The Working Group called on Governments to recognize that gross violations of human rights exist in many countries. It urged the immediate restoration of human rights that were presently being violated and that could be achieved by:

- (a) The right of all nations to self-determination;
- (b) Recognition and immediate action against violators of human rights;
- (c) Free movement of persons;
- (d) Proper housing for persons and their families.

In order to counteract these abuses and others not mentioned, it recommends that Governments:

- (a) Address the root causes of exploitation and domination which are, inter alia, foreign occupation, poverty and powerlessness among the people;
- (b) Respect the work of human rights activists and ensure that human rights, as defined by the Charter of the United Nations, have the first call on State resources;
- (c) Ensure that the proper legal procedures are invoked without impunity if the existence of human rights abuses are proven;
- (d) Create new structures and instruments to identify potential internal conflicts at an early stage;
- (e) Create in each country a climate in which individuals can express themselves freely through their culture, religion, sexual orientation, ethnic affiliation, etc.

Specific recommendations

1. The Working Group strongly supports the consideration of the appointment of a High Commissioner for Human Rights.
2. Calls upon Governments to accede to and efficiently implement all international human rights instruments and to withdraw any reservations they have made to such instruments.
3. Supports the adoption of the proposed draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the draft Declaration on Violence against Women. A convention should be adopted to prevent and provide sanctions against enforced disappearances.

4. Supports the rehabilitation centres for the victims of torture and calls upon States to provide resources to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.
5. Declares that grave and systematic violations of fundamental human rights, i.e., torture, enforced disappearances and summary executions, are crimes against humanity, which cannot be pardoned or put in line for amnesty. Massive violations of human rights in all cases must be submitted to an independent, objective and impartial investigation. An international criminal court should be established to judge such crimes.
6. Recognizes the individual and collective rights to reparations, restitution and compensation for human rights violations as an obligation of the State.
7. Calls for the improvement of the existing procedures of the United Nations in particular by the adoption of a new machinery to react efficiently and promptly to massive violations of human rights and to send fact-finding missions to any countries where gross violations are reported.
8. Calls for the reduction of arms purchases and the reallocation of arms expenditures to development needs, the improvement of preventive mechanisms and the promotion of human rights education and protection.
9. Requests that the authority of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances be strengthened and that Governments fully cooperate with it.
10. Requests that conscientious objection to military service be recognized as a fundamental human right by establishing a convention or any other adequate measure in the framework of human rights legislation.
11. Calls for the decolonization of all remaining colonies and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

G. Working Group 2: The human rights of children and young people

All human rights issues begin with children and young people. Unless the human rights issues of children and young people are urgently addressed, human rights abuses will continue. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child has been ratified by 136 nations. However, there has been a lack of significant progress to date in most countries. There are numerous public and private violations of children's and young people's human rights across the globe. The girl-child is particularly affected by such violations.

Effective action is urgently required in the following areas:

- (a) Universal ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and withdrawal of reservations contrary to the object and purposes of the Convention or of international treaty law;
- (b) Creation of a special mechanism within the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, with the capacity to receive denunciations and information from non-governmental organizations related to serious violations of the rights of children and young people;
- (c) Recognition that the family plays a major role for most children;
- (d) Development of better mechanisms for the defense and protection of children and young people in violent situations. This includes those subjected to armed conflict, physical, sexual or psychological violence within and outside the family; social cleansing; extermination and torture. Each State must take preventive measures to avoid massive violations of children's and young people's rights, especially in those countries characterized by high levels of violence;
- (e) Revision of State legislation so that it is compatible with the Convention; changes have to be made to national and international legal instruments, notably with the aim of fixing a minimum age of criminal responsibility and sexual consent and the raising of the age limit prohibiting participation in armed conflicts;
- (f) To address economic exploitation which includes child labor, child prostitution, trafficking in and sale of children and bonded labor; protection of mechanisms and instruments must be fully enforced; social, economic and financial programmes must give priority to the rights of children and young people; development and structural adjustment programmes must include specific measures to guarantee better protection of children and young people; the Special Rapporteur on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights should conduct a study on the impact of structural adjustment programmes on the realization of children's and young people's rights;

(g) Provision of adequate health care, which includes nutrition, clean water, safe shelter and prevention of diseases;

(h) Revision of the school curriculum must be undertaken in order to inform all children and young people of their rights and duties in the spirit of the Convention.

Conclusion

All parties must acknowledge the right of children and young people to participate as valued members of society, to speak and to be listened to and for their views and needs to be taken into account in all matters that affect their life.

All non-governmental organizations working on issues related to human rights must acknowledge that the rights of the child are paramount in all of their goals.

H. Working Group 3: Forced evictions, displacement and housing rights

Housing rights

1. The Working Group reaffirmed in the strongest possible terms the universal nature of all human rights and emphasized in particular the indivisible, interdependent and interrelated dimensions of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights.
2. In the field of economic, social and cultural rights, the Working Group stressed the fundamental and inalienable nature of the legally recognized right to adequate housing.
3. The Working Group was strongly encouraged by the recent appointment by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights of Mr. Rajindar Sachar as Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing.
4. The Working Group drew the attention of all Governments to their binding obligations to respect, protect and fulfil the right to adequate housing and the continuous improvement of living conditions as enshrined in Article 11 (1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
5. The Working Group reiterated the inseparable relationship between the right to adequate housing and the rights to life, to livelihood, to an adequate standard of living and the right of all women, men and children to a place to live in security and dignity.
6. The Working Group stressed the importance and critical need for guaranteeing equality of treatment and equality of rights, including the right to participation and control of all aspects of the housing process for all women and men.
7. The Working Group demanded that all Governments halt immediately any and all violations of the right to adequate housing, in particular the practice of forced evictions, demolitions and sealing of housing, discrimination of any form in the housing sphere, processes that lead to homelessness, destitution and the tolerance and perpetration of inadequate living conditions.
8. The Working Group demanded that Governments repeal or amend all legislation that in any manner directly or indirectly impinges upon the full realization of housing rights, including processes such as economic adjustment.
9. The Working Group demanded that all Governments allocate the resources, land and services necessary for all citizens to enjoy the right to adequate housing.

Forced evictions and displacement

1. The Working Group recognized and expressed its deepest concern that forced evictions - the removal, relocation and resettlement of individuals, families, groups and communities against their will - is a widespread and global phenomenon affecting millions of persons annually in all countries and in every region of the world in both urban and rural areas.
2. The Working Group demanded unequivocally that all States halt immediately all manifestations of the practice of forced evictions and that all Governments refrain from adopting legislation that effectively legitimizes forced evictions.

3. The Working Group reaffirmed the position of several United Nations human rights bodies, including the Commission on Human Rights and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, that forced evictions are a gross violation of human rights, in particular the right to adequate housing.
4. The Working Group demanded that immediate compensation and restitution be provided to any and all victims on the practice of forced evictions.
5. The Working Group was deeply alarmed that the non-fulfilment and continued denial of housing rights, including the practice of forced evictions, created situations that gave rise to outbursts of communal and ethnic violence and led to discrimination in the housing sphere of specific ethnic groups.
6. The Working Group expressed its dismay that acts of communal and ethnic violence throughout the world can and do result in massive violations of housing rights including the acts of forced evictions and displacement.
7. The Working Group expressed its alarm at the explicit use by States, including occupying Powers, of the utilization of the planning process as a means of discriminating through policy and programmes, including master plans, against certain groups, often leading to being forced to leave their homes through the process of displacement and forced evictions.
8. The Working Group demanded that international and bilateral financial agencies halt funding of all development projects, including the imposition of conditionality ridden economic adjustment policies that lead to the involuntary removal of people from their homes.
9. The Working Group, taking into account the aforementioned points, recommended in the strongest possible terms the appointment by the Commission on Human Rights of a Special Rapporteur on forced evictions as a matter of urgency and with a view towards documenting, exposing and especially preventing the gross violations of human rights arising from the practice of forced evictions.

I. Working Group 4: The caste system, untouchability, bonded labour and the role of the United Nations

The caste system due to religious beliefs that all human beings are not born equal was mainly practiced in South Asia where about 250 million people were suffering as untouchables - the outcastes of South Asian society. More than 15,000 cases per year of human rights violations were recorded by Governments. The untouchables were among the poorest of the poor and suffered from bonded labor, child labor and child prostitution. They have been suffering from extreme hardship for their bare survival for thousands of years. Casteism was nothing but another form of racism. There was a desperate need to address the condition of this largest segregate population in the world.

Therefore, the Working Group called upon the World Conference on Human Rights:

1. To establish linkages between international financing of development programmes and incidence of human rights violation in the region.
2. To call upon the Governments to appoint separate judicial organs to take up the cases on atrocities of the voiceless millions, the untouchables.
3. To establish a special women-cell for the development and protection of untouchable women.
4. To ask the Governments of all importing countries to enact suitable legislations banning import of goods fully or partially made by children; only those goods bearing a label from the authorized agency vouching for "free from child labor" must be allowed to enter the country; similarly, the exporting countries must also be asked to take similar steps for the banning of goods made by children.
5. To appoint the national commissions on bonded labor including child servitude vested with statutory power to identify, release and rehabilitate the bonded labor. Laws relating to abolition need to be enacted expeditiously in countries where they do not exist.
6. To stop all loans, aid or support by any of the United Nations organizations or development banks to any project which is likely to involve or perpetuate bonded labor and/or child labor.
7. To appoint human rights education commissions in all South Asian countries and administer human rights education in collaboration with the regional Governments.

J. Working Group 5: Beyond Vienna: building the human rights movement

These proposals concern the work that the Working Group believes lies ahead of us, beyond Vienna. The Working Group is aware that its proposals are likely to be complemented by those of other Working Groups in their vision of the common work beyond Vienna. It also acknowledges and confirms, as the basis for the proposals, the conclusions and recommendations of the non-governmental organization regional preparatory meetings for the World Conference and, in particular, the principles identified, especially the commitment to the universality and indivisibility of human rights for all peoples without discrimination on the basis of race, gender, sexuality, age or physical disability and the right of self-determination of all peoples.

The Working Group proposes:

1. Preparation and finalization of a common manifesto or agenda around the call for "All Human Rights for All," based on the content of the conclusions and recommendations of the NGO-Forum and the regional meetings.
2. Human rights information and education campaign, including training.
3. Accountability of major institutions of society in terms of their obligations nationally and internationally, i.e., States, multinational corporations, global financial and other institutions, religious bodies, big national and international non-governmental organizations, in terms of the principle that parallel to the universality of rights lies the universality of accountability of all institutions.
4. Curbing State lawlessness in all areas of human rights.
5. Promoting a defense of the freedom and autonomy of civil society.
6. Expanding civil society and the democratization and liberalization of States.
7. Focusing on local issues: no hierarchy of rights or organizations, no double standards, consistency of practice.
8. Establishing and/or democratizing official national human rights bodies, down to the local level.
9. Raising the proportion of the budget of the United Nations devoted to human rights work to reflect the priority accorded to human rights in the Charter of the United Nations.
10. Campaigning for optional protocols to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on Women.
11. Democratization of the United Nations system.
12. Establishment of an Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights accountable to the General Assembly.
13. Establishment of a permanent independent penal court for violations of human rights.

In addition, we make the following suggestions for thematic content for our work together:

1. Addressing the arms industry and trade and the increasing militarization of States in the South.
2. Addressing debt and structural adjustment.
3. Campaigning against unfair trade practices.
4. Campaigning for non-proliferation of nuclear capacity and for unilateral disarmament by States.

These can be accomplished by:

1. Building networks that are horizontal/democratic, non-partisan and decentralized.
2. Reaching out to and including all sections of activists and organizations involved in the promotion and defense of human rights, democracy, and humane and sustainable development.
3. Reaching out additionally to all sections of concerned professionals, academics and others who are currently not actively involved in such work.
4. Using non-governmental organizations to build broad-based platforms, forums and bodies of civil society.

The aim must be ultimately to establish a regionally based, democratically constituted Coordination Committee to take forward the guidance and execution of the work outlined above. This should be done over the coming year and, in the meantime, an ad hoc arrangement should be put into place. The challenge before us is to craft a structure that will reflect the character of truly non-governmental, civil society and also be sensitive to the social inequities that prevail and are to be overcome.

It is proposed that an ad hoc, democratically oriented structure - tentatively called a Continuing Committee - be formed to take up the work of coordination of activities beyond Vienna. We propose that its composition should be as follows:

- (a) Five representatives of organizations per region, plus two alternates per region;
- (b) Five representatives of organizations with an international focus/status.

As far as possible, each regional group should reflect/cover the full range of human rights concerns. Primacy should be given to organizations of working people, indigenous peoples, women and other historically oppressed sectors of the population.

The term of the Continuing Committee would be a maximum of two years with regional forums to take place within the first year, followed by a Global Forum or Convention. Preparatory national and/or subregional meetings would take place as soon as possible and required.

The Coordination Committee should be mandated to explore the possibility of the revision of regional zones to reflect contemporary cultural-political realities in coordination with existing Regional Coordination Committees.

The existing Regional Committees are requested to broaden contact with and involve people and organizations as widely as possible.

K. Proposal by the non-governmental organizations of disabled persons

The non-governmental organizations of disabled persons urge specifically all those reading the present report to be aware of the fact that 10-15 percent of all oppressed groups are disabled persons, who thus encounter double, often multiple, discrimination and violations of their rights. There are more than 500 million disabled persons in the world and the non-governmental organizations of disabled persons urge the adoption and effective implementation by the United Nations and its Member States of the new instrument, the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Disabled Persons on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons. They also urge all individuals to become aware of the rights of disabled girls, boys, women and men.

II. CONCLUSIONS

In the opinion of the General Rapporteur, it was a major achievement to bring together more than 1,000 international, regional and local non-governmental organizations from all parts of the world, representing a great variety of concerns, and to produce, in a short period of time, such constructive and forward-looking common recommendations to improve the United Nations human rights programme.

These proposals should guide the future cooperation among non-governmental organizations as well as between non-governmental organizations and the United Nations. Concerns of the global human rights community should be taken into account by the government representatives meeting in Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993 and should be reflected in the final document of the World Conference on Human Rights.

Appendix 1

PREAMBLE

1. In the time that has elapsed since the International Conference on Human Rights (Teheran, 1968), there have been major advances in standard-setting, both nationally and internationally (covenants, agreements, declarations, resolutions, laws, decrees, etc.). There has also been a notable increase in the moral, social and legal weight attaching to the presence, activities and resolutions of various United Nations bodies - in particular the Commission on Human Rights and some of the reports of its Special Rapporteurs - and other international bodies.
2. The preoccupation with and growing influence of human rights over this period have been visible in the establishment, growth and activities of an ever-greater number of non-governmental organizations, which through their efforts to promote and defend human rights in their respective countries, regionally and worldwide, and through their laudable supply of information, without which the international system would be largely ineffectual, play a decisive role. A variety of social sectors and urban- and rural-based grass-roots movements have likewise been key agents in the course of the struggle to promote and uphold human rights. Special mention should be made of the enormous contribution made by indigenous and black peoples to the development of our societies through their diversity of cultures and forms of social organization and of the involvement of social movements and sectors waging their own campaigns to assert human rights traditionally denied them.
3. Real safeguards for formally established rights are, nevertheless, still very insufficient or restricted. Even some decisions by United Nations bodies are mapping a course counter to the advances made in the field of human rights so far.
4. Furthermore, grave violations of human rights still occur; in past decades dictatorial regimes were mainly responsible but in recent years they have been witnessed in restrictive neo-liberal democracies under new forms of authoritarianism engendering corruption, violence and impunity. Characteristic of such situations are the harsh adjustment policies adopted by virtually all countries, which significantly affect the enjoyment and exercise of economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, further restricting the application of civil and political rights and the rights of peoples.
5. Foreign debt, whose illegitimacy is amply proven, is used as a means of putting firm pressure on States' domestic and external policies and forcing them to adopt economic measures for structural adjustment. These measures, which mirror the laws of a market dominated by the big monopolies, affect the self-determination of peoples and States and sacrifice popular needs at the altar of supposed economic growth which, when it does occur, does nothing to improve living standards for the population at large but increases the concentration of wealth, unemployment, marginalization and the decline in human and environmental health while exacerbating violence and discrimination.
6. The adjustment policies imposed restrict themselves to narrowing workers' rights and reducing wages and social safeguards, virtually eliminating welfare and taxing workers' incomes in order to increase businesses' profits and force down the prices of products for export to the benefit of transnational corporations as part of an international distribution of labor, which accentuates dependency on the industrialized countries of the North and reduces fiscal deficits in order to pay off external debts. This puts people's survival at risk and damages the democratic process given the acknowledged indivisibility of economic, social and cultural, civil and political rights.
7. Nationally, the application of national and international human rights standards is affected in practice by:
 - (a) States' failure to honor their obligations as guarantors of these rights;
 - (b) The impunity enjoyed by those guilty of systematic and massive violations of the most rudimentary rights of the individual and of peoples, through concealment of the facts; Government complicity with the armed forces or police; amnesties and pardons; or weakness and/or corruption in the judiciary, is a growing tragedy on our continent since it obstructs justice and often prevents the truth from becoming known, encourages the recurrence of such crimes and undermines the foundations of the democratic system, damaging the moral framework of communal, civilized life, legitimizing legal inequality and serving to belittle the seriousness of such violations;
 - (c) The persistence and/or resurgence of authoritarian practices and regimes, which violate fundamental human rights and popular sovereignty in the sense of real, effective participation by the general public in decision-making;

- (d) Failure to dismiss those responsible for violations of human rights from the armed and security forces and to punish them, and the continued training of the armed forces and security forces in accordance with plans, methods, practices and ideologies which hold State terrorism to be justified;
- (e) The doctrines, views and practices of the armed forces, in so far as they are incompatible with the true expression of popular sovereignty;
- (f) Recourse to states of emergency, both to prevent the democratic exercise of rights and to impose socio-economic policies, which mainly hurt the public at large;
- (g) Failure to apply international agreements that have been ratified;
- (h) The growing and dangerous tendency for power to be concentrated in the hands of the executive at the expense of the authority of the legislature and judiciary, which markedly affects the balance of power underlying any democratic form of government and the validity of a State ruled by law;
- (i) Penal systems whose four basic elements - the law, the administration of justice, police practice and the prison system – are constant sources of human rights violations and which affect the poorest and most discriminated-against sectors of society;
- (j) Violation of the principle of legality owing to the absence or ineffectiveness of the supervisory machinery required in a State ruled by law, some areas being subject to no control whatsoever;
- (k) The crisis in representative democracy owing, among other things, to the existence of flawed electoral systems and practices and failure to honor undertakings given, thus, distorting the expression of popular will, depriving Governments of their legitimacy and weakening the democratic system;
- (l) Structural adjustment policies applied by Governments, which have resulted in increased poverty and social inequality in the region; models are being applied, which take it for granted that the majority or very large sectors of the population will be marginalized in perpetuity;
- (m) The persistence of sex discrimination in various areas of women's lives, taking the form of limitations and restrictions on their personal, family, economic, political, social, legal and cultural affairs ignoring or obstructing their involvement in the development process;
- (n) The persistence of ethnic and racial discrimination against and economic, social and cultural exploitation of indigenous and black peoples, who suffer disappearances, killings, persecution and denial of their rights to self-determination, land, the pursuit and development of their culture and social and economic organization and the maintenance of their natural environment, on which their ability to survive depends;
- (o) Discrimination against and description of elements as discountable - frequently used to deprive children of respect for their basic rights denying them the capacity to take action at law, in contrast to public awareness that children are the future of society;
- (p) Non-international armed conflicts and/or systematic violations of human rights and the rules of international humanitarian law giving rise to internal population shifts, which are not recognized or protected under the human rights system;
- (q) The unfair farm situation whereby ownership is concentrated and repressive policies by Governments, which hinder access by peasants to land driving them away towards the large urban poverty belts.

8. Internationally, the applicability of norms enshrining human rights is affected by the following factors:

- (a) Violations of the right of peoples to self-determination and the principles of sovereign equality of States and non-interference by one State in the internal affairs of another taking the form of military aggression, invasion and territorial occupation, economic pressure and financial, commercial and economic blockades with the aim of imposing one country's will upon another and effecting change within it; likewise, assertion of the right to abduct individuals across national borders so that they can be tried outside the proper jurisdiction. The continued existence of colonial domination over some peoples constituting a violation of their fundamental right to independence and impeding the promotion of human rights and economic, social and cultural development;
- (b) Failure by numerous States to ratify international human rights agreements or ratification subject to reservations;

- (c) Assessment according to different criteria of human rights violations in different countries depending on whether they belong to a particular bloc, region, level of development or institutional model, as a result of which certain States escape accusation at all, although grave violations affecting the native population or the rights of foreigners, ethnic minorities or emigrants do occur within them;
- (d) Likewise, the selective treatment by the Security Council for purely political reasons of situations constituting grave violations of international law and breaches of the Charter of the United Nations, this being made easier by the maintenance of the permanent members' anti-democratic prerogative of the veto and by the number of permanent members;
- (e) Failure to act on the judgments of the International Court of Justice, which become declaratory when they go against a permanent member of the Security Council;
- (f) Failure by certain member countries to contribute to the financial support of the United Nations system and the small proportion of resources allocated to human rights;
- (g) The fact that some procedures for protecting human rights, such as Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII), are ineffective owing to their politicized nature, absolute confidentiality, the absence of any challenge mechanism and the rigid annual deadlines governing proceedings;
- (h) Poor coordination, both within the Commission on Human Rights and among the various United Nations bodies working in this field;
- (i) Reports and pronouncements by the United Nations Development Programme and United Nations bodies such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, which promote adjustment plans, thereby legitimizing the violation of human rights;
- (j) The disturbing tendency of States that violate human rights to form increasing solid and close alliances in order to neutralize the international system for the protection of human rights;
- (k) Growing inequality in international trade, the decline in terms of trade to the detriment of dependent countries and the permanent transfer of resources to industrialized countries, resulting in the neediest countries' financing of the developed ones, accentuating the technological divide and differences in standards of living between them;
- (l) Failure by the economically powerful countries to honor their obligation to contribute a percentage of their gross domestic product to economic and social development in the least developed countries;
- (m) Failure to recognize that gender-unequal relationships based on sexual differences lead to a failure to recognize women's rights as inalienable human rights;
- (n) The absence of effective responses on the part of international, regional and national bodies to violations of women's fundamental rights and gender-based violence;
- (o) The resurgence of racism taking the form of deteriorating conditions and living standards for the ethnic groups discriminated against, among whom the migrant population, women, and children are particularly seriously affected. On the other hand, racism also has a bearing on violations of the right to life of these ethnic groups inasmuch as they - particularly the young - are the victims of prejudice that identifies them as violent and/or criminals. Slavery, trafficking in human beings and the use of humans in scientific experiments are also reprehensible manifestations of this situation;
- (p) The constant degradation of the environment as a result of the irrational exploitation of natural resources in developing countries and their use as dumps for waste from industrialized countries, the siting of polluting industry in developing countries and the marketing by transnational corporations of genetic material, making for a loss of sovereignty and greater technological dependence.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. De-politicization of decisions and investigative, monitoring and supervisory machinery, establishing clear criteria for independence in the selection of rapporteurs and experts.
2. A review of the advisory services of the Centre for Human Rights so that, through closer coordination with special rapporteurs, such services are provided only if the Government assisted undertakes to improve the human rights situation

in its country substantially under the supervision of an independent expert who will report to the Commission on Human Rights. Failure to honor such an undertaking should result in the suspension of advisory services and the appointment of a special rapporteur for the country.

3. Replacement of the procedure established under Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) by another, public, mechanism that avoids selectivity and subjectivity in its decisions.
4. Strengthening and expansion of the mandates of special and country rapporteurs and working groups, empowering them to conduct investigations on their own initiative, in particular in order to provide victims with swift and effective protection.
5. Elimination of obstacles to swift, direct access by victims of human rights violations and non-governmental organizations to the various bodies and committees within the worldwide system.
6. A repetition of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador experiment in other countries with domestic armed conflicts in order to enable the United Nations to meet its goals of peaceful mediation and to cooperate in bringing the parties to the conflict to heed and respect international humanitarian law.
7. Expansion of the mandate of and resources available to the Special Rapporteur on human rights and states of emergency in order to enable him/her to oversee the protection of human rights in such situations, receiving reports, forwarding them to the Government concerned, providing good offices and reporting to the Commission.
8. Requiring the Special Rapporteur on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights to produce a conspectus of United Nations outlines and studies on the effects of structural adjustment policies on the status of women and children.
9. Appointment of a special rapporteur to report on violations of the human, civil, political and cultural rights of the black population.

Nationally

1. All power in the State should derive from democratic bases; there should be absolute respect for popular sovereignty, increased individual and public involvement in political decisions and their execution through the establishment of direct and quasi-direct forms of democracy, this being understood as a society where relations are based on the principles of freedom, equality, solidarity, diversity and participation. This will require machinery to ensure that those elected to carry out the voters' mandate are held accountable and are susceptible to recall.
2. Independent administration of justice and the strengthening of such independence through a system for the impartial appointment and removal of judges and officials, with safeguards for the application of constitutional rights and access to justice for all, male or female.
3. Elected and appointed State officials must be subject to the law and public oversight machinery for State and parastatal bodies and enterprises providing public services must be strengthened and expanded.

Internationally

1. Ratification by all States of covenants and instruments for the protection of human rights without reservations detracting from their efficacy. The regular transmission of requests by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights that States, which have not ratified them, should explain their reluctance to do so.
2. Reassertion of the principles of respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference by any State in another's internal affairs.
3. Reassertion of the principle that States bear sole and exclusive responsibility for guaranteeing the applicability of human rights.
4. Condemnation of terrorism as a reprehensible practice, clearly contradictory to respect for human rights, whether practiced by States or by peripheral criminal groups. The label of terrorism may not be applied indiscriminately to political offences nor to the legitimate right of peoples to dissent.

5. Lawful use of force by States must respect fundamental rights and use should not be made of private or parastatal groups or support from them.
6. Reassertion of the legitimate right of peoples to rebel against Governments that commit mass, systematic and flagrant violations of human rights and hinder the free expression of popular sovereignty.
7. Special attention to the violence generated by the traffic in and illegal use of drugs, given their numerous adverse effects on the applicability of human rights, both as regards the right to life and the weakening of the constitutional State. Means of dealing with this problem must avoid the militarization of society and the intervention of the armed forces or the police. Natural substances such as coca leaves must be excluded from current policies criminalizing their use and treaties in this connection revised in particular the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna 1988).
8. Adoption of a Convention on enforced disappearances which will treat this offence in particular as a crime against humanity. Reinforcement and extension of the mandate of the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances so that its activities will be rapid and efficient, giving it increased powers to expedite its prevention and investigation work in order to bring to trial and sentence the perpetrators of such crimes.
9. Confirmation that any amnesty, pardon or other mechanism affording impunity to those responsible for serious human rights violations is null and void and support for the work currently being done in this regard by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.
10. Protection of the environment as an indivisible and interdependent right like all others. Differences in the distribution of environmental wealth, costs, damages and risks among countries, in different sectors of society must be taken into consideration in order to establish the responsibility to be borne by those responsible for their deterioration over time. The developed countries must also accept their share of responsibility for conserving the environment in developing countries.
11. Assertion of the rights to communication, investigation and reception of information and opinions. Establishment of the obligation of Member States to repeal all official censorship machinery and all penal measures, which imply special protection for public officials in order to guarantee informational pluralism, facilitating access to the mass media by public media organizations, granting fixed slots in the State-run media and ensuring pluralist administration of the State media separate from Governmental authority.
12. Increased contributions and payment of contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, extending it to cover victims of other serious human rights violations and their relatives.
13. Preservation of the authority of the worldwide system to require States to respect international human rights law, the violation of which cannot take refuge in reasons of State sovereignty.
14. Condemnation of policies of social cleansing, which take such forms as the physical extermination of prostitutes, homosexuals, lesbians, street children and other social groups against which society discriminates.
15. Protection of children and young people who are victims of armed conflicts, displaced by political violence or abandoned. Condemnation of the traffic in children, false adoptions, denial of their identity, sale of their organs, prostitution and all other forms of abuse detrimental to their development and categorization of these violations as mass violations of the human rights of children so that the reception of complaints, the implementation of activities and the development of preventive measures will be given priority attention by the international and multilateral bodies of the United Nations system.
16. Impartial implementation of the rules on the protection of human rights avoiding the use of different criteria according as the State accused belongs to one bloc or region or depending on its level of development or institutional structure.

Appendix 2

ANALYTICAL REPORT OF WORKING GROUP A

Evaluation of progress made in the field of human rights and of the overall effectiveness of United Nations standards and mechanisms, recommendations for their improvement and greater involvement of non-governmental organizations

The resource person, Mr. Philip Alston, had prepared a discussion paper that Working Group A took as the basis of its work. It should also be noted that a number of documents prepared by NGOs during the preparatory process of the World Conference, including the NGO Recommendations for the Tunis Regional Meeting, the Quito Declaration and the Bangkok NGO Declaration, contain many specific proposals that were also recognized as relevant to the subject matter of Working Group A.

Working Group A decided to address the following issues: universality, indivisibility, solidarity, reform of United Nations mechanisms and integration and the role of NGOs.

Introducing his report, Mr. Philip Alston stressed the need for NGOs to address these issues more directly and openly than Governments do. An historical review of the development of the present international human rights framework indicated the very real advances that have been made such as in the area of international standards, the establishment of a wide range of mechanisms, on-site monitoring and the inclusion of human rights components in peacekeeping activities, election monitoring and even in the debates within international financial institutions. However, there are still many serious situations that are not being addressed, human rights remain isolated within the international regime and the resources available are derisory.

NGOs must confront universality in a sophisticated way. Cultural and philosophical traditions will affect but must never undermine human rights and conflicts between rights must also be acknowledged and dealt with. Governments should demonstrate their commitment to universality by ratification of all the core human rights treaties and must justify, rather than hide behind, any reservations. Attacks on the equality of rights are widespread and NGOs have much more to do to demonstrate that they give equal weight to economic, social and cultural rights and to pressure Governments to take these rights seriously and ensure they are implemented and monitored. North/South solidarity requires the Governments of the North to be explicit about what they are doing to support those of the South and requires the latter to commit themselves to specific action they would undertake in a more equal economic system. Governments tend to be generalized and vague - it is up to NGOs to make concrete proposals. Proposals for reform of United Nations mechanisms have been comprehensively dealt with in the many proposals put forward in the context of the World Conference but NGOs must set their own agenda and develop more diverse, direct and confrontational strategies to secure progress in the protection of human rights including being more critical of human rights mechanisms and procedures.

There was strong support, in the general debate, for the fundamental principle of universality and criticism of Governments who use arguments of cultural, social or religious relativism to justify violations of human rights. It was recognized that ratification of international treaties was an essential first step by all Governments and one speaker called for universal ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by 1995. Many speakers referred to the failings of the current system as evidenced by the serious violations of human rights in a number of different countries such as Iran, Iraq, the Israeli-occupied territories, India, Haiti, Columbia, Peru and Guatemala. Other speakers addressed the violations suffered by particular groups such as disabled persons, women, indigenous peoples, the untouchables in India and the Kurdish people. Several speakers expressed concern about violations against trade unionists and the need for stronger protection of their rights by the United Nations bodies. One speaker pointed out that lesbian and gay rights did not figure on the United Nations agenda at all and were also widely ignored by the human rights community, an omission which should be acknowledged and addressed. Another speaker expressed concern about refugees and the internally displaced and called for greater attention by the human rights mechanisms to ensure protection of their human rights and to address root causes of forced displacement.

There was a general recognition of the need to make the United Nations itself more democratic, transparent and accountable. A number of speakers raised particular concerns about the functioning of the Security Council and it was proposed that the right of veto of the permanent members be abolished. Many specific proposals were put forward for reform of the United Nations system for human rights. Most addressed the mechanisms and procedures, although some proposals for standard-setting were made including the elaboration of a convention on the rights of minorities and further study and adoption of a draft convention on sexual exploitation to address the grave problem of sexual exploitation in all its forms.

A number of speakers stressed the need for the establishment of an office of High Commissioner for Human Rights as a new high-level authority capable of rapidly addressing emergency situations, coordinating the different aspects of human rights work, integrating human rights issues into all the activities of the United Nations and addressing neglected issues in the field of human rights. It was stressed, however, that the High Commissioner should not be linked to the Security Council, should not be a super bureaucrat and should not be expected to take on management responsibility for the Centre for Human Rights or other existing units within the United Nations Secretariat. The appointment should also not undermine existing mechanisms; the need for a strong link between the Geneva-based human rights bodies and both the political organs and high-level Secretariat officials based in New York was stressed.

There was also widespread support for the creation of an international penal court building on the work of the International Law Commission. It was stressed that it should be independent and impartial and be competent to prosecute gross violations of international human rights and humanitarian law including genocide, arbitrary killings, torture, disappearances, war crimes and other grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions. It was also important to ensure that NGOs have the fullest possibilities for input into its work.

Another proposal recommended the development of on-site human rights monitoring and an improved early warning system.

The need to strengthen mechanisms for the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights was mentioned by a number of speakers and there was support for the elaboration of an optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to enable the submission of individual complaints.

Concerning existing mechanisms and procedures, a number of speakers spoke in support of the work of the treaty-monitoring bodies and proposed that these bodies should encourage and facilitate the greater involvement of NGOs in their work. The example of the Committee on the Rights of the Child was noted as a good model while, in respect of the Committee against Torture, one speaker urged that more NGOs should attend its open sessions, inform the media, put pressure on States to fulfil their obligations as, for example, in the area of rehabilitation, and encourage the wider use of the individual complaints' mechanism. It was also noted that the current treaty reporting system was very heavy and a few speakers proposed streamlining the system, for example, by establishing one super treaty body that would be a permanent body. There was considerable criticism of the confidential procedure under Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII), with a number of speakers calling for it to become public or to be otherwise significantly reformed.

There was criticism of the politicization of human rights bodies composed of governments and one speaker proposed that an independent body of experts be set up to do the work of the Commission on Human Rights and that NGOs should be able to play a role in nominating suitable experts and in ensuring that they are competent and impartial. It was also pointed out that the intervention of the United Nations in some situations but not in others affected its credibility and thereby undermined its effectiveness in human rights protection.

A number of speakers called for the integration of women's rights fully into the human rights programme and for specific new measures to ensure the protection of women's rights and to address gender-based discrimination and gender-specific violations. A Special Rapporteur on women's rights was called for and the need to introduce a gender perspective and gender parity at every level within the United Nations system was stressed. It was also proposed that an Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women be elaborated to provide for the rights of individual petition under this instrument and for reservations incompatible with it to be withdrawn.

One speaker proposed measures to strengthen the protection of indigenous peoples rights at the United Nations - including the establishment of a development fund and a Council of Indigenous Peoples - and at the national level, for example, by ensuring full representation of indigenous peoples in legal institutions and parliamentary assemblies.

Greater protection of the rights of disabled people was called for by some speakers including equal access to resources and opportunities and effective implementation of the World Programme of Action for Disabled Persons. One speaker addressed the particular needs of deaf people. The issue of health and human rights was raised as well as rights and violations related to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). One speaker called for recognition of the right to health and a healthful environment and another stated that a United Nations-wide approach to promotion and protection of human rights and its relationship to health must be ensured.

A number of speakers addressed conflict situations and urged further development of measures to deal with conflict situations, especially internal conflicts involving minority groups. One proposal was made to establish a special United Nations body which could be petitioned directly by minority groups and to develop a public conflict resolution mechanism aimed at resolving disputes involving minorities and involving mediation and arbitration. Another speaker called for the full implementation of humanitarian law, particularly in relation to occupied territories. Another proposal

concerned elaborating the right to live in peace in a binding instrument and called for States to seriously commit themselves to work for the right to peace.

The central importance of human rights education and training was stressed by several speakers. It was felt that this should be encouraged by Governments and that the important role of NGOs in this field should be emphasized. One speaker called for support for a decade of education for human rights and for Governments to establish a special fund to assist NGO activities in this field. It was suggested that national resource centres for human rights education be set up, that the treaty bodies monitor States' obligations in this field and that Governments provide human rights education programmes in all formal and informal education settings. It was also stressed that developing human rights education and awareness in the area of women's rights and the rights of the child is particularly important. Another speaker, highlighting the appalling consequences of the widespread practice of torture, suggested that NGOs could play a greater role in the training of law enforcement personnel.

Many speakers responded positively to the challenge that in the face of government inaction or duplicity on human rights issues it was up to NGOs to take a stronger stand. The dialogue between NGOs and Governments should be strengthened. Some speakers emphasize the need for NGOs to have much greater access to a wider range of United Nations bodies and procedures and it was suggested that consultative status with the Economic and Social Council be opened up to national and regional NGOs but on a basis that conserves and strengthens existing consultative status rights and does not weaken them. One speaker noted that the United Nations should do more to protect the rights of national NGOs to organize and operate freely and proposed a United Nations study on this question, while another speaker called for speedy completion of the draft declaration dealing with the protection of the rights of human rights defenders. It was proposed that United Nations and other assistance to national and regional NGOs be provided to develop their capacity for human rights work. There were also strong calls for greater solidarity and concrete mutual assistance programmes between NGOs and the establishment of regional centres to foster cooperation between NGOs.

Some speakers focused on regional and national institutions for the protection of human rights. One warned that ineffective national institutions should not be set up by Governments as a smoke screen to avoid accountability. The issue of impunity was raised repeatedly as a major obstacle to ensuring respect for human rights and various proposals were put forward to ensure accountability of perpetrators. One speaker noted the importance of forensic science in establishing accountability and urged the closer involvement of the international scientific community in the human rights field. Some speakers stressed the need for strict respect for the rule of law for ensuring the independence of the judiciary and for the strengthening of national legal and judicial institutions as an integral component of human rights protection and to guard against abuse of concepts of national security and public order often used to justify human rights violations.

It was noted that Governments used economic arguments to justify violations while in fact economic development should be founded on respect for human rights and the rule of law. Another speaker pointed out that the current economic framework and structural adjustment programmes fostered poverty and inequitable concentration of resources. The activities of multinational corporations were also criticized and it was proposed that the United Nations should monitor their practices more closely.

Annex to the analytical report

These proposals were submitted by a member of the Drafting Committee, Mr. Antonio Cortina, on behalf of the Latin American and the Caribbean Group of NGOs. Owing to lack of time, the proposals could not be discussed in the Drafting Committee and were read out at the plenary closing meeting of the NGO-Forum.

For the text of the proposals, see Appendix 1 of Annex VIII (also document A/CONF.157/7/Add.1).

ANALYTICAL REPORT OF WORKING GROUP D

Human rights, democracy and development

Working Group D was composed of roughly 250 participants from NGOs all over the world. All the recommendations were adopted by consensus, with the sole exception of recommendation 13, adopted by a vote, on the basis of the prolonged discussions of the plenary meetings of the Group and of the written materials submitted by participants to the Rapporteur and to the Drafting Committee. A total of 128 drafting suggestions were submitted in writing by participants to the Rapporteur who, assisted by the Drafting Committee, faithfully reflected in the adopted recommendations the opinion gradually formed in the Group.

Working Group D began by recognizing the universality of human rights, ensuing from and enriched by cultural diversity, which should never be resorted to as a justification for the denial of those rights (recommendation 14). Such universality would be enhanced by the requirement of ratification of United Nations human rights treaties by all States and the withdrawal of reservations to them as an essential condition for new and continued membership in the United Nations system.

Working Group D called for democratization at both national and international levels, including that of the structure of the United Nations itself, in particular by the abolition of the veto in the Security Council and the weighted voting in the international financial agencies (recommendation 2). The Group endorsed initiatives on the adoption of follow-up procedures in respect of reporting systems under United Nations human rights instruments (recommendation 28).

Working Group D further endorsed the indivisibility of human rights as well as the inseparable links between human rights, democracy and development (recommendation 9) with special attention given to the satisfaction of basic human needs, in particular of the most disadvantaged sectors of the population (recommendation 10). The Group saw it fit to recommend a drastic reduction of military expenditures to the benefit of the social sector and the prevalence of peace (recommendation 8).

There was a general consensus that the impoverishment of large sectors of the population in recent years amounted to a gross violation of human rights in their entirety (recommendation 6). In this connection, the right to development, as propounded by the 1986 United Nations Declaration on the matter, aimed at poverty elimination and empowerment of the people everywhere through effective gender and class representation of distinct sectors of society in institutional decision-making process (recommendation 5).

There was further consensus in Working Group D to recognize participatory democracy as encompassing the free exercise of the full range of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights with particular attention to the right to organize (recommendation 16) as well as in stressing the importance of civil institutions as the basis of such participatory democracy, respect for human rights and realization of genuine development (recommendations 29).

In this connection, the Working Group emphasized the fostering of solidarity between NGOs of the South as well as those between the South and the North (recommendation 20). A majority of the Working Group participants further recommended the monitoring by NGOs of negotiations between Governments and the international financial agencies (recommendation 13). Some participants would have preferred that the Group recommended that NGOs would limit themselves to denouncing and condemning such negotiations.

In fact, there was a general consensus in Working Group D to strongly recommend that compatibility of structural adjustment programmes undertaken by United Nations international financial agencies with the relevant provisions of United Nations human rights treaties be examined by the United Nations (recommendations 3-4, and cf. 11-12). The Working Group condemned the monopolization of decision-making processes in international economic relations (recommendation 7). The Working Group also drew attention to the need to subject non-State violators of human rights such as multinational corporations to human rights standards and obligations (recommendation 30).

In addition, Working Group D felt that some rights required special emphasis: such was the case of the right to self-determination (recommendation 19), the right to life in its wide dimension with emphasis not only on the security of the person but also on the conditions of dignified living (recommendation 15), the right to information as comprising the right to receive, to produce and to have access to impartial and uncensored information, free of monopoly (recommendation 17). In the Working Group's perception, some group rights were also to be given particular attention, namely: women's rights (recommendations 21-23 and 10), rights of indigenous peoples (recommendation 24), rights of the disabled (recommendations 25 and 10), workers' rights (recommendation 27) with special attention to migrant

workers (recommendation 26), rights of refugees, internally displaced persons and stateless persons (recommendation 26), rights of the child (recommendation 10).

Working Group D also decided to recommend the urgent adoption of a new strategy for formal and non-formal education in human rights, peace, gender, democracy, sustainable development and the environment at all levels in order to promote a universal consciousness of such global themes (recommendation 18).

Some other points were raised throughout the discussions in the Working Group. There was support for example, for: (a) abolishing the death penalty and all forms of torture and arbitrary detention or imprisonment; (b) banning the sale of all kinds of military weapons; (c) resisting the present Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations in order to prevent massive violations of human and people's rights in both the South and the North, (d) having ECOSOC or the General Assembly request an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the compatibility with United Nations human right treaties of structural adjustment programmes undertaken by international financial agencies, eliminating mechanisms of external debts in direct relation with the commitment of all countries to devote considerably more resources to the promotion of basic human rights and establishing fair and just international trade relations.

Some interventions stressed the need to define with more clarity what constituted "development," while others called for the adoption of the basic criterion of the 1986 United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development to have the human being as the central subject of that right. It was warned that the growth of extreme poverty amounted to a denial and violation of human rights in their entirety. It was pointed out that to deal with poverty one needed development, just as to deal with powerlessness one needed democracy, all this at grass-root level. Human rights organs, it was further suggested, should enhance their expertise in development assistance programmes. It was suggested to stop all loans, aid or support by any organization that would be likely, for example, to perpetuate child labor exploitation (need to bring together the rights of the child and development assistance).

Some other interventions called for the end of impunity of violations of economic, social and cultural rights. Attention was drawn to the dangers of generalizing about the trilogy human rights/democracy/development, e.g., the endeavors of some underdeveloped countries to promote the observance of human rights and democracy and the resurgence in some developed countries of xenophobia, ethnic violence, discrimination against minorities, racism; many participants further warned against the prevailing gap between formal democracy and true democracy. Other points addressed included: (a) the preventive dimension of the international protection of human rights, e.g., early warning for and urgent action and prompt responses to massive violations of human rights; (b) the need to examine more closely the relationship between human rights, sustainable development and the environment; (c) the need to tackle the problem of the seemingly uncontrollable menace of criminalization; (d) the democratization of international institutions, including financial and trade institutions, with particular attention to transparency in negotiations and the accountability of decision-making organs.

At the end of the discussions, the Rapporteur presented to the plenary meeting of the Working Group a summary of the conclusions and added that just as the first World Conference on Human Rights (Teheran, 1968), contributed above all with the global vision of the indivisibility of human rights, the second World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 1993) has today an opportunity to give an equally transcendental contribution by dwelling upon the methods to ensure such indivisibility in practice with special attention to disadvantaged persons, vulnerable groups, the poor and the socially excluded, the powerless and the voiceless, i.e., the moot needy. The 30 recommendations adopted by the Working Group, have been issued as A/CONF.157/7.

WORKING GROUP B

Recommendations from the Drafting Committee

The Drafting Committee of Working Group B on Indigenous Peoples makes the following recommendations concerning the draft final document for the World Conference on Human Rights,

1. Indigenous peoples strongly believe in the universality of human rights and in the interdependence and indivisibility of several political, economic, social and cultural rights. Indigenous peoples demand that development programmes be designed in partnership with indigenous peoples for their benefit and not their destruction or displacement.

Indigenous peoples insist that the right of indigenous peoples to self-determination admits no qualification in application to them. They reject the proposition that critical scrutiny of State action in violation of human right constitutes interference in domestic issues as precluded by the Article 2 (7) of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. Preambular paragraph 10 should be amended by adding after the words “1993 as a” the words “start to a.” The reasons for this recommendation are the strongly held view that the International Year for the World's Indigenous Peoples, 1993, should lead to the proclamation of an International Decade for the World's Indigenous Peoples as a basis for programmes to address the critical issues concerning indigenous peoples.

3. A. Paragraph 11 of the section of the document referring to Principles should be amended by pluralizing the several references to “indigenous people” so as to read “indigenous peoples” without qualifications as is applicable in international law. While indigenous peoples as individuals are entitled to respect for their human rights and fundamental freedoms, primary concern should be given to acknowledging and affirming their collective rights.

B. After the first sentence of paragraph 11, add the following “The World Conference recognizes the need for international law to acknowledge and affirm the collective human rights of indigenous peoples and the obligation of States to respect those rights.”

C. Add at the end of the second sentence the following: “Indigenous Peoples should have a full decision-making role.”

D. Add in the third sentence, after the words “in accordance with international law” the following: “and in conformity with the equality of indigenous women and men.”

E. Delete in the third sentence, after the words, “their distinct identities, cultures and” the words “social organizations” and replace with the word “institutions.” Delete the entire remainder of this sentence. The word “institutions” becomes the end of the paragraph.

4. A. Paragraph B (bis) headed “Indigenous Peoples” should also have reference to “Indigenous” pluralized for the reason noted above.

B. Continuation of the mandate of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations is only one of several options under consideration for the continuation of United Nations concerns with indigenous peoples after the conclusion of its drafting of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Accordingly, it is recommended that the second paragraph in this item be rephrased as follows:

The World Conference recommends that, after completion of the drafting of a Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, there should be a permanent forum within the United Nations to review the situation of indigenous peoples. Such a forum should have adequate resources and be accessible to indigenous peoples. We seek the appointment by the United Nations of a High Commissioner on the situations of Indigenous Peoples across the World. The Commission on Human Rights should also establish a permanent agenda item on the situation of indigenous peoples.

C. The third paragraph of this item contemplates provision to States and to the Centre for Human Rights but not directly to indigenous peoples themselves. An additional sentence should be added as follows:

In particular the United Nations system and the Centre for Human Rights should make available to indigenous peoples, at their request, advisory services, technical assistance and human rights education and training for programmes initiated by and for indigenous peoples.

D. The first sentence of the fourth paragraph following the words “to them” should read “including all aspects of decision-making processes.”

E. At the end of the fourth paragraph the following sentences should be added: “The World Conference urges States to ensure the creation of international legal instruments that recognize and affirm the collective rights of indigenous peoples.”

F. A fifth paragraph should be added reading: “The World Conference also urges indigenous peoples to take special measures to ensure the promotion and protection of the equality of indigenous women and men.”

5. In summary, the World Conference must recognize the inherent dignity and the undeniable contribution of the indigenous peoples to the development and plurality of the world society and strongly reaffirms the commitment of the international society to the economic, social and cultural welfare of indigenous peoples; it must ensure that they enjoy the benefits stemming from sustainable development while respecting their ancestrally owned territories. States must guarantee, as soon as possible, the total and free participation of indigenous peoples in all aspects of society and direct decision-making capacity in matters concerning them. States must take positive measures according to international law with the purpose of guaranteeing the respect of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples on an equal and not discriminatory basis. States must also recognize the value and diversity of their different cultural identities, social structures and intellectual property rights.

Appendix 3

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Women throughout the world have been engaged in organizing and preparing at the local, regional and international levels for the World Conference on Human Rights. This has included, inter alia:

- (a) Women in over 124 countries circulating a petition calling for the inclusion of women in all aspects of the proceedings and deliberations of the World Conference on Human Rights, and specifically for the recognition of gender-based violence as a human rights violation. More than 500,000 signatures have been gathered to date;
- (b) Holding hearings on women's human rights issues and abuses in their own countries and regions;
- (c) Organizing caucuses and meetings at the regional level and producing documents for their regional meetings;
- (d) Reviewing and appraising United Nations instruments, policies, mechanism, programmes and actions in order to ascertain the progress in the promotion and respect for women's human rights.

Through this organizing and preparation, women have come to a number of conclusions regarding their status and conditions and have developed recommendations for action.

As the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women stated,

Women continue to be discriminated against all over the world as regards the recognition, enjoyment and exercise of their individual rights in public and in private [life] and are subject to many different forms of violence [...] and demand that the [...] violations [women's human rights] should be combated with greater efficacy by the United Nations programme on the promotion and protection of human rights.³

Further, as the Commission on the Status of Women expressed,

The prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sex is a part of all human rights instruments. Underdevelopment, certain social and traditional practices and cultural patterns and all forms of violence and extremism create obstacles to the full realization by women of all of their rights. Human rights are universal and should apply to women and men equally. Violations of the human rights of women have not been fully dealt with by the overall mechanisms of human rights instruments, the means for recourse in the case of violations are not adequate and the process of achieving de facto equality has been slow.⁴

At a series of sub-regional meetings held in Africa, women concluded that,

In spite of the ratification of international and regional human rights instruments, States still maintain laws and practices which discriminate against women. Selective traditions and customs are used by States to perpetuate discrimination against women and to condone it in the private sphere, contrary to obligations freely assumed by States and to the expectations of the international community. This is particularly true in the field of access to land and other economic resources, legal status and capacity and rights within the family.

Latin American women at their regional preparatory conference stated,

We denounce as violations against women's human rights any direct or indirect action or omission perpetrated by the State or by individuals in the public or private spheres, which are inflicted upon women during any state of their lives, which have as their object or result in any physical, sexual, psychological or emotional suffering, cause damage to their integrity or their human dignity, deny them the right to self-determination in any sphere of their lives, and any diminution of the sense of security of person, their self-esteem, their capabilities and their personality.

³ E/CN.6/1993/CPR.2

⁴ E/CN.6/1993/15

Some 240 participants from 110 non-governmental organizations concerned with issues of human rights and democratic development in the Asia-Pacific region stated,

The issue of women's rights has not been visible in the human rights discourse, in human rights institutions and practices. Patriarchy, which operates through gender, class, caste and integral to the problems facing women. Patriarchy is a form of slavery and must be eradicated. Women's rights must be addressed in both the public and private spheres of society, in particular in the family. To provide women with a life with dignity and self-determination, it is important that women have inalienable, equal economic rights (e.g., rights to agricultural land, housing and other resources and property). It is imperative for governments and the United Nations to guarantee these rights. Crimes against women, including rape, sexual slavery and trafficking, and domestic violence are rampant. Crimes against women are crimes against humanity, and the failure of governments to prosecute those responsible for such crimes implies complicity.

Although women of Europe, North America, Australia and New Zealand did not meet in a formal series of subregional meetings, women in these countries also experience oppression that is based on their gender and compounded by oppression that is connected to many other forms of discrimination and subordination. For example, indigenous women experience the impact of colonialism and racism as well as sexism. Also, women who come from countries that were colonized by Western powers experience the continuing effects of colonization when living in the West as well as discrimination and exploitation based on their sex. In general, Western women experience systematic discrimination in employment and education, in the justice system, in political life and in access to adequate health care. Violence against women is of epidemic proportion. Also, despite living in the so-called developed countries, many women are poor and both, they and their children, suffer the complex and damaging effects of poverty on their health, education and self-respect. In Western societies, women are subordinate to men in both, the public and private spheres. They have less power, less status, less income, less security and less control over their bodies and their lives.

In all regions it has been found that the United Nations and Governments have, by and large, failed to promote and protect women's human rights, whether civil and political or economic, social and cultural. Women's subordination throughout the world should be recognized as a human rights violation with due account to those structures of oppression that intersect and compound such subordination. Examples of such oppressive structures include those based on race, ethnicity, national origin, class, colonialism, age, sexual orientation, disability, culture, geography, immigration or refugee status and other considerations. The full realization of women's human rights requires the elimination of all forms of discrimination and the achievement of equality for all women.

Therefore, the Women's Working Group urges the United Nations and Governments to take the following measures to ensure that women's human rights are systematically recognized in all areas of the United Nation's work, in each and every Article of the international covenants and instruments of human rights and within the self-determination of communities, minorities, indigenous peoples and other peoples as well as in State institutions.

1. In order to promote the equal realization of women's civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, we urge the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on the human rights of women through the Commission on Human Rights. The Special Rapporteur should be authorized to receive and report on information from Governments, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental institutions, to respond effectively to allegations of violations against women and to recommend measures to prevent continuing violations. The Special Rapporteur should also report to the Commission on the Status of Women to assist their policy-making function. While we welcome the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to consider the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on violence against women, the Special Rapporteur's mandate should include systematic gender discrimination, all forms of sexual exploitation and trafficking in women and be addressed to all aspects of women's human rights. Violence against women is closely linked to structural inequalities between women and men and there is a critical need for reporting on gender discrimination in all nation States, including those not party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

2. The implementation procedures under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women should be strengthened and therefore we recommend the following:

- (a) Call upon Governments that have not yet ratified the Convention to do so immediately;
- (b) Encourage Governments to withdraw those reservations to the Convention, which are obstacles to its effective implementation and to object to reservations by other States Parties that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention;
- (c) Call for expeditious review of the compatibility of reservations under the Convention and remove those reservations determined to be incompatible with its principles and spirit;

(d) Establish a working group to outline procedures for drafting an optional protocol to develop an individual and group complaints procedure under the Convention and support the adoption of such a protocol;

(e) Expand the resources of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which is charged with overseeing the governmental implementation of the Convention to enable it to carry out its mandate by authorizing extended meeting sessions, more support staff, other forms of financial and structural support and action to increase public awareness of the Convention and the various recommendations of the CEDAW at the international, national and regional levels;

(f) Call upon States to effectively implement the Convention and the various recommendations of CEDAW through the elimination of discriminatory laws, policies, practices, religious prejudices and customs and through the implementation of positive measures necessary to advance the equality of women. States should present a plan of action, which includes monitoring mechanisms at country and local levels. States should also circulate their reports internally, particularly to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active in the field of women's human rights.

3. All United Nations treaty committees, thematic and country rapporteurs and working groups, independent experts and all bodies entrusted with protecting human rights should address violations of women's human rights by including gender-specific abuses in the areas that fall within their mandates through advisory services and training programmes, reporting, monitoring and complaints procedures, etc. Measures to carry out this charge include:

(a) Support training for all United Nations personnel and independent experts to ensure that they will address the full range of human rights abuses specific to women and carry out their work without bias against women;

(b) Enable the programme on advisory services in human rights to assist in the integration of a gender perspective in all its work;

(c) Ensure periodic evaluations of the effectiveness of the United Nations monitoring, reporting and complaints procedures as well as its advisory services and training programmes in addressing and devising more effective responses to violations of women's human rights;

(d) Call upon each body to prepare a report on the effectiveness of these initiatives for the 1995 World Conference on Women to be produced in cooperation with NGOs active in the field.

4. In reviewing progress made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in considering the challenges to the full realization of the human rights of women and men, Governments should consider violence against women. We note with concern the failure of States, treaty-based bodies and human rights NGOs to effectively address such violence. Women all over the world are subjected to certain forms of violence, including battering in the home, rape and sexual slavery because they are women. This systematic and structural violence threatens and denies women their fundamental rights to life, to security of the person and to freedom from slavery and slave-like practices and it amounts to cruel and inhuman treatment. It is an extreme form of sex discrimination that denies women the dignity and integrity inherent in the human person and impairs their capacity to exercise and enjoy other civil and political, social and economic rights. Women are also subject to violence in the form of various retrograde customary practices, including genital mutilation, dowry deaths and child marriages. Therefore, we urge the following:

(a) The World Conference should recommend effective United Nations implementation procedures to eliminate the violence against women that is endemic to all societies. Various forms of violence against women and sexual exploitation breach guarantees established in the Universal Declaration, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other human rights instruments. Such rights include the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of life, liberty and security of the person; the right not to be subject to torture or other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment; the right to just and favorable conditions of work; the right to equal protection of the law; and the right to be free from all forms of gender discrimination, including sexual apartheid that results in the division of public space into separate areas for men and for women. All appropriate treaty bodies and human rights organizations should address gender-based violence as an aspect of these issues;

(b) The World Conference should recognize specifically that gender violence against women in both the private and public spheres is a violation of human rights and constitutes the gravest form of sexual discrimination. Governments have a responsibility to enforce or create new measures to prevent and respond to violence against women and sexual exploitation in both these spheres, including affirmative measures to elimination the conditions that breed this violence;

(c) We welcome the elaboration of the draft Declaration on Violence against Women, adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its 37th session, and urge the adoption of this Declaration by the General Assembly as a step towards more comprehensive and enforceable instruments;

(d) The World Conference should recognize discrimination and violence against women based on sexual orientation as a violation of human rights and incorporate this issue into instruments defending human rights and into the work of United Nations bodies.

5. The massive and escalating sexual exploitation of women by local and global sex industries constitutes a fundamental violation of human rights and a barrier to women's equality. Prostitution, sex tourism, trafficking in women and other practices that reduce women to sexual commodities have had a particularly devastating impact on women in developing countries and on oppressed groups of women in the so-called developed countries. Sexual exploitation is cruel, inhuman and degrading and is incompatible with the inherent dignity of the human person. Therefore, we recommend that the World Conference:

(a) Should urge the development and adoption of stronger measures against sexual exploitation and trafficking in women as a violation of human rights. States should be obliged to adopt laws and policies addressing local and global situations including conditions that render women vulnerable to sexual exploitation. States should also be required to prosecute perpetrators and provide for restitution, services and assistance to victims.

6. In consideration of the relationship between development, democracy and human rights, it should be recognized that neoliberal policies and structural adjustment programmes as well as continuing manifestations of colonialism negate economic, social and cultural rights and civil and political rights. The impact that these policies have on women, manifesting itself in the feminization of poverty, is one of the many ways of further extending the discrimination against and subordination of women. Development is and remains a cultural, social and economic process which is essential for the respect of human rights. Structural adjustment policies should be examined in relation to discrimination against women because they are obstacles to women's enjoyment of the right to development.

Another obstacle to the right to development and the full enjoyment of human rights, especially those of women and children, is the violation of the right to self-determination and the interference of one State in the internal affairs of another. Interference may take different forms, including economic pressure and the imposition of economic blockades that affect access to food, medicine and other essential commodities and services. This amounts to cruel and inhuman treatment of an entire population often resulting in violations of the right to life.

We urge the World Conference to recognize that true democracy, human rights and peace are incompatible with poverty and exploitation of which women and children are the greatest victims and to affirm and propose initiatives and mechanisms to implement the indivisibility of political, civil, social, economic and cultural rights and the right to development. Where social and economic rights are denied and the State abdicates responsibility for assuring life and wellbeing - food, shelter, work, health, access to land and other economic resources, welfare and education, women bear disproportionately the burden of sustaining life and livelihood in human settlements and in sustaining the environment. Therefore, we call upon the Conference to consider:

(a) Measures to bring about an end to policies of structural adjustment and anti-labor decrees and legislation, which lead to violations of economic, social and cultural rights. Such policies have a particularly severe and discriminatory impact on women. In the name of structural adjustment, the social, economic and political rights, which women have obtained, should not be weakened or rescinded;

(b) Review of the international financial institutions and arrangements with a view to establishing a more just economic order that guarantees the economic rights of women and to achieving sustainable development in all countries. Women from all sectors, including peasant women, should be involved in the development process and have effective participation in the decision-making at all levels. International institutions regulating trade, finance and aid should not create conditions that lead to violations of economic, social and cultural rights and should be accountable to United Nations human rights bodies;

(c) Procedures to implement social and economic rights, including an optional protocol providing for individual and group complaints under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to ensure the accountability of States to undertake affirmative measures to guarantee these rights;

(d) Measures that would bring an end to economic blockades that affect the free flow of food, medicines and other essential commodities and services due to their inhuman and life-threatening character.

7. In considering the full realization of women's human rights, attention must be paid to the area of human reproduction. Women have a fundamental right to control their own bodies, their sexuality and their reproduction and to accessible and adequate health care and safe motherhood as part of the universal right of all to health care. Women have a right to information, education and access to family planning and to other reproductive health services, including measures to prevent sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS.

Motherhood must result from a free and informed decision by each woman. Reproductive rights as human rights not only prohibit coercion or abuse as a result of State laws, population policies and social customs but also entitle women to affirmative efforts on the part of States and international organizations to foster the social, economic and cultural conditions that will ensure their inviolability, self-determination, health and livelihoods consistent with respect for the diversity among women. Such conditions include access to a wide choice of safe contraceptives for women and men, back-up alternatives, safe abortion and maternity services provided through participatory consensual processes, as recognized in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

These rights are particularly important for women during childhood and adolescence when their right to life, health, and their development is threatened due to exploitation, discrimination, abuse, forced pregnancy and lack of educational opportunities. Therefore, we recommend the following:

- (a) The World Conference should encourage Governments to protect the right of women to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health affirmed in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the 1968 Declaration of Teheran;
- (b) Ensure that women's right to accessible and quality health care includes their right to the widest possible choice of family planning and other reproductive health services and education to maximize their health and well-being during all stages of their life span;
- (c) Urge Governments to protect women's right to liberty and security affirmed in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by ensuring their free and informed consent to reproductive and health services and by preventing any kind of discrimination, abuse or coercion;
- (d) Encourage Governments to work towards eliminating social practices regarding sexuality and early marriage that are harmful to health and result in the denial of a girl's right to growth and development.

8. In their declaration for the Bangkok regional conference, the Asian NGOs stated:

We can learn from different cultures in a pluralistic perspective and draw lessons from the humanity of these cultures to deepen respect for human rights [...]. Universal human rights standards are rooted in many cultures. We affirm the basis of universality of human rights, which afford protection to all of humanity, including special groups such as women, children, minorities and indigenous peoples, workers, refugees and displaced persons, the persons with disabilities and the elderly. While advocating cultural pluralism, those cultural practices which derogate from universally accepted human rights, including women's rights, must not be tolerated. As human rights are of universal concern and are universal in value, the advocacy of human rights cannot be considered to be an encroachment upon national sovereignty.

Regarding the universality of human rights, all international instruments should be applied equally to all women and Governments should not use cultural and religious issues as a shield to evade responsibility for defending the fundamental human rights of women. We also note with concern the systematic violations of women's rights in States where Governments are based on religious fundamentalism. In consideration of the need to ensure the universality of human rights, we recommend the following:

- (a) Governments should devise measures to counter all forms of religious intolerance or cultural practices, which deny women's human rights and liberties, including those forms of religious intolerance and cultural practices which deny the human rights and liberties of lesbian women;
- (b) The Commission on Human Rights should appoint a Special Rapporteur responsible for monitoring and reporting on the situation of women in States where Governments are based on religious fundamentalism.

9. Regarding contemporary trends in the challenges to the full realization of all human rights of women and men, the World Conference should endorse policy and operational guidelines to ensure full integration of human rights components into United Nations peacekeeping operations, emergency response mechanisms, election monitoring activities and humanitarian assistance initiatives. These guidelines should be aimed at integrating human rights considerations in the planning, implementation and follow-up to all such activities. In particular, such guidelines must include effective procedures to prevent violations of women's human rights in situations of international and internal armed conflict or ethnic conflict and effective humanitarian assistance and other measures for protection of women in such situations. The United Nations should assure the protection of women and children by establishing effective monitoring and reporting procedures in areas under the *de facto* control of its peacekeeping and peacemaking missions.

Systematic crimes against women are crimes against humanity and the failure of Governments to prosecute those responsible implies complicity. In order to ensure that those responsible for abuses against women in such situations will be brought to justice, we recommend that a permanent international criminal court should be established with universal jurisdiction over war crimes and crimes against humanity as well as gross and systematic violations of fundamental human rights, including specific abuses of women such as rape, sexual slavery, forced sterilization and forced pregnancy. Such a court should have jurisdiction over crimes committed by United Nations personnel as well as by State officials and individuals.

10. With respect to women political prisoners and women living in exile, the World Conference should give consideration to measures that will protect them from gender-specific abuses such as rape and sexual harassment as well as to measures which will address their gender-specific needs, both in seeking their liberation and when addressing the particular situation of mothers and women needing special (medical, nutritional, etc.) treatment.

11. With respect to refugee women, the World Conference should consider their gender-specific needs both in seeking refugee status as well as in the particular situations they face as refugees. Also, the many internal armed conflicts around the world continue to produce women and children who are displaced within their own countries. Such women and girl children face systematic violations of their human rights, including abductions, rapes and lack of access to food and means of livelihood. We urge the World Conference to consider the following:

(a) Call for international and national measures recognizing feared or actual persecution based on gender, including persecution of women based on religious fundamentalism, as a basis for refugee status and political asylum. Such measures should include modification of the definition of refugee under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and 1967 Protocol;

(b) Governments should be urged to implement immediately the 1991 Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In conformity with the 1991 Guidelines, gender-based persecution must encompass rape and domestic violence and other forms of privately inflicted gender-specific violence where it occurs with the "consent or acquiescence" of the State or "where a government cannot or will not protect women [...] [even though] the government need not itself have been the instigator of the abuse." The recently adopted (1993) Canadian "Guidelines on Women Refugee Claimants Fearing Gender-Related Persecution" provide a thoughtful guide on gender-based refugee status;

(c) Recognizing that women and children comprise the vast majority of the world's refugees and internally-displaced persons, their right to citizenship, health, safety, work and education must be recognized and ensured. This includes protection from physical and sexual abuse, in general, and from such abuse when it is imposed as a condition for receiving aid and basic necessities. Women refugees and those who are internally displaced have a right to access to medical and health care, including means to prevent or interrupt pregnancies, pre-natal, maternity and post-natal care. They must be assured access to education, language instruction, employment opportunities and participation in governance and community development programmes on an equal basis with men and boys;

(d) The United Nations and its agencies should extend their peacekeeping activities to areas where there is internal armed conflict. As part of their peacekeeping activities United Nations personnel should monitor and report on violations, which affect women and children;

(e) Humanitarian agencies should consider the plight of internally displaced persons and pay attention to the special needs of women and children in such situations. They should also provide more women staff members to work with displaced women and children.

12. With respect to migrant workers, the World Conference should give consideration to gender-specific abuses, including the trafficking in women, forced prostitution and sexual abuse. Further, it should address migrant women's needs for access to medical care and basic social services, legal resources, the possibility of family reunification and education for their children. Migrant women should be given an independent legal (residential) status and real opportunities to attain economic independence. We urge the World Conference to consider the following:

(a) Call upon Governments to ratify and implement the international Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;

(b) Call upon Governments to adopt legislation and other measures necessary to protect migrant workers from discrimination, abuse and exploitation.

13. The World Conference should consider the full participation of women in politics as indispensable to overcome male domination in public office and all institutions of democracy. We urge the World Conference to declare that women's access to decision-making power in all fields should be a worldwide priority and recommend a call upon national Governments to set goals and timetables to secure equal representation of women at all levels of decision-making, including in decision-making bodies in politics, development and the economy and to establish measures for the effective implementation of them.

14. The United Nations should set goals and timetables to secure equal representation of women from diverse backgrounds on all United Nations treaty committees and among the special rapporteurs and working groups established by the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and under the programme on advisory services in human rights. Other important measures that could be taken by the United Nations include:

(a) Strengthening the implementation of human rights and the interdependence and indivisibility of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights by ensuring that gender-specific information drawn from a variety of women's experiences and gender analysis be included in consideration of all human rights, and of the means for advancing the equal realization of all human rights;

(b) Recognizing the accountability of United Nations delegates, personnel and other agents of the United Nations for human rights violations, including gender-specific abuses, and develop procedures for implementing this accountability;

(c) Simplifying the prerequisites of the United Nations bodies for the exhaustion of national remedies so that the time, cost and inconvenience of pursuing internal remedies no longer presents an obstacle to the effective enforcement of human rights.

15. To ensure the effective contribution to the advancement of human rights by the specialized agencies of the United Nations (such as UNESCO, ILO and WHO as well as other branches of the United Nations such as UNDP) whose work bears upon the implementation of women's human rights, we recommend that the following steps should be taken:

(a) Consider measures to integrate gender-specific information and analysis in the work of specialized agencies, including training for relevant personnel and the participation of women affected in the development and evaluation of programs and initiatives;

(b) Develop effective mechanisms for dialogue and information exchange between the specialized bodies and the international and regional human rights bodies;

(c) Develop mechanisms for overview and periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of these procedures;

(d) Prepare a report on the effectiveness of these initiatives for the 1995 World Conference on Women in cooperation with NGOs active in the field;

(e) Ensure the provision of adequate financial and human resources for these purposes.

16. Human rights education is a fundamental human right. The World Conference should reaffirm that United Nations bodies and Governments have an obligation to disseminate human rights information, to support national and grassroots NGOs working to create human rights awareness and to help communities protect themselves against violations. Human rights information and materials, including those that guarantee and explain women's rights, should be translated into national languages and widely disseminated. Furthermore, the promotion of women's human rights requires that all United Nations publications relating to human rights teaching, peace and international education contain information about existing instruments that address women's human rights, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

17. United Nations bodies should develop procedures to expand the access of NGOs with expertise regarding women's human rights to all United Nations structures and activities relating to human rights, including the work of the specialized agencies and other bodies.

18. The World Conference should call upon regional human rights bodies to implement the foregoing recommendations in their respective contexts so as to further the enforcement of international human rights, including women's human rights.

Annex IX. Statements made upon the adoption of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

GARRETON, Roberto (Chile), *spoke in Spanish:*

In my presentation to this plenary, I outlined what my delegation considered to be the major challenge for this Conference: that as the outcome of our work the human being should feel freer and have a greater hope.

After fifteen days of intense work, the governmental delegates have been able to put forward a document that reflects the consensus reached by all delegations. We may consider that this represents, Mr. President, a success in diplomacy.

However, it is not for us to evaluate the impact that our efforts may have on the respect of human rights and the application of fundamental freedoms of thousands of oppressed and starving peoples. Indeed, it will be precisely those who are humiliated and deprived who will do it; it is the public opinion that will state whether we have met their expectations; it is scholars that will study if we were able to produce new concepts or if we limited ourselves general ideas already developed; it will be human rights defenders, who will thank us or who will criticize us for having provided them or not with new working instruments; it will also be free as well as shadow press, which will expose us to the conscience of the peoples; it will be freedom fighters who will be able to reproach us for concessions in the internal legislations in delicate matters such as, for example, the freedom of religion and belief; it is the history that will ask us whether we cast a cloak of doubt over the universality and equality of all human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of historical, religious and cultural particularities, which was the great legacy of our distinguished teachers who wrote the, rightly called Universal, Declaration of 1948.

For all that immense public opinion, between us, there is no difference. They will consider that we all decided to work privately or almost behind closed doors. Why? I still do not have an answer.

Chile would have liked a moratorium on capital punishment; the adoption of criteria of transparency and equity in the handling of complaints of human rights violations that unfortunately reach the UN Bodies daily; more concrete guidelines for the studies recommended to the General Assembly concerning the High Commissioner for Human Rights, which reflect a more committed political will. I apologize, in the name of my delegation and my own, for not having been efficient enough in our endeavors to accomplish this.

Mr. President,

We leave this historical city deeply grateful to the host country for the hospitality that they have provided. We commit to continue to work for the cause of human rights. We hope that in twenty-five years, a third world human rights conference, looking at our work here this year with indulgency, will be the reflection of a world that is purer, freer and more fraternal, and that we will have contributed to it.

WIRYONO, S. (Indonesia):

My delegation has asked for floor to express our satisfaction that we have just adopted the Final Document of the Conference. This document is the long-awaited culmination of all the hard work during the past two weeks. On this auspicious occasion it is fitting that we reflect on some of the more salient points.

Involving the participation of so many countries, the document, by its very nature, is predestined to be a compromise. While a compromise may never fully satisfy all of one's aspirations, this document generally reflects our common views on human rights, an issue currently the focus of the interest of the entire world.

My delegation would like to express our appreciation and admiration to the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, Ambassador Saboia of Brazil whose wisdom and skill have been very instrumental in our achieving our objectives. Likewise, I would also like to express our appreciation to the Chairperson of the Preparatory Committee Madame Warzazi of Morocco for her valuable contribution to the preparatory works.

We came to this Conference with diverse if not opposing views on many of the issues under consideration and we have arrived at this final stage after intensive negotiations and mutual accommodations. We are pleased to see that issues, which are important to my delegation, have been addressed and incorporated into the document. Among these is the issue of universality. While there may initially have been a great deal of misunderstanding and misconception of each other's views on the subject, we are all the more pleased that the concept of universality has been reaffirmed and that, at the same time, it is now recognized that the promotion and protection of human rights should take into account the various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds of individual States. This is certainly in line with the views of the Non-

Aligned Countries as stated in the Final Document of the Jakarta Summit of 1992. It is noteworthy in this connection that the Final Document also stresses that it is the duty of States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

We have always believed that all human rights are vital and important by and for themselves, so are our efforts at accelerated national development, especially of developing countries, both should be vigorously pursued and promoted. It is for these reasons that we are pleased that this Conference has been able to emphasize the principle that the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national and international levels should be conducted without attaching conditions. This would serve to foster both promotion and protection of human rights as well as international cooperation and assistance for socio-economic development. The 10th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Jakarta last year attached great importance to this principle.

We are equally pleased that the right to development as enunciated in the United Nations General Assembly Declaration of 1986 and in the UNGA Resolution 41/128 has now also been reaffirmed as a universal and inalienable right as well as an integral part of fundamental human rights.

My delegation notes with satisfaction that the Final Document has reaffirmed one of the most important purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and that is that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the international cooperation. This has been duly reflected in various parts of the Final Document dealing with the principles and programme of actions.

Another significant achievement reached during the final hours of our Conference is the affirmation of the principles of universality, objectivity and non-selectivity in the promotion and protection of human rights.

It is essential to remember that, as important a milestone as the adoption of this document is, it will be its implementation by which its true success is to be judged.

We request that this statement be incorporated as part of the official records.

PIERRE, Christophe (Holy See):

As we have adopted the Final Document allow me, Mr. President, to congratulate you and thank you for the successful manner with which you have conducted the works of this Conference. The gratitude of my delegation goes also the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

Mr. President,

The Holy See, in conformity with its nature and its particular mission, by joining the overall consensus of the Conference, wishes to express its understanding of certain paragraphs of the Final Document of the Conference.

1. With reference to Part III, Section II, sub-section A, paragraph 4, the Holy See considers that the formulation "with due regard to their respective legal system" should be interpreted in the light of Article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and of Article 1.3 of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief.

2. With reference to Part III, Section II, sub-section C, paragraph 6, the Holy See's joining the consensus should in no way be interpreted as constituting a change in its well-known position concerning those family planning methods, which the Catholic Church considers morally unacceptable or on family planning services, which do not respect the liberty of the spouses, human dignity and the human rights of those concerned.

The Holy See requests that this statement be included in the official report of the World Conference.

Finally, I would like to assure you of the constant commitment of the Holy See and the Catholic Church to the promotion of human rights through action and prayer for better world.

SHATTUCK, John (United States of America):

Mr. Chairman,

The World Conference on Human Rights meeting in Vienna has produced a strong forward-looking document, one that reaffirms the universality of human rights and the basic principles my country has stood for. The Vienna Declaration marks the acknowledgement by the international community that these values are shared by all peoples. The attention this Conference has paid to the rights of women, minorities and the indigenous proves that human rights principles are being extended into new areas and that the protection of individuals remains paramount for the human rights community. This Conference has also broken a new ground in showing the profound relationship between human rights, democracy and development. The Conference has also signaled that gross violations of human rights such as torture, enforced disappearances, extra-judicial executions and arbitrary detention must be stopped.

The commitment expressed in the document to improved implementation and enhanced advisory services and technical cooperation, reinforced by a well-funded Centre for Human Rights will lead to major improvements, we hope, in the effectiveness of UN human rights machinery in the coming years. We are pleased that the Conference has recommended that the UN General Assembly take up, as a matter of priority, the establishment of a High Commissioner for human Rights for the promotion and protection of all human rights.

The participation of non-governmental organizations has made an enormous contribution to the work of the Conference and has enriched the Final Document. We are confident that NGOs will become an ever more important force for justice and freedom worldwide since they represent voices of a powerful grassroots' movement for human rights and democracy.

Mr. Chairman,

These far-reaching goals in the document will only be attained if the international community commits itself to their achievement.

Mr. Chairman,

The United States is proud to help launch this commitment in Vienna. I would like to say just a few words, Mr. Chairman, about reservations we continue to have about the language found in some parts of the Final Document, particularly, any implication that foreign occupation is a human rights violation *per se* and the fact that this Conference failed in some respects to support freedom of the press as powerfully as we had wished.

Mr. Chairman,

We believe that freedom of the press, along with freedom of opinion, lies at the core of the democratic process. Paragraph 26 calls upon states to guarantee freedom and protection of the press within the framework of national law. While this provision can and must be read as consistent with international standards of the free press and with a strong reaffirmation of the principle of universality in this declaration, we think the Conference could and should have clearly and unambiguously articulated a more general and far-reaching principle concerning freedom of the press. We are also disappointed at the omission of a reference to anti-Semitism, which we believe, along with other forms of racism and racial discrimination constitutes a serious violation of human rights.

We congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, as well as Secretary-General Fall, Ambassador Saboia who so skillfully chaired the Drafting Committee and Madame Warzazi who chaired the Main Committee, all Conference participants, the Secretariat, the officers of the Conference and the officials of our host country and city for the splendid work they have all done.

Mr. Chairman, I request that the statement I have just delivered be incorporated into the official proceedings of this Conference.

GEGHMAN, Yahya H. (Yemen on behalf of the Asian Group), spoke in Arabic:

In the name of God, most Gracious, most Merciful.

Mr. President,

In the last two years and following four sessions of the Preparatory Committee that were chaired by the distinguished representative of Morocco Mrs. El Warzazi, after these two years and this long mission we have come to Vienna. To be frank, I have to acknowledge that on the very first day of this Conference I hardly imagined that we would be able to achieve the result that we achieved today. In fact, our satisfaction is mixed with a feeling of gratitude primarily towards Mrs. Warzazi, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee and to Mr. Ibrahima Fall, the Secretary-General of the World

Conference on Human Rights. We would like also to express our thanks, gratitude and admiration to the Chairman of the Drafting Committee who, despite the very long hours he spent with us, was very open-minded, very patient, very perseverant and never lost sight of the results to the achievement of which he, like the rest of us, was totally committed, namely the paper that we have now, which he conveyed to you, Mr. President, and to this Conference. At the same time, Mr. President, there are so many individuals who have worked here and in Geneva, to whom we must express our appreciation. Those individuals, be they men or women, in the Secretariat, in the services, in the interpretation, in translation - they have been the backbone of this body, which is now represented in the Final Document.

Mr. President,

I would like also to thank all the members of the Main Committee who have made genuine contribution to the work by directing our work with such a large degree of foresight.

I speak on behalf of the Asian Group when I convey our deep thanks and the appreciation to the Government and people of Austria for the kind hospitality they have shown towards us. They have facilitated our work and our job. I would like also to express our deep appreciation to the vote given by Austria in support of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This was not surprising, since the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina have close links with Austria in so far as their civilization flourished by virtue of this great and ancient capital City which, over the centuries, has promoted a spirit of tolerance among all religions and communities.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I would like to thank you personally for all your contributions and for the excellent manner in which you conducted the work of this Conference. You have done that with wisdom and in a manner that befits an international character like yourself, Mr. President.

Finally, I do not want to give hasty comments or hasty analysis as it is the case usually with the correspondents for news agencies and the information media are accustomed whenever an important event occurs. Here actually I would like to leave the final judgement on the outcome of this Conference, whether favorable or unfavorable, to the coming years in the light of actual experience.

SINGHVI, L.M. (India):

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary-General, dear esteemed colleagues of the Conference,

This is a historic moment for the world. This is a moment of triumph for the solidarity of the world in the course of human rights. We, who have been privileged to participate in this Conference, we will always remember and cherish this moment in history.

Mr. President,

You would recall that there were many prophecies of doom and disaster throughout the preparatory processes and the final Conference. The many who said that we would never be able to produce a document. I am emboldened to say today that we have produced a document, a very valuable and substantive document, which may well be regarded as the second universal declaration of human rights. A second universal declaration of human rights, which encompasses a very wide range of concerns throughout the world.

Mr. President,

When the Universal Declaration was first prepared, the United Nations was a much smaller organization. The world community's perceptions of human rights were not as articulate, not as wide-ranging, not as complex as they have become. Much has happened and the world has come a long way since the Charter was proclaimed, since Universal Declaration was proclaimed, since the two Covenants were made, since the Teheran Conference was held. We have witnessed during these years what I may call the human rights revolution of our age, at least at the level of ideas and concerns, and norms, and standards. This human rights revolution would perhaps be the most precious legacy of the 20th century to the 21st century. The human rights revolution of our age and time, I believe, Mr. President, enshrines the legacy of many revolutions in the history of human kind. In more recent times, Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King showed the way and wrought the blueprint of the new revolution in human rights sensibilities and charted the path of nonviolence for the whole world to follow, for without non-violence you cannot have human rights.

Mr. President,

You touched our hearts when we recall an ancient edict of Emperor Ashoka in your opening address at this Conference. I would like to mention that even many centuries before the age of Emperor Ashoka it was proclaimed in India that human kind is one family and that humanity is the highest religion of all. The culture of human rights has common roots, Mr.

President, in all the cultures of the world. I do hope that in this centenary year of the World Parliament of Religions that was held in Chicago in 1893 and which is again will be held this year, we have cause to celebrate this solidarity of all the cultures, all the religions and all the nations of the world.

Mr. President,

The hospitality of the Government and the people of Austria, your own graciousness, your presence in our midst and your contributions to the Conference will always remain etched in other hearts.

Mr. President,

Madame Warzazi bore the brunt of the preparatory process through the conferences in Geneva. It was a difficult and arduous process. Ambassador Saboia showed remarkable, an extraordinary skill in his chairing the work of the Drafting Committee. Secretary-General Fall showed a tremendous amount of commitment to the goals of making the preparatory process and the final Conference the great success. I think it is possible to say now that millions of words said on the subject of human rights in the preparatory process and in the final Conference, and with this formulation of consensus reflected in this document, that all these efforts have been most rewarding. But the real reward, Mr. President, will come when the voiceless will have a voice and the poor will have a standard of living, which is consistent with the dignity of the human individual, when opportunities would be equal and when we would have a new world order. A new world order encompassing all the concerns, all the aspirations of humankind.

This convocation of human rights in the form of this Conference is a momentous milestone. I am sure, Mr. President, that this will go down in the history of human rights and the elucidation of ideas in the consolidation of the jurisprudence of human rights through the last many decades will go down as a momentous milestone. Let us remember this Conference as a conference that gathered us together and that has provided us this moment of triumph and if I may say so self-congratulation. This is the moment of celebration. We have had more than our share of despair and disappointments, and many comments of an adverse nature being made in respect to the Conference but this is a moment of celebration. At this moment of celebration, Mr. President, I offer on behalf of the Government and the people of India our deepest allegiance to the cause of human rights everywhere.

LEHMANN, Tyge (Denmark):

In adopting the Final Document of this Conference, I wish, on behalf of the Danish delegation, to place on record our interpretation of the terms "human rights" and "rights of indigenous people" as these terms appear in the Final Document. It is our understanding that these terms cover individual as well as collective rights.

AL-KOTAL, Rahim A. (Iraq), spoke in Arabic:

Mr. President,

First of all, I would like to thank you and congratulate you on the way in which you conducted this Conference that culminated in the Final Document, the Vienna declaration. I would like to express our deep gratitude and appreciation to Ambassador Saboia, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee and Mrs. Warzazi, the Chairman of the Main Committee.

Mr. President,

The delegation of the Republic of Iraq is proud to be a part in the considerable endeavors that have been made during the last two weeks at this Conference. We are also proud that we have been part of the consensus that led to the Final Document containing many of the principles and precepts in which we believe and which we are endeavoring to put into practice. We would have liked, Mr. President, that the document would appear in a better form, reflecting all the viewpoints, especially those expressed by many countries of the world. However, in spite of this positive evaluation of the document, my country's delegation has two basic comments to make.

The first comment concerns the paragraph on the right to self-determination, especially the very end of this paragraph. The final sentence of that paragraph refers to the concept that is not related to the concept of friendly relations to which the paragraph refers. In fact, it is far removed from the principles of international law in general. The right to self-determination is not, and should not, be linked to Governments, particularly since the latter may change for one reason or another. We believe that the danger of this approach lies in the possibility that it might lead to interference in the internal affairs of States, which have a right to choose their systems of government in keeping with the wishes and aspirations of their peoples.

The second comment is related to the paragraph on the post of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. We believe that there are already existing mechanisms within the United Nations system that can carry out that job and, therefore, render such appointment unnecessary.

HESSEL, Stephane (France), *spoke in French*:

After the eloquent expressions that we have heard, and I am thinking, in particular, of what has been said by Mr. Singhvi, and with whom I feel myself to be in full agreement, I scarcely dare to add a few personal words. First of all, the personal words of friendship for the encounters that this World Conference has made it possible for me to have, the first among which is the honor of sharing with you, Mr. President, the important moments, in the circumstances that have, sometimes, been quite eventful. Together, we have lived a real adventure in this Conference because we were being watched, we were expected, perhaps, to fail. And then, we have to recognize we are concluding this Conference with a very real success. I think to a very, very large extent we owe this to the personal authority and the constant serenity of our Secretary-General to whom I would like to pay a very special tribute because in contact with him I learned how a senior official can be impartial, objective and have a very high authority.

I would also like to address to Madame Warzazi, who has followed us and guided us now for a number of years, my warmest expressions of respect.

I was impressed by the personality of the Chairman of our Drafting Committee, Mr. Saboia, who, during these sometimes extremely long and sometimes quite tiring days, demonstrated serenity, firmness, courage and, at the same time, a pleasant nature of which I personally will remember most warmly.

I am also extremely grateful to our Rapporteur who has been discreet but effective.

I would not wish to conclude this list that I hope you will not have found too long without a mention of the members of the Secretariat, the interpreters, the translators, all of those who through these occasionally tiring days welcomed us with smiles and goodwill.

All of this is the spirit of Vienna, Mr. President. It is the spirit of a city that has been a great help to us in understanding the charm of international life and the possible success of international conferences here. I would like most specially to allude to the first statement that the President of your country, Mr. Klestil, gave from this podium, which was marked by the very spirit of this Conference.

Mr. President,

This is with the feeling of great satisfaction that France endorses adoption without a vote of the Final Declaration of the World Conference on Human Rights so that the moral and political force of this document should be entire. It has, in fact, met with the acceptance of all the countries represented, this means, all nations with different cultures, traditions and religions. It is almost a miracle that they all have been able to declare the same values of universality, which augurs well for the global culture of human rights at the dawn of which we find ourselves now.

On this occasion, Mr. President, I would like to express my pleasure at the fact that in the third part of our important document under the item Resources it is clearly indicated that we call upon the Secretary-General and the General Assembly to take immediate measures to increase in a substantial manner the resources of the Human Rights Centre.

I should like to reaffirm for France's part that we are not establishing any link between global development in the United Nations budget and the necessary and important efforts that have to be carried out in providing adequate resources to the Human Rights Centre, for, Mr. President, we live in a brutal world. Sometimes, there is a paradox to be seen between the speeches that we make here and the way in which human rights are still trampled and violated. With this attitude, we cannot fail to hear constantly the voice of those who are continuing the struggle. In this respect, the extraordinary efforts made by the Government of Austria to make possible the large gathering of non-governmental organizations that have stimulated our work, that invigorated this Centre in all possible ways, are, perhaps, the clearest and most eloquent sign of the new world towards which we are progressing, where Governments to be sure maintain their high responsibilities but none of them can any longer shelter behind their national sovereignty when they are questioned on the way in which they deal with their citizens and whose human rights they respect.

Mr. President,

Once again, for me and for my delegation it was a very great pleasure and a great honor to participate in this World Conference. I would hope that we all, in the years or decades to come, should keep the memory of a time that was particularly happy and important.

SWIFT, John (Ireland):

Mr. President,

As well as paying tribute to all the authorities of this World Conference, to you personally, Mr. President, to the Chairman of the Drafting Committee Dr. Saboia, to the Secretary-General of the World Conference Dr. Ibrahima Fall, to the Secretariat, John Pace and Tota Mukherjee and their team, to the host Government and in a special way and in particular, on behalf of the Geneva representatives here, to the Chairperson of the Preparatory Committee for this World Conference and the Chairperson of the Main Committee of the conference, Madame Halima Warzazi.

Apart from paying tribute, Chairman, I wish to make a brief statement on a particular point of the text we have adopted.

President,

I refer to the text on self-determination, which appears on page four of document A/CONF.157/DC/1/Add.1 of the 24th of June and, in particular, to the last paragraph on that page. For the official record of this World Conference, President, I now wish to confirm that Ireland interprets this text as being fully consistent with the Helsinki Final Act, which allows for changes in frontiers "in accordance with international law, by peaceful means and by agreement."

GEORGIEVSKI, Saso (The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia):

The delegation of the Republic of Macedonia would like to applaud to you, Mr. President, and to the delegation of Austria for the untiring efforts that brought this Conference to a success. We would also like to acknowledge the very important contribution of the Chairman of the Main Committee Madame Warzazi, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee Ambassador Saboia and of course of the Secretary-General Dr. Fall and his diligent Secretariat.

My delegation, Mr. President, is pleased with the results achieved. It is difficult at this moment to judge whether the Conference could have done more for the promotion and protection of all human rights, in particular on the need to enhance the effectiveness of the UN mechanisms, its central topic. We hope that various ideas, proposals initiated here, in Vienna, will be further discussed by the General Assembly of the UN and by other appropriate bodies of the international community.

Vienna discussions had proved, beyond any doubt, that the UN mechanisms for human rights, for the implementation of adopted obligations under various conventions and for drafting new instruments, such is for instance UN Convention on the Rights of Persons Belonging to the National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, need further improvement. The Final Document of the Vienna Conference represents an outstanding contribution and we are deeply convinced that it will inspire future endeavors in this regard.

PELEG, David (Israel):

Without wishing to detract from our recognition and appreciation of the intensive efforts that went into the preparation of the Final Declaration, my delegation must register its strong reservations regarding the way in which paragraph 1 (ter) was prepared and introduced into the document. This paragraph was presented to the Drafting Committee in the early hours of this morning and described as a consensus proposal. My delegation, however, was not notified of any consultations on the paragraph despite our serious reservations concerning the text. No discussion, amendments or time for consultation was permitted. My delegation is, therefore, not a party to any consensus on this paragraph.

Mr. President,

My delegation would also like to express its profound disappointment that the Final Document, while condemning a wide range of human rights violations, does not make any mention of the form of discrimination and hatred that had led to the most unspeakable atrocities of all times - anti-Semitism. In our century, anti-Semitism has resulted in the murder of one-third of the Jewish people. It is a unique form of hatred directed at those of particular birth irrespective of their faith and those of particular faith irrespective of their birth. Anti-Semitism goes far beyond hatred of Jews. It has a reason where Jews have never lived and survived where only Jewish cemeteries remain. While Jews may be the first to suffer from its influence, they have rarely been the last. The Conference is taking place in the heart of Europe, a continent that has witnessed the unspeakable horrors to which anti-Semitism has led and the persistence with which it resurfaces even over the ashes of its victims.

A significant number of delegation leaders forcefully condemned anti-Semitism in their speeches to the plenary, so did the NGO-Forum and in its final report. One might have hoped that this Conference itself would have found the courage to do the same.

ZAHARAN, Mounir (Egypt), spoke in Arabic:

Mr. President,

The delegation of Egypt wishes to join the views expressed by other delegations conveying appreciation for your conduct of this World Conference on Human Rights and for the splendid arrangements, which the Austrian Government made to host the Conference. I would like to congratulate you once again, Mr. President, and also congratulate your colleagues who took part in this Conference for the very important results that the Conference has managed to achieve by adopting the Declaration and Programme of Action. This constitutes notable progress on the path to the promotion and protection of human rights in all parts of the contemporary world, particularly, in the post-cold war stage because the document deals with very fundamental issues concerning development of human rights concepts and mechanisms.

Mr. President,

Please allow me also to express sincere appreciation for the contributions made by Mr. Ibrahima Fall and his colleagues both during the preparatory process and throughout the work of the Conference, which has helped to ensure the success of the Conference. I also wish to express sincere appreciation to Mrs. Halima Warzazi for the efforts she made in preparations for the Conference and her chairmanship of the Main Committee and to Mr. Saboia for his untiring round-the-clock efforts to achieve the results reflected in the document that we have just adopted by consensus.

Mr. President,

The delegation of Egypt takes this opportunity to express its satisfaction and appreciation at the manner in which you and the majority of the delegations have responded through the Conference's adoption yesterday of two recommendations concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina and Angola, which reflect the international community's solidarity with those two peoples in the ordeal which all our brothers in those two countries are facing. Here, particularly, I would like to speak of the declaration on Bosnia and Herzegovina in which the Conference emphasized the inalienable right to legitimate individual or collective self-defense, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the right to life of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as expressed in the call for the lifting of the embargo on the export of arms to enable that heroic people to exercise its legitimate right of self-defense in order to exercise the right to life. It also called for the condemnation of the crimes committed by the Serbs, crimes of war. It was abnormal and inexcusable, Mr. President, for some delegations to affirm that this Conference should not adopt a clear position in regard to that tragedy and should refrain from expressing, in the Declaration adopted yesterday, its solidarity with the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to enable that people to exercise its legitimate right of self-defense and, I repeat, its right to life.

Mr. President,

The Egyptian delegation does not wish to speak of the positive success or the positive achievements of this Conference with regard to the Declaration and Programme of Action that we have just adopted. However, my delegation would like to explain its position about the Conference's recommendation concerning the proposal to establish the post of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

We are not opposed to the establishment of this post. We have not prevented the consensus. Nevertheless, having reservations in that regard, the delegation of Egypt endeavored, through the Drafting Committee, to make the text of that recommendation more balanced by proposing that the General Assembly should set up a working group to study this proposal as well as other proposals concerning the improvement of human rights mechanisms. This is our position on that recommendation and the delegation of Egypt, therefore, requests that this declaration should be included in the records of the Conference.

PARK, Anne (Canada, on behalf Western European and Other States):

On behalf of the group of Western European and other countries, I would like to join those who have expressed their appreciation to you and through you to the Government of Austria for hosting this World Conference on Human Rights. Recognition of universal human rights is without doubt one of the major achievements of the United Nations and one of the most important purposes and priorities of the Organization. Indeed, there are few areas, which hold more promise for the future of mankind or pose greater challenges. The violations of human rights, which persist in many parts of the

world, must be stopped. Those committed to the realization of human rights in their countries should be given the support and the encouragement that they need from the international community. The place of human rights in the United Nations system must be strengthened and made more effective.

The decision to convene this World Conference was an ambitious one and we have all admired the courage of the Government of Austria in taking this on. We have also admired you, Mr. President, your dignity, your commitment and your determination to make this Conference a success. We have also appreciated very much your openness and the time and the effort, which you personally have devoted to working with us especially knowing the heavy demands of your schedule.

I would also like at this time to express particular thanks to the Secretary-General of this World Conference, Dr. Ibrahim Fall. He has in many ways been our source of inspiration during this process. I can think of no one who is more dedicated to the cause of universal human rights and the success of the World Conference on Human Rights. I would also like to express particular appreciation to the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, Ambassador Saboia of Brazil, who did what we can frankly admit now we all feared might prove to be the impossible, that is to produce a final declaration of this World Conference by consensus. His very able chairmanship, his perseverance and his leadership impressed us all and we owe him a very great debt of gratitude, indeed, for a very major achievement. Appreciation also goes to Mrs. Halima Warzazi of Morocco, the Chairman of the Main Committee, who has been dedicated to this Conference since its inception and has worked tirelessly for its success through the preparatory process. Thanks also go to Zdzislaw Kedzia, a very capable Rapporteur who has been closely involved with the Conference from the beginning and who has contributed much to it in the way of both energy and ideas. Finally, Mr. President, I would like to acknowledge the dedication and hard work of the Secretariat, especially John Pace and Tota Mukherjee, but also the host of others who have had one of the hardest tasks of all, including our tireless interpreters who ensured that we kept going day and well into the night.

This has been an important meeting, Mr. President, not only from what we have done here as government representatives but also for what others have done: non-governmental organizations, indigenous representatives, women's groups as well as national institutions, parliamentarians, representatives of the Treaty Bodies, special rapporteurs and experts and academics. We are all part of the worldwide movement of human rights, a march towards a new culture of human rights, a new consciousness and awareness of basic rights and freedoms for all women and all men, which will carry us into the 21st century. The impact of what we have achieved here, together, will be felt long after this Conference is over. At the same time, it is important to recognize that our work here is not finished. The sense of satisfaction that we all feel this evening is deserved but we cannot allow ourselves to rest upon it. The World Conference is not an event, it is a renewal of commitment to human rights and a new beginning. It will be up to all of us to put the same energy and determination that we have applied during these three weeks to the implementation at the newly adopted Vienna Declaration.

None of us, Mr. President, achieved everything we wanted here in Vienna, we have all had to compromise. But we have advanced the international cause of human rights and we have all been enriched in the process and we are all the better off for our deliberations here both individually and collectively.

Mr. President,

Canada has noted reservations on a small number of points in the Final Declaration during the drafting process and we will be forwarding these in writing for the record.

KOVALEV, Serguei (Russian Federation on behalf of Eastern Europe), *spoke in Russian:*

Mr. President,

We have gathered here together forty-five years after the adoption of one of the most remarkable documents of our time, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We have gathered in the hope to make a new and an important step forward in the defense of human rights throughout the world. We now have before us the documentary outcome of our efforts. In very many ways, it is imperfect and incomplete, sometimes extremely ambiguous but it is already clear that the work that we have all accomplished during these two weeks has not been altogether in vain. I should like to say a few words about something, which the delegation of the Russian Federation considers particularly important.

The concept of the universality of human rights, I would rather say, the concept of the law that stands outside politics or, if you like, above politics, indeed, has been confirmed by this Conference. The Final Document, indeed, confirms that each individual is part of the general human family and is neither a property nor an instrument of a State. That is why the human rights are not the internal affair of any State. In the past, it was exactly our country, the former Soviet Union, that initiated this sad tendency of evading control and criticism by invoking sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs. We spread this cunning idea throughout the world, pressing it on many. Alas, our resourceful disciples are still numerous and active. For this precise reason, we feel especially responsible and for this precise reason we are particularly

satisfied that we have been able to record, in the final document, that the defense of all human rights is a subject of legitimate concern to the international community and that, notwithstanding the specific circumstances of different States, every one of them has a responsibility, notwithstanding those specific circumstances, to promote and defend all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In conclusion, allow me to congratulate all of us on the fact that all of us have had enough patience, courage and wisdom to make this obviously insufficient, obviously small but a very important step towards the more just and kind world. I would also like to say a few kind words to the organizers of our Conference and to thank our hosts - hospitable Austria and its beautiful capital.

LUBUVA, Z. (Tanzania):

Mr. President,

We have now come to the close of this very important and historic Conference. Tanzania, we would wish to join in with the rest of the delegates to congratulate you, Mr. President, for the long, enduring task you have had over the last two weeks. Your patience, your wisdom and guidance has enabled this Conference to come to this very successful and peaceful conclusion. In similar vein, we would also wish to express our similar sentiments to the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, the Chairman of the Main Committee for the excellent work done, to the Secretary-General, the Secretariat officials, the Rapporteur and to the Austrian Government and officials and the interpreters, who, throughout the time of the Conference, have tirelessly rendered assistance to the Conference, for which we all are very grateful.

Mr. President,

In particular, as regards the declaration, Tanzania notes with satisfaction the recommendation on the establishment of the office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. This is a wise decision by the Conference that the matter should be given more time for an in-depth consideration. Given time, Mr. President, then the matter would finally be decided and implemented rather than being rushed to finality now.

Mr. President,

As we all set to go back to our respective homes and destinations, we will remember the good work and stay that we have had in Vienna with the pride. With the declaration as adopted, that is sufficient testimony of the serious commitment of the international community to the sustenance of human rights in our respective jurisdictions.

Mr. President,

My delegation, Tanzania, strongly hopes and believes that the declaration and resolution, which we all have passed with acclamation, would only be meaningful if matched with action. As we go home, let us all strive and endeavor to put into action all that we have put down in the declaration. Back home, Mr. President, let us all and at all times comply with the spirit of the declaration and under all circumstances without exception. In that way, Mr. President, our stay and hard work that we have had in this Conference in Vienna will bear the fruit and justify our stay and the work we have done here. Double standards or inconsistent interpretations of the various clauses of the declaration in the course of our implementation of the terms of the declaration should no doubt be avoided, else our hard work and long-hours spent at the Conference would be negated. From Vienna, Mr. President, let us all return to our respective countries with greater hope and inspiration of Vienna for a more successful decade, a decade of unblemished record of human rights.

Mr. President,

Once again, I wish to express our appreciation and thanks to you all and wish every and each of the delegates a good journey back home.

SULTANOV, Omar (Kyrgyzstan):

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,

The delegation of Kyrgyzstan is greatly satisfied with the results of the Conference and especially with a positive decision in regard to the post of High Commissioner on Human Rights. It is our deep conviction that the Vienna Declaration provides a lot of possibilities to make a breakthrough in the field of human rights and we hope that the follow-up to the Conference will be fruitful and constructive.

With a great pleasure we pay a tribute to the hospitality of people of Austria and highly appreciate, dear Mr. President, your personal contribution to the success of this historic Conference.

SALLOUKH, Fawzi (Lebanon), *spoke in Arabic*:

Mr. President,

The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, which the Conference adopted this evening, will form part of the programmes, codes and conventions governing human rights. This declaration, like previous declarations that were issued here in this ancient city of Vienna, reflects this city's time-honored heritage, particularly, since it has not been very long since another conference, of a similarly unique and sacred nature, was held here. I refer to the Conference on the Christian-Islamic dialogue held on a generous invitation from you personally, Mr. President. I believe that both conferences made diligent endeavors for the benefit of mankind as a whole and called for cooperation, reconciliation, love and tolerance among all peoples and earnest efforts to safeguard the sacrosanct integrity of the human person.

The important issues covered in the Declaration that we have adopted by consensus, would, we hope, help many human beings to free themselves from foreign occupation and should help others towards self-determination and to exercise their right to self-determination or to avoid repression, captivity, torture, displacement, rape and murder, so long as the noble and lofty objective towards which we are aspiring is to turn the world into a vast oasis characterized by just and comprehensive peace, stability, security, peace of mind and all types of freedom.

Mr. President,

Our Conference has been crowned with success thanks to your wisdom and your experience and the help of all the members of the Secretariat and all those who have contributed to the preparatory arrangements, particularly, the Secretary-General of the Conference, Mrs. Warzazi and all others. We pray to Almighty God the persons responsible for its application will work hard so that all persons can enjoy, on an equal footing, the rights that Almighty God has bestowed on them. Then the words of Christ, the Messiah of peace on earth and heaven will become true "Love each other as I have loved you" as well as the verse of Qur'an will become a reality "Hold fast to the rope of God and do not become separated" as well as the other noble verse "Act, so that God, His Prophet and the believers will see your actions".

ARTEAGA, Horacio (Venezuela on behalf of Latin American and the Caribbean Group), *spoke in Spanish*:

Mr. President,

On behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group I have the honor to express to you our sincere congratulations for the effective and competent manner in which you have conducted the work of this Conference.

We congratulate the people and Government of Austria for the extraordinary efforts, which they have made to host this historic Conference and we appreciate the generous hospitality of Vienna, where the United Nations has one of its fundamental supports.

The World Conference on Human Rights that concludes today is one of the most important meetings to have been held by the United Nations in recent times. The motives and goals, which brought us together here as an unequivocal expression of the international community, are destined to enable a new era in the promotion and protection of human rights at all latitudes. Latin American and Caribbean delegations have come here aware of the magnitude of the challenge and the shared responsibility to act, unambiguously, as we have always done for the cause of human rights. We have had a demanding programme in Vienna because everything related to human rights arises great interest on the part of States and individuals. Above all, combining ideas, concerns and different experiences, the compromise and universal determination to harmonize positions and to reach consensus in order to wage a unanimous fight in favor of all human rights have prevailed.

The Declaration and Programme of Action of Vienna, which we have just adopted, sends a clear message to the international community proposing a more systematic, modern and comprehensive vision with regard to the realization of human rights in all their forms. It is not in vain that the Charter of the United Nations calls for respect for human rights with reason as a priority area with the promotion of development and the preservation of international peace and security.

We, Latin Americans and Caribbean, have had an active part throughout the whole preparatory process and in the development of this Conference assuming a balanced and constructive approach at all times. We are proud that

Ambassador Gilberto Saboia of Brazil, representative of our region, so successfully conducted the complex negotiations of the Drafting Committee.

We also express our appreciation to Mrs. Warzazi, the Chairman of the Main Committee, who also for almost two years presided over intense negotiations of the Preparatory Committee.

Mr. President,

We note our appreciation for the enriching participation of non-governmental organizations in our discussions, which undoubtedly have more than ever a significant role to play, given the current challenges in the field of human rights. We also emphasize the participation of intergovernmental organizations, United Nations specialized agencies, national institutions, individuals and other observers who have made a great contribution to this great universal assembly.

We would also like to express particular thanks and appreciation to Mr. Ibrahima Fall, the Secretary-General of the World Conference, who, as we all know, did everything he could and devoted all his efforts to ensure the success of this event. We really congratulate him. All the staff of the Centre for Human Rights also deserve our recognition. We are also grateful to the interpreters, the translators, support staff and all others who have worked so devotedly to facilitate our deliberations in the best possible atmosphere.

We are leaving Vienna with renewed determination to crystallize the enlightening purposes that summoned us here.

MANJIRA, D.C. (Kenya, on behalf of the African Group):

When the decision was taken, Mr. President, to hold this Conference here, this year, this month, and discussions took place on its agenda and as the preparatory process advanced, I became very worried that we might not succeed. So, I negotiated some little betting with some of my colleagues. I chose five. We agreed that whoever would win would give twenty Swiss francs. So, I said I would get a hundred Swiss francs. But they said, I would fail. I said, "Nevertheless, I shall insist that this Conference shall succeed." As the process advanced, I became even more worried I was going to lose my money. Now this morning, I was very encouraged that there was going to be a final document but I do not think I will get the hundred Swiss francs. I think they will refuse to give it to me. In any way, I do not believe that I will get the hundred Swiss francs but I knew it was going to be extremely important to have a final document coming out of this Conference.

Nevertheless, Mr. President, when I can here eighteen days ago, I was very, very worried. The issues were very difficult and some of them appeared to be, and, indeed, they were, too controversial to be resolved in such a very short period of time. The procedural wrangles worried me most. There was something in me, which kept on telling me - listen, you must not give up. It is too important an exercise to be treated lightly. History will never ever forgive us if we fail in this undertaking.

So, Mr. President, my greatest strength has been derived from one particular group, the African Group of nations participating in this Conference and representing that mighty continent of Africa. Yes, Mr. President, I am speaking on behalf of the African Group. The group for which I have been, I am, and I shall always be very proud, the group that has throughout this Conference, and, indeed, throughout the preparatory process for this Conference played a major role.

Mr. President,

It was actually in Africa that the idea of having this Conference this year really originated. Whether in Nairobi, in Tunis or elsewhere in Africa our leaders and governments have done their utmost in addressing the question of human rights. I need not over emphasize the crucial role the African group has played whether individually or collectively during the conference we are about to close this evening.

Mr. President,

Africa has made a contribution. Right to your right, is Dr. Ibrahima Fall, an illustrious son of Africa. Further to your right is Madame Halima Warzazi, an illustrious daughter of Africa. We have given you everything that we have. And we will continue to give you everything that Africa has.

Mr. President,

I wish to assure you, Sir, that the African countries will do their level best to participate in the implementation process of and overall follow-up to this Conference.

On behalf of the African Group, Mr. President, I wish to thank you and your Government and delegation for everything you have done to facilitate our negotiations during this extremely important Conference. May I also thank your entire Bureau and, in particular, the Chairpersons of the two Main Committees, two main bodies of this Conference. I wish to thank Ambassador Gilberto Saboia and Madame Halima Warzazi as well as the Rapporteur-General of this Conference Dr. Kedzia for the excellent job they have done during this Conference. I wish further to thank, Mr. President, my counterparts, the regional coordinators of the other groups with whom we have had constructive and close consultations and contacts with a view of finding ways and means of bringing together our minds.

Mr. President,

May I also thank the entire Secretariat and the interpreters and everybody else who has helped us: security personnel, the drivers who have brought here and taken us back to our hotels. Everybody has done an excellent job.

Mr. President,

We hope that, sometime in the future, we shall have time to come back and see what this beautiful city has to offer - that is one regret that I have. But we have succeeded, and we thank you very much, and we hope that we shall participate in the implementation of this Final Document to the best of the abilities of our respective Governments.

MWAUNGULU, Ngelesi (Malawi):

Mr. Chairman,

It so happens that the hour is late and the motion was moved, I believe, possibly when I was amongst one of the last to make some very brief observation but extremely important for my country. Mr. Chairman, I have no full knowledge of the procedures so I cannot quote any particular rule, but I believe that I have a right to make a statement, a brief observation on a matter of importance to my country and seek to be allowed to do so.

May I proceed, sir?

Mr. Chairman,

As I said, the hour is late. The adoption by unanimous acclamation of the Vienna Plan of Action on world human rights represents a momentous event. There is no doubt at all that the Chairman of the Drafting Committee was possibly the most visible, instrumental person in a successful conclusion of this plan. But it is impossible to ignore the background work that the Under-Secretary-General and the members of the Bureau contributed in the success of this important Conference.

Mr. Chairman,

The Malawi delegation is very pleased with the outcome of this Conference and is hopeful that in time the post of High Commissioner for Human Rights will be established with appropriate safeguards.

My delegation is particularly happy that the need for additional resources for the Centre of Human Rights has been recognized and specifically required by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to pursue.

Malawi has just concluded a very successful national referendum on democratization. I would like to state here, Mr. Chairman, that this important historic exercise for Malawi has been done with a great deal of assistance from the Centre of Human Rights. So, it is a matter of great satisfaction for Malawi that the Centre of Human Rights will have the possibility of having more or rather additional resources in order to enable it to assist countries like Malawi.

Secondly, Mr. Chairman, my Government has already declared an amnesty for all political exiles to return to Malawi to take part in the general election that possibly will be due in a very short time. Also, Mr. Chairman, my Government is taking action next week to amend the Constitution in order to provide for the establishment of more political parties in the country. This has been done because of the collaboration, which Malawi has received from the United Nations System and, in particular, from the Centre of Human Rights. I thought this is an important point for my country to make and I thank you for your indulgence.

NOWAK, Jerzy M. (Poland, on behalf of Eastern European Regional Group):

I am speaking in my capacity as the Chairman of the Eastern European Regional Group. I should say that the States members of this group are very pleased to join their voice to the previous speakers in paying tribute to you, Mr.

President, for the excellent manner you have conducted the Conference and for the Austrian hospitality extended to us. Our thanks also go to the Secretary-General Dr. Ibrahima Fall and to the Chairperson of the Main Committee Madame Halima Warzazi. Our special gratitude is extended to the members of the Drafting Committee and, in particular, Ambassador Gilberto Saboia whose wisdom, impartiality and skill substantially contributed to working out the document reflecting our common views on human rights at this stage. We highly appreciate the contribution of other officers of the Conference, the Secretariat, the interpreters and the administrative staff. I should not end this list without mentioning the non-governmental organizations and their contribution to this event and for reminding us about many dimensions and facets of the human rights.

It is not the task of the Chairman to make assessment of what we have just achieved, therefore, I may only say that having in mind the difficulties and diversity of the UN community, we have the feeling that goodwill and common sense have eventually prevailed. May I express the conviction that if this spirit prevails in the future we will be able to step by step to further promote the common cause of human rights. We are leaving this Hall with a feeling that it was an important meeting, the results of which will be felt long after it was held. We have, perhaps in a modest way, contributed to the cause of the human rights. What is ahead of us is a shared responsibility to implement this what was achieved and look for further development in this field.

LAVINA, Nelson (Philippines):

We will be brief. We wish to join others in extending to you, the members of your Bureau, to the Chairmen of the two Committees, to the members of the Secretariat our warm congratulations for the success of this Conference.

The international instrument, the Vienna Declaration we just adopted, is a great document. We would like merely to allude to the real significance of only two decisions made by the Conference that on Bosnia and Herzegovina and on Angola. The vote in favor of the declaration on Bosnia and Herzegovina is an answer of the World Conference to the surging call of the anguished voices in that beleaguered land. It was a vote for life, indeed.

Our decision on Angola, on the other hand, points to the fact that international community is not numb, after all, on the long-suffering of a people.

These two cases proved that the so-called "gentleman's agreement" not to mention country-specific cases is not sacrosanct rule when gross or flagrant violation of human rights assault the conscience of humanity.

Mr. President,

It is a matter of regret that the World Conference on Human Rights, and we repeat on human rights, would end without any mention of two other cases that on Palestine and South Africa. It is hoped that all of us could go back to our respective capitals with clear consciousness or sleep soundly tonight.

TERZI, Z. (Palestine):

Mr. President,

The mere fact that the World Conference was convened in this beautiful city under your auspices, Sir, is a great achievement in itself but the achievement becomes even greater when this evening we have adopted by acclamation the final document A/CONF.157/DC/1 and the addenda. I would express our appreciation and thanks to the perseverance and the prudence and stewardship of Mr. Saboia, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, and all the members of the Secretariat. Naturally, Sir, the preparatory work over many months under the stewardship of Mrs. Warzazi has contributed greatly to this success.

Mr. President,

President Arafat from this rostrum brought a message from our Palestinian people conveying their hopes and aspirations for a better tomorrow through the recognition and respect of our human rights, our right to live free, our right to development and our democratic independent state where human rights and fundamental freedoms are respected. This, the document, Sir, gives us hope for a new world order based on the recognition and respect of all human rights of all peoples without selectivity or discrimination. Naturally, Sir, we do sense and we do know that the document did carry reference to Palestine, Sir. It is mentioned in paragraph 1 (ter), where the "people under foreign occupation" are mentioned. Although we had hoped that this paragraph would refer to a general situation but then the distinguished representative of Israel immediately felt with his guilty conscience that he admitted the Palestinian people who were a people under foreign occupation and that his Government is violating our rights and that the international community is

called upon to take effective legal protection against this violation. This is why, Sir, he had protested because he admitted through a guilty conscience knowing the crimes that his Government is committing against my people in occupied Palestine.

May be, Sir, I would like to make a short reference to what His Excellency, the distinguished representative of the United States, had said. He had opposed the reference to foreign occupation in some paragraphs and he said he did not believe that foreign occupation *per se* is an obstacle. But then if we read in paragraph 5 it says "democracy, development and respect for human rights are interdependent and mutually reinforcing" and then in paragraph 19 A it is clearly stated that "systematic violations [...] constitute serious obstacles to the full enjoyment of all human rights" and these "continue to occur in different parts of the world." There is no better example, Sir, than what foreign occupation is doing to our people. Sealing off of all the occupied territory in itself is an obstacle to our development. So, I wish the distinguished representative of the United States would realize that foreign occupation is not just an expression, it is a fact that should be condemned.

BOUTROS-GHALI, Boutros (UN. Secretary-General), as read out by Ibrahima Fall:

The World Conference on Human Rights is coming to a close. With the adoption of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action for Human Rights you have renewed the commitment of the international community to the promotion and protection of human rights and you have taken into consideration as never before the concerns of the United Nations to make human rights a priority in its action worldwide. You have given us a new vision of global action for human rights into the next century. Responding to the expectation of the people of the United Nations as set out in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, is a heavy responsibility, indeed. This will mean, for us in the United Nations, a more vigorous approach to human rights. I wish to assure you all of my full commitment to the effective and meaningful implementation of the results of this Conference.

Let me end by saluting the intensive efforts of all involved in the deep spirit of respect for human rights shown throughout the entire Conference process. I also wish to thank the Austrian people and Government for providing the ideal venue for this Conference.

FALL, Ibrahima (Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights), spoke in French:

Mr. President, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

We have now reached the end of a long and arduous road that began some three years ago with the General Assembly's decision to convene a World Conference on Human Rights.

From the beginning, the Conference was seen as a dynamic process aimed at involving ever-large sectors of society in our quest for effective protection of human dignity. Here, I think we can claim success. Our meetings here, in Vienna, have been a "world" conference in the true sense of the term. People from every corner of the earth were represented and took part and the subjects dealt with are daily preoccupations of all human beings.

Never before have so many Governments, representing so many diverse peoples and cultures, given such in depth attention to human rights. Throughout the preparatory process as well as during the Conference itself, also in our official meetings and in the unofficial NGO activities, intense debate and deep reflection, which characterized the dialogues among Governments, international organizations, international institutions, NGOs community and human rights experts, have dissipated many misconceptions and made real progress in mutual understanding as well as common views and strategies.

This enormous mobilization and wide participation sparked by the Conference may well be one of its most significant outcomes. Especially if it is reinforced in the future by a closer cooperation and coordination among institutions and organizations active in the field of human rights and/or development.

Another achievement of this Conference is the direct participation of the people concerned in the conference itself. Children spoke directly to the plenary castigating the violations of their rights and expressing the hopes that they place in our work. The women directly addressed the Governments represented and the international community as a whole on discrimination and violence to which they are subjected. The representatives of the world's indigenous peoples spoke to us about the problems that affect them directly. We also benefited from the technical contribution from the UN of United Nations Treaty Bodies, special rapporteurs, working groups, United Nations specialized agencies and bodies and regional human rights organizations.

Naturally, the Governments played the central role during our meetings, for only Governments can undertake international obligations and only Governments are ultimately responsible for human rights protection.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,

When opening this session, it was my intention to make a sort of speech as a brief synthesis of the results of our work. However, it is late and bearing in mind the great achievements in this Conference over the last two weeks, I decided not to do this. However, there is something I would like to emphasize. Our Conference will have been decisively a record one. Fourteen thousand badges distributed. Ten thousand people registered. One-hundred-and-sixty-five NGOs and eight-hundred NGOs recorded totaling three-thousand-three-hundred people, eight heads of State and Government. One-hundred-and-seventy-six ministers of foreign affairs. But above all, and this is what I would like to emphasize lastly because the last are the first, 142 hits of the gavel to seal the consensus decisions on the 142 paragraphs that make up the document that we have just adopted.

If we have attained this result, we owe it to the diligence of our President, to the commitment of the Chairmen and the rapporteurs of the Committees but also, undeniably today, the one to whom all our looks are turned, is Ambassador Saboia for the record he established in making possible to adopt such a long document by consensus, paragraph by paragraph without ever losing neither his courtesy, nor his negotiating sense nor, above all, his capability resisting fatigue.

We have finished a path. We are going to take a second path, that of implementing our decisions. We said at the beginning of this session that for the symphony to be beautiful and for the agreement to be resolute it was necessary for us not only to ensure success of the Conference but also that the adopted decisions be put into practice afterwards.

I will not say anymore. I would like just to say once again to draw your attention and your sympathy to ensure that the decisions we have taken will be put into practice in the context of the General Assembly.

[Spoke in English]

Now, Mr. President,

I wish to turn to you and to extend our deepest thanks to the people of Austria, their Government and the city of Vienna for having provided the hospitality and conditions of work, which have contributed so much to our success. I wish again to congratulate you, Mr. President, for your leadership. We can leave Vienna with a sense of accomplishment, of hope and with a knowledge that a solid foundation of principle, understanding and commitment has been laid for future progress.

Finally, Mr. President, today in adopting this declaration the Member States of the United Nations have solemnly pledged to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to undertake both, individually and collectively, actions and programmes to make enjoyment of human rights reality for every human being. Our undertaking here has been made in front of the eyes of the world. History will judge us not by the words on the pages of this declaration but by the sincerity of our efforts and the success we achieve in bringing about changes in the way people live. We must not fail for the credibility of the whole United Nations is a stake.

MOCK, Alois (President of the World Conference on Human Rights):

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

The World Conference on Human Rights is a unique pulling together in its work all the forces, which have a role to play in the promotion of human rights: Governments, international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, last but by no means least, individuals. All of these have given their input to varying degrees and have each in their own way contributed to shaping the results of the Conference.

The Conference resembled a living mosaic and as such reflected, in my view, the actual situation of human rights: there are many single pieces in a mosaic, which first have to be polished and refined before they are put into their right place to form a meaningful and coherent whole. That is what we have attempted to do in the field of human rights. We have tried to define - in many cases to re-define and re-affirm - human rights principles that are with us since decades if not centuries. Several of these principles may have been somewhat controversial in the past, but this Conference has now given them universal authority.

The fight for human rights is not over. As I reminded the Conference in my opening address to promote and protect human rights is a never-ending task. It will stay with each of us. It will stay with each Government and with the United

Nations for the decades to come. What we now have to work for is giving effect perhaps step by step but in any case consistently to the recommendations and the ideas contained in the Final Document.

When we separate today, when you, fellow delegates and representatives of so many institutions, start your journeys home to your respective countries, we should reflect on the new responsibilities placed on all of us: those responsibilities which, I believe, are the essence of this multidimensional gathering, including taking firm action in the years to come, to see to it that what is embodied in the Final Document becomes, indeed, a living reality. This is the minimum we must do and I am sure many of us will do much more.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

I am about to close the World Conference on Human Rights. Before doing so I wish to express to you on behalf of the people and the Government of the host country our gratitude for having come to Vienna for this important forum. As President of the Conference, I thank you for your cooperation and the understanding, which you have shown in some difficult moments. And they existed, these difficult moments.

I should like to mention in this context the invaluable contribution that the Secretary-General of the World Conference, Ibrahima Fall, who is seated at my right, has made at all stages of the work of the Conference including its preparatory phase.

I also want to state my appreciation for the excellent cooperation given by the members of the Bureau, in particular, the Chairperson of the Main Committee Mrs. Halima Warzazi and the Rapporteur-General Mr. Zdzislaw Kedzia. A special expression of gratitude has to be addressed to the distinguished Chairman of the Drafting Committee, Ambassador Gilberto Saboia, who was instrumental in obtaining the final consensus.

Finally, I wish to thank the staff of the United Nations, the substantive staff, the conference personnel and the translators and interpreters for their relentless work and, above all, their patience. I think we have given them a lot to do during the past two weeks but also for the future. I am confident that they will continue to carry out the important tasks in the interest of mankind.

May I wish everyone a safe return to his or her country and Godspeed.

I declare the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights closed.

Annex X. List of other meetings and activities in the preparatory process

Date	Place	Title	Organizers	Document
Dec.1990	New Delhi, India	World Congress on Human Rights		A/CONF.157/PC/6/Add.7/Rev.1
9-10 Jun. 1991	Laugarvatn, Iceland	Nordic Seminar on Human Rights	Nordic Institutes of Human Rights	A/CONF.157/PC/7
Oct.1991	Geneva, Switzerland	Training course on the Handling of Human Rights Information and Documentation for Library Staff	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law with the UN Library in Geneva and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees	
7-9 Oct. 1991	Paris, France	International Workshop on National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights	Government of France in cooperation with the French National Consultative Commission on Human Rights	E/CN.4/1992/43 and Add. 1-2
10-13 Dec.1991	Santiago de Chile, Chile	Regional Seminar of Experts on Human Rights, Democracy and Economic and Social Development	Centre for Human Rights at the invitation of the Government of Chile	
13-17 Jan. 1992	Barcelona, Spain	European Conference on International Human Rights Standards	Centre for Human Rights, the City of Barcelona and the United Nations Association of Spain	
5 Feb. 1992	Geneva, Switzerland	Workshop on Global Strategies for Achieving Fairness in the Courts: Domestic Violence	University of Calgary	A/CONF.157/PC/32
9-11 Mar. 1992	Lund, Sweden	Seminar on Academic Freedom	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, UNESCO, the Standing Conference of Rectors, Presidents and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities, and World University Service	Publication of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute
5-7 May 1992	Sinaia, Romania	International Conference on Academic Freedom and University Autonomy	UNESCO European Centre for Higher Education of the Romanian National Commission for UNESCO and the National Rectors' Conference of Romania in cooperation with the Standing Conference of Rectors, Presidents and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities and the Council of Europe	Publication of the UNESCO European Centre for Higher Education
18-22 May 1992	Santiago de Chile, Chile	Technical Conference on Practical Experience in the Realization of Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Self-development by Indigenous Peoples	Centre for Human Rights at the invitation of the Government of Chile	E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/31 and Add.1
15-19 Jun. 1992	Strasbourg, France	Conference on Regional Systems of Human Rights Protection in Africa, America and Europe	Friedrich-Naumann Stiftung of Germany in cooperation with the European Commission on Human Rights	Publication of the Friedrich-Naumann Stiftung
21-24 Jun. 1992	Prague, Czechoslovakia	The Role of Voluntary Organizations in Emerging Democracies: Experience and Strategies in Eastern and Central Europe and in South Africa	Danish Center for Human Rights and the Institute of International Education (New York)	A/CONF.157/PC/76
22-26 Jun. 1992	Osaka, Japan	Asia-Pacific Human Rights Conference	Buraku Liberation Research Institute	
29 Jun.-5 Jul. 1992	Sintra, Portugal	Conference on the Media and Human Rights	International Academy for Development in Freedom	
5-7 Jul. 1992	London, England	Meeting on the Role of Medical Ethics in the Protection of Human Rights	Steering Group of the Commonwealth Medical Association	

List of other meetings and activities in the preparatory process

Date	Place	Title	Organizers	Document
31 Aug-2 Sep. 1992	Toronto, Canada	Consultation on Women's International Human Rights	North-South Institute, Faculty of Law of the University of Toronto and other organizations concerned with women's rights	
2-4 Sep. 1992	Toronto, Canada	Linking Hands for Changing Laws: Women's Rights as Human Rights around the World	North-South Institute and the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development	
8-11 Sep. 1992	Wienacht, Switzerland	3re Annual International Dialogue on the Transition to Global Society: Transition to a Just Society	A number of non-governmental organizations including the Baha'i International Community, Human Rights Advocates, the Institute of International Education, the International Council of Women and the International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity	A/CONF.157/PC/77
Oct. 1992	Nairobi, Kenya	Consultative meeting of Attorneys-General and/or Ministers of Justice of East, Central and Southern African States on the Administration of Justice and Human Rights	Mr. S.A. Wako, Attorney-General of Kenya	A/CONF/.157/AFRM/5
30 Sep. 1992	London, England	Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	British charity CHANGE	
14 Oct. 1992	London, England	Women and War	British charity CHANGE	
28 Oct. 1992	London, England	Economic aid and Confidentiality	British charity CHANGE	
12 Nov. 1992	London, England	Reproductive and Health Rights	British charity CHANGE	
25 Nov. 1992	London, England	Violence and Violation	British charity CHANGE	
16 Dec. 1992	London, England	Framework for Future Action	British charity CHANGE	
30 Sep-2 Oct. 1992	Ottawa, Canada	Commonwealth Workshop on National Human Rights Institutions	North-South Institute	
15-17 Oct. 1992	Lomé, Togo	Regional seminar for West Africa on Human Rights		
1-4 Nov. 1992	La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain	1st International Colloquium on Human Rights: The Reform of International Institutions for the Protection of Human Rights	UNESCO and the University of La Laguna	
8-10 Nov. 1992	Tunis, Tunisia	International Forum on Education and Democracy	UNESCO and the Republic of Tunisia	
15-17 Nov. 1992	Lund, Sweden	11th Nordic Refugee Law Seminar	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law	A/CONF.157/PC/84
18-24 Nov. 1992	Sintra, Portugal	5th human rights Conference on International Human Rights Policies for the Next Decade: 1993 World Conference on Human Rights	International Academy for Development and Freedom	
23-27 Nov. 1992	Islamabad, Pakistan	Asian Regional Seminar on Children in Bondage	International Labour Organization in collaboration with the UN Centre for Human Rights	
2-5 Dec. 1992	Siracusa, Italy	Conference on the Establishment of an International Criminal Tribunal to Enforce International Criminal Law and Human Rights	International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences	

List of other meetings and activities in the preparatory process

Date	Place	Title	Organizers	Document
3-5 Dec. 1992	San José, Costa Rica	Women's Conference Our Issue (La Nuestra)	Comité de Enlace, CLADEM and ILSA	
10-12 Dec. 1992	Banjul, The Gambia	Conference on Human Rights	African Center for Democracy and Human Rights Studies and the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation	
7-9 Jan. 1993	Poznan, Poland	International Seminar on Academic Freedom	Poznan Human Rights Centre in preparation for the UNESCO International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy	
14-15 Jan. 1993	Atlanta, Georgia, USA	United Nations and Human Rights: Towards a More Effective System of Protection	Carter Center of Emory University	A/CONF.157/PC/71
18-20 Jan. 1993	Lund, Sweden	9th Nordic Seminar on Human Rights	Nordic Institute of Human Rights	A/CONF.157/PC/78
26-28 Jan. 1993	Jakarta, Indonesia	2nd Asia-Pacific Workshop	Government of Indonesia	
28-30 Jan. 1993	Strasbourg, France	Human Rights at the Dawn of the 21st Century	Council of Europe	A/CONF.157/PC/66 and Add. 1-2
25-29 Jan. 1993	Geneva, Switzerland	Expert Seminar on Appropriate Indicators to Measure the Realization of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	UN Centre for Human Rights	A/CONF.157/PC/73
14-20 Feb. 1993	Rutgers University, USA	International Women's Strategic Planning meeting	Center for Women's Global Leadership	A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.3
22-24 Feb. 1993	Stockholm, Sweden	Conference on Development Cooperation for Human Rights and Democracy	Government of Sweden	
23 Feb. 1993	Washington D.C., USA	Washington NGO Coalition for the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights	Amnesty International USA	A/CONF.157/PC/81
2-3 Mar. 1993	Geneva, Switzerland	World Conference on the promotion of Commonwealth values: Democracy, Human Rights, Rule of Law, Just and Honest Government	Commonwealth Secretariat	A/CONF.157/PC/89
3-6 Mar. 1993	Saskatchewan, Canada	Martin Ennals Memorial Symposium on Self-Determination	College of Law of the University of Saskatchewan and International Alert (London)	A/CONF.157/PC/80
8-11 Mar. 1993	Montreal, Canada	UNESCO International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy	UNESCO in cooperation with the Canadian Commission for UNESCO	A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.6 and Add.11
9 Mar. 1993	Washington D.C., USA	North-South issues Roundtable: Development and Human Rights NGOs on relationship between human rights, economic, environment and development issues	Center for the Development of International Law	
10-12 Mar. 1993	Southern Africa	Women's issues in Africa	Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF), an NGO based in Harare, Zimbabwe	A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.4
17-19 Mar. 1993	Eastern Africa	Women's issues in Africa	Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF)	A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.4
23-24 Mar. 1993	Western Africa	Women's issues in Africa	Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF)	A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.4
27-29 Mar. 1993	Morocco	Women's issues in Africa	Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF)	A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.4
12-15 Mar. 1993	Messina, Italy	Human Rights in the Mediterranean (economic, social and cultural aspects)	International Centre of Sociological, Penal, Penitentiary Research and Studies and Political Science Department of the University of Messina	A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.9

List of other meetings and activities in the preparatory process

Date	Place	Title	Organizers	Document
15-17 Mar. 1993	Bucharest, Romania	The Reform of the International Institutions for the Protection of Human Rights	Romanian Institute for Human Rights	A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.8
17-19 Mar. 1993	Airlie, Virginia, USA	Conference on Human Rights	American Society of International Law	A/CONF.157/PC/79
21-23 Mar. 1993	Ottawa, Canada	Canadian NGO Satellite Meeting of the World Conference on Human Rights	Human Rights Internet and Human Rights Research and Education Centre	A/CONF.157/PC/86
24 Mar. 1993	New York, USA	Consultation on the Role of the United Nations and the NGOs in the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child	UN Centre for Human Rights, United Nations Children's Fund and the NGO Committee	A/CONF/157/PC/42/Add.2
24-28 Mar. 1993	Bangkok, Thailand	Asian NGO Satellite meeting	Coalition for Peace and Development and over 100 Asian NGOs	A/CONF/157/PC/83
25-27 Mar. 1993	Bangkok, Thailand	Asia-Pacific Regional Conference of Women's Rights, Human Rights and the Right to Development	Institute for Human Rights, Environment and Development	
30-31 Mar. 1993	Tripoli, Lebanon	The Rights of Women in the Arabian Near-East	University of Jinane	
1-2 Apr. 1993	Ottawa, Canada	North American Indigenous Regional Meeting	Assembly of First Nations and National Congress of American Indians	A/CONF/157/PC/42/Add.10
2-4 Apr. 1993	Manila, Philippines	Women Empowering Women: A Human Rights Conference on the Trafficking in Asian Women	Coalition against Trafficking in Women-Asia	A/CONF/157/PC/85/Rev.1
5-7 Apr. 1993	Amman, Jordan	Strengthening Commitment to the Universality of Human Rights	Asian Section of Rights and Humanity	A/CONF/157/PC/42/Add.7
10 Apr. 1993	New Haven, Connecticut, USA	Seminar on "Universality"	International League for Human Rights and the Yale University Policy Sciences Center	
10-12 Apr. 1993	Cairo, Egypt	Arab Conference on Human Rights	Coordinating Committee of Arab Non-Governmental Organizations	A/CONF/157/PC/42/Add.5
15-18 Apr. 1993	Oslo, Norway	International conference The New Role for NGOs monitoring Human Rights	Norwegian Institute of Human Rights	A/CONF/157/PC/93
19-20 Apr. 1993	Washington DC, USA	Conference Human Rights for the Twenty-First Century: Perspectives from the Global South	Centre for the Study of the Global South	A/CONF/157/PC/95
19-23 Apr. 1993	Sydney, Australia	United Nations meeting of representatives of national institutions and organizations promoting tolerance and racial harmony and combatting racism and racial discrimination	United Nations Centre for Human Rights in cooperation with the Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission	A/CONF.157/PC.92/Add.5
30 Apr.-2 May 1993	Helsinki, Finland	European Round Table discussion on "Human Rights and Cultural Policies in a Changing Europe"	CIRCLE (Cultural Information and Research Centres Liaison in Europe) Network and the International Movement of Rights and Humanity	
18-23 May 1993	Chiangmai, Thailand	Asian Conference on the Rights of Indigenous/Tribal Peoples	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact	A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.12
19-23 May 1993	Budapest, Hungary	Symposium on "The Parliament: Guardian of Human Rights"	Inter-Parliamentary Union	

Annex XI. List of documents issued for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Preparatory Committee for World Conference on Human Rights

Documents issued in the general series

Document symbol	Agenda Item	Title
A/CONF.157/PC/1	3	Provisional agenda
A/CONF.157/PC/1/Add.1	6	Annotations to the provisional agenda prepared by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/2/Rev.1	4	Organization of work
A/CONF.157/PC/3	5, 6, 7, 8	Summary of the discussions of the World Conference on Human Rights at the forty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights: note by the Chairman of the Commission at its forty-seventh session
A/CONF.157/PC/4	5	Letter dated 22 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations
A/CONF.157/PC/5	5	Note verbale dated 17 July 1991 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Argentina to the International Organizations at Geneva addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations
A/CONF.157/PC/6	5, 6, 7	Recommendations on the World Conference on Human Rights and its preparation submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 45/155 : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/6/Add.1	5, 6, 7	Recommendations on the World Conference on Human Rights and its preparation submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 45/155 : report of the Secretary-General [Unesco, World Food Council, WIPO, UNHCR]
A/CONF.157/PC/6/Add.2	5, 6, 7	Recommendations on the World Conference on Human Rights and its preparation submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 45/155 : report of the Secretary-General.
A/CONF.157/PC/6/Add.3	5, 6, 7	Recommendations on the World Conference and its preparation submitted by specialized agencies : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/6/Add.4	5, 6, 7	Preparations for the World Conference on Human Rights : preparations at the international level, the regional level, and the national level : recommendations on the World Conference on Human Rights and its preparation submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 45/155 : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/6/Add.5	5, 6, 7	Recommendations on the World Conference and its preparation submitted by governments : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/6/Add.6	5, 6, 7	Recommendations on the World Conference and its preparation submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/6/Add.7/Rev.1	5, 6, 7	Recommendations on the World Conference on Human Rights and its preparation submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 45/155 : report of the Secretary-General [Recommendations submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status : International Service for Human Rights]
A/CONF.157/PC/6/Add.8	5, 6, 7	Recommendations on the World Conference and its preparation submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status : report of the Secretary-General

Document symbol	Agenda Item	Title
A/CONF.157/PC/6/Add.9	5, 6, 7	Recommendations on the World Conference and its preparation submitted by a human rights body : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/7	7	Letter dated 20 August 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights and Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/8	5	Draft provisional rules of procedure of the World Conference : note by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/PC/9	5	Note verbale dated 21 August 1991 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Argentina to the International Organizations at Geneva addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations
A/CONF.157/PC/10	5, 6, 7, 8	Letter dated 11 September 1991 from the head of delegation of the United States of America to the Under-Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/11	5, 6, 7, 8	Letter dated 13 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations Office at Geneva, on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean group, to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/12	5, 6, 7, 8	Introductory statement to the Preparatory Committee by the Secretary-General of the World Conference
A/CONF.157/PC/13	5, 6, 7, 8	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/14/Rev.1	3	Provisional agenda : note by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/PC/14/Add.1/Rev.1 and Corr. 1	3	Annotations to the provisional agenda prepared by the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/15	4	Organization of work
A/CONF.157/PC/16/Rev.1	5	Letter dated 30 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/17	8	Public information programme and information coverage of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights and its preparatory process
A/CONF.157/PC/18/Rev.1	9	Status of the voluntary fund : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/19	10	Note by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/PC/20	11	Annotations to the studies : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/21	11	Report on studies and documentation for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/22	11	Other meetings related to the preparatory process of the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/23	5, 6, 10, 11	Recommendations to the Preparatory Committee at its 2nd session for the World Conference on Human Rights submitted by United Nations human rights treaty bodies : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/24 and Add.1 and 2	5, 11	Recommendations to the World Conference on Human Rights and its preparation submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 45/155 : report of the Secretary-General [International Federation on Ageing- Add.1]
A/CONF.157/PC/25	11	Letter dated 17 February 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights

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A/CONF.157/PC/26	6	Letter dated 17 February 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/27	5	Note verbale dated 20 March 1992 from the Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations Centre for Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/28	7	Letter dated 12 February 1992 from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations
A/CONF.157/PC/29	4, 5, 9, 10, 11	Report of the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session
A/CONF.157/PC/30	7	Letter dated 31 March 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/31	7	Letter dated 31 March 1992 from the Permanent- Representative of Italy to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee
A/CONF.157/PC/32	5, 11	Letter dated 26 March 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/33	5	Amendments to A/CONF.157/PC/16/Rev.1 proposed by Cameroon
A/CONF.157/PC/34	11	Study topics : proposal by the African Group
A/CONF.157/PC/35	11	Letter dated 8 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/36	11	Compilation of proposals of the Asian Group for studies and documentation for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : study topics
A/CONF.157/PC/37 and Corr.1	13	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights : 2nd session, Geneva, 30 March-10 April 1992
A/CONF.157/PC/38	3	Provisional agenda : note by the Secretariat
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A/CONF.157/PC/39/Rev.1	7	Letter dated 16 September 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights.
A/CONF.157/PC/40	8	Regional Meetings : World Conference on Human Rights : note
A/CONF.157/PC/40/Add.1	8	Letter dated 25 August 1992 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations Office at Geneva and Coordinator of the Asian Group on Geneva addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference
A/CONF.157/PC/41	9	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documentation for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/42 and Add.1	10	Report on other meetings and activities : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General [Contains Poznan Declaration on Academic Freedom (1993)]
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.2	6	Report on other meetings and activities : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General [Contribution by UNICEF]

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A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.3	6	Report on other meetings and activities : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General [Contribution from the International Women's Strategic Planning Meeting]
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.4	6	Report on other meetings and activities : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General [Contribution from Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF)]
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.5	6	Report on other meetings and activities : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General [Contribution submitted by the Arab Organization for Human Rights]
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.6	6	Report on other meetings and activities : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General [Contribution submitted by the Unesco]
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.7	6	Report on other meetings and activities : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General [Contribution from Rights and Humanity]
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.8	6	Contribution submitted by the Romanian Institute for Human Rights : World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.9	6	Contribution by the International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies : note / by the Secretariat.
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.10	6	Report on other meetings and activities : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General [Contribution submitted by the Assembly of First Nations/National Indian Brotherhood]
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.11	6	Report on other meetings and activities : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General [Contribution from Unesco]
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.12	6	Report on other meetings and activities : report [Contribution submitted by the Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact]
A/CONF.157/PC/43	10	Other meetings and activities :#World Conference on Human Rights : Report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/44	11	Public information programme and information coverage of the World Conference on Human Rights and its preparatory process : World Conference on Human Rights, Preparatory Committee, 3rd session, Geneva, 14-18 September 1992
A/CONF.157/PC/45	12	Status of the voluntary fund : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/46 and Add.1, Add.2/Rev.1 and Add. 3 to11	7	Recommendations concerning the provisional agenda of the World Conference on Human Rights and its preparation submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 45/155 : report of the Secretary-General [Aliran Kesedaran Negara - National Consciousness Movement (Malaysia) -Add.1, Human Rights Watch (USA) – Add.3, UN. Secretary-General – Add.4, 5, Pathways to Peace (USA), Coalition for Children of the Earth – Add.6, International Federation on Ageing, American Association of Retired Persons – Add.7, World Federation of United Nations Associations – Add.8, International Fellowship of Reconciliation – Add.9, Organisation internationale pour le droit à l'éducation et la liberté d'enseignement – Add.10, Terre des hommes fédération international - Add.11]
A/CONF.157/PC/47	13	Organization of future sessions of the Preparatory Committee : World Conference on Human Rights : note
A/CONF.157/PC/48	7	Provisional agenda for the World Conference and documentation, including the question of the final outcome : World Conference on Human Rights : note

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A/CONF.157/PC/49	7	Letter dated 11 August 1993 from the Director of International Protection of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/50/Rev.1	8	Recommendations concerning the participation of non-governmental organizations in the regional meetings for the World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/51	7	Letter dated 8 September 1992 from the Director-General of the World Health Organization addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/52	7	Letter dated 14 September 1992 from the Chairman of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/53	7	Letter dated 14 September 1992 from the Chairperson of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference of Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/54	14	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/55		Provisional agenda : World Conference on Human Rights, Preparatory Committee, 4th session, 19-30 April 1993
A/CONF.157/PC/55/Add.1		Annotations to the provisional agenda : World Conference on Human Rights, Preparatory Committee, 4th session, Geneva, 19-30 April 1993 / prepared by the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/56	8	Letter dated 14 September 1992 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference
A/CONF.157/PC/56/Add.1	8	Regional meetings : World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/AFRM/14-A/CONF.157/PC/57	8, 9	Report of the Regional Meeting for Africa of the World Conference on Human Rights, Tunis, 2-6 November 1992
A/CONF.157/LACRM/15-A/CONF.157/PC/58	8, 9	Report of the Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean of the World Conference on Human Rights, San Jose, Costa Rica, 18-22 January 1993
A/CONF.157/ASRM/8-A/CONF.157/PC/59	8, 9	Report of the Regional Meeting for Asia of the World Conference on Human Rights, Bangkok, 29 March-2 April 1993
A/CONF.157/PC/60	5	Analytical studies on the 6 objectives of the World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/60/Add.1	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General [Jean Mayer, UN. Secretary-General]
A/CONF.157/PC/60/Add.2	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General [Hubert Wieland Conroy]
A/CONF.157/PC/60/Add.3	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General [Paulo Sérgio de M.S. Pinheiro, Malak El-Chichini Poppovic, Tulio Kahn]
A/CONF.157/PC/60/Add.4	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General [Fausto Pocar]

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A/CONF.157/PC/60/Add.7	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General [Maxime Tardu]
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Rev.1	5	Contributions from specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.1	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights [Contribution from the Centre against Apartheid]
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.2	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights [Contribution from the Division for Palestinian Rights]
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.3	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights [Contribution of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean]
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.4	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights [Contribution from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East]
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.5	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights [Contribution from the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs]
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.6	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : addendum : documents prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.7	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights [Contribution from Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific]
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.8	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights [WHO]
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.8/ Cor.1	5	Contribution from the World Health Organization : corrigendum.
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.9	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights [Contribution from United Nations Population Fund]
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.10	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights [Contribution from the International Labour Organisation]
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.11	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights [Contribution from the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)]
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A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.13	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights [UNDP, UN. Centre for Human Rights]
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.14	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights [Contribution from the Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees]
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.15	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights [Contribution from the United Nations Children's Fund]
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.16	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights [Contribution from the International Fund for Agricultural Development]
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.17	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General [Contribution by the United Nations Development Fund for Women]
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.18	5, 9	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights [Consideration of the final outcome of the World Conference, taking into consideration the preparatory work and the conclusions of the regional meetings]
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.19	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights [Contribution from the World Bank]
A/CONF.157/PC/62	5	Other studies : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.1	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note by the Secretariat [Contribution from Amnesty International]
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.2	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution on the African Commission on Human and People's Rights]
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.3	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution submitted by the Committee against Torture]
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.4	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution submitted by the 4th meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies]
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.5	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution submitted by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights]
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.6	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution submitted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child]
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.7	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution from the International Committee of the Red Cross]
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.8	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution from the African Commission on Human and People's Rights]

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A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.9	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution by the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee]
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.10	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution from the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe]
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.11 /Rev.1	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Interim report on updated study by Philip Alston]
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.12	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.13	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution submitted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women]
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.14	5, 9	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Suggestions for amendments to document A/CONF.157/PC/82 made by chairmen of working groups and special rapporteurs/representatives/experts in the field of special procedures.]
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.15	5, 9	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contains report of the Meeting of the Chairpersons and Representatives of the Human Rights Treaty Bodies, Geneva, 22-23 Apr. 1993]
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.16	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Note verbale dated 28 April 1993 from the League of Arab States addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference]
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.17	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution from the International Commission of Jurists]
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.18	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution of the Organization of the Islamic Conference]
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.19	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights]
A/CONF.157/PC/63	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.1	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Written statement submitted by the Association droit à l'ingérence humaine]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.2	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Note verbale dated 16 October 1992 addressed to the Centre for Human Rights by the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations Office at Geneva]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.3	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights]

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A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.4	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution by the Foundation for Service, Peace and Justice in Latin America]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.5	5	Statement submitted by non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights in the Asian region : note / by the Secretariat. [
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.6	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contributions by parliamentarians and women's organizations]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.7	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution submitted by the secretariat of the International Year for the World's Indigenous People]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.8	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Submission by the American Association of Jurists]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.9	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution by International Alert of London]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.10	5	Contribution by the International Federation of Human Rights : World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.11	5	Contribution from NGO CONGO Committee on the International Year for the World's Indigenous People : note / by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.12	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution from the World Federalist Movement]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.13	5	Contribution from the International Council of Jewish Women : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.14	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution by the Women's International Task Force (TERRA FEMINA)]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.15	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution by the International Council of Women]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.16	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution from the Brazilian Society of Ostromates]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.17	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution from the American Association of Retired Persons, Helpage International, and the International Federation on Ageing]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.17 /Rev.2	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution from Church World Service and Witness of the National Council of Churches of Christ and the General Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.18	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Statement of the Asian Cultural Forum on Development]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.19	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Statement by the International Fellowship of Reconciliation]

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A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.20	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution by the International Movement ATD Fourth World]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.21	5	État d'avancement des publications, des études et de la documentation à établir pour la Conférence mondiale : note du secrétariat : additif [Communication de Rigoberta Menchú, lauréate du prix Nobel]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.22	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution by the International Human Rights Law Group]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.23	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution by the American Association for the International Commission of Jurists]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.24	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution by the All-India Women's Conference]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.25	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution by the Women's Caucus of the non-governmental organization coordination group for the 4th Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.26	5	Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution by the Réseau Sous-régional Femmes Africaines et Droits Humains]
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.27		Not issued
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.28	5	Letter dated 29 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Singapore to the Coordinator of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.29	5	Contribution from the Catholic Human Rights Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.30	5	Contribution from the Non-Governmental Organization Coordination Group : World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/64	5	Status of publications : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General.
A/CONF.157/PC/65	6	Other meetings and activities : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/66 and Add.1 and 2	6	Contribution by the Council of Europe : World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretariat.
A/CONF.157/PC/66/Add.1	6	Contribution by the Council of Europe : note / by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/PC/66/Add.2	6	Report on other meetings and activities : World Conference on Human Rights, Preparatory Committee, 4th session, Geneva, 19 April-7 May 1993 : note / by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/PC/67		Not issued
A/CONF.157/PC/68	8	Regional meetings : World Conference on Human Rights : note
A/CONF.157/PC/69	10	Status of the Voluntary Fund to enable participation of representatives of least developed countries in the preparatory process and the World Conference itself : World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/70	11	Report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparations for the World Conference : World Conference on Human Rights.
A/CONF.157/PC/71	9	Contribution from the Carter Center of Emory University (Atlanta, Georgia) : World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretariat

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A/CONF.157/PC/72	8	Regional meetings : World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/PC/73	6	Report on other meetings and activities : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General [Contains report of the Seminar on Appropriate Indicators to Measure Achievements in the Progressive Realization of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Geneva, 25-29 Jan. 1993]
A/CONF.157/PC/74	5	Note verbale dated 25 March 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations Office at Geneva
A/CONF.157/PC/75	5	Contribution from the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development : World Conference on Human Rights : report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/76	6	Contribution from the Danish Centre for Human Rights and the Institute of International Education : World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/77	6	Contribution by the 3rd International Dialogue on the Transition to Global Society : Transition to a Just Society : World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/78	6	Letter dated 2 April 1993 from the Permanent Representatives of Denmark, Norway and Sweden and the Chargé d'affaires of Finland and Iceland to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/79	6	Contribution from the American Society of International Law : World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/80	6	Contribution from the Martin Ennals Memorial Symposium on Self-Determination : World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/81	6	Contribution from the Washington NGO Coalition : note / by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/82	9	Consideration of the final outcome of the World Conference, taking into consideration the preparatory work and the conclusions of the regional meetings : World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/83	8	Bangkok NGO Declaration on Human Rights : report / by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/PC/84	6	Contribution submitted by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law : World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/85	5	Contribution by the Coalition against Trafficking in Women-Asia : World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/PC/86	6	Contribution from the Canadian Satellite Meeting of the World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/87	5, 9	Note verbale dated 23 April 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations Office at Geneva
A/CONF.157/PC/88	5, 9	Note verbale dated 23 April 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Canada
A/CONF.157/PC/89	6	Letter dated 93/04/23 from the Commonwealth Secretary-General addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights [Harare Commonwealth Declaration (1991), Declaration of Commonwealth Principles (1971), Lusaka Statement on Government under the Law (1992)]
A/CONF.157/PC/90	5, 9	Note verbale dated 23 April 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Brazil

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A/CONF.157/PC/91	5, 9	Letter dated 22 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/92	9	Consideration of the final outcome of the World Conference, taking into consideration the preparatory work and the conclusions of the regional meetings : World Conference on Human Rights, Preparatory Committee : note
A/CONF.157/PC/92/Add.1	6	Contribution of the Higher Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of the Republic of Tunisia : World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/PC/92/Add.2	6	Report on other meetings and activities : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution by the Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission]
A/CONF.157/PC/92/Add.3	6	Report on other meetings and activities : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution by the Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission]
A/CONF.157/PC/92/Add.4	6	Report on other meetings and activities : World Conference on Human Rights : note [Contribution by the National Commission for Human Rights (Mexico)]
A/CONF.157/PC/92/Add.5	6	Report of the meeting of representatives of national institutions and organizations promoting tolerance and harmony and combating racism and racial discrimination, Sydney, Australia, 19-23 April 1993
A/CONF.157/PC/93	6	Contribution submitted by the Norwegian Institute of Human Rights : World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/94 and Corr.1	5,9	Letter dated 5 May 1993 from the Ambassador of the United States to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/95	5,9	Letter dated 28 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/PC/96	5,9	Contribution from International Federation Terre des hommes : World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/97	12	Report of the Drafting Committee : World Conference on Human Rights, Preparatory Committee, 4th session, Geneva, 19 April-7 May 1993
A/CONF.157/PC/98		Report of the Preparatory Committee : World Conference on Human Rights, 4th session

Annex XII. List of documents issued for the World Conference on Human Rights

General series

Document symbol	Agenda Item	Title
A/CONF.157/1		Provisional agenda : World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993
A/CONF.157/1/Add.1		Annotations to the provisional agenda : World Conference on Human Rights / prepared by the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/2	13	Adoption of the final documents and report of the Conference : World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 : note / by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/3 and Add.1-3	12a, 12c	Recommendations for strengthening international cooperation in the field of human rights in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with international human rights instruments : enhancing the effectiveness of United Nations activities and mechanisms : note / by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/4	10	Note verbale dated 93/06/01 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/5	12a, 12b, 12c, 12d	Message dated 07 June 1993 from B.N. Yeltsin, President of the Russian Federation, addressed to the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/6	11	Inter-agency statement on the International Year of the Family, 1994
A/CONF.157/7	12a, 12b, 12c, 12d	Recommendations for strengthening international cooperation in the field of human rights in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with international human rights instruments : ensuring the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues : enhancing the effectiveness of United Nations activities and mechanisms : securing the necessary financial and other resources for United Nations activities in the area of human rights : note / by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/8	3	Rules of procedure of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/9	9, 10, 11, 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d	Joint declaration of the independent experts responsible for the special procedures for the protection of human rights
A/CONF.157/10	9, 10, 11, 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d	Note [transmitting statement to the World Conference on Human Rights issued jointly by the Christian Democrat International, Liberal International and Socialist International on 17 June 1993] / by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/11	9, 10, 11, 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d	Appeal by Nobel Peace Prize Laureates : note / by the President
A/CONF.157/12	9, 10, 11, 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d	Note [transmitting correspondence concerning the decision adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 15 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/13) on the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina] / by the Secretariat

Document symbol	Agenda Item	Title
A/CONF.157/13	9, 10, 11, 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d	Decision (concerning the human rights situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in particular at Gorazde) / adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights at its 5th plenary meeting, held on 15 June 1993
A/CONF.157/14	5	Report of the Credentials Committee : World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993
A/CONF.157/15	9	Note verbale dated 21 June 1993 from the Austrian Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/16	12a, 12b, 12c, 12d	Note verbale dated 21 June 1993 from the Austrian Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/17	10	Note verbale dated 21 June 1993 from the Austrian Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/18	9, 10, 11, 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d	Letter dated 21 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the international organizations in Vienna addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights : note / by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/19	9, 10, 11, 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d	Notes verbales dated 21 June 1993 and 23 June 1993 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic addressed to the President of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/20	9, 10, 11, 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d	Letter dated 24 June 1993 from the Deputy Chairman of the delegation of China to the President of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/21 and Add.1	9, 10, 11	Letter dated 21 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/22		Address by the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the opening of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14 June 1993
A/CONF.157/23		Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action : note / by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/24(Part I)		Report of the World Conference on Human Rights.

Limited series

Document symbol	Agenda Item	Title
A/CONF.157/L.1 and Add.1 and 2	13	Draft report of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/L.2	9, 10, 11, 12	Draft special declaration on Bosnia and Herzegovina / Pakistan
A/CONF.157/L.3	9, 10, 11, 12	Draft special declaration on Angola / Kenya

National Institutions series
General series

Document symbol	Agenda Item	Title
A/CONF.157/NI/1 and Add.1	9	General debate on the progress made in the field of human rights and on the identification of obstacles to further progress in this area and ways in which they can be overcome : note / by the Secretariat [Proposed detailed draft agenda for the meeting of Representatives of National Institutions, 14-16 June 1993]
A/CONF.157/NI/2	9	General debate on the progress made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and on the identification of obstacles to further progress in this area and ways in which they can be overcome : contribution / by the New Zealand Human Rights Commission
A/CONF.157/NI/3	9	Questionnaire on parliamentary human rights bodies : contribution by the Committee on the Defence of Human Rights of Kuwait
A/CONF.157/NI/4	9	General debate on the progress made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and on the identification of obstacles to further progress in this area and ways in which they can be overcome : contribution / by the National Advisory Commission on Human Rights (France)
A/CONF.157/NI/5	9	General debate on the progress made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and on the identification of obstacles to further progress in this area and ways in which they can be overcome : contribution / by the Canadian Human Rights Commission
A/CONF.157/NI/2-5/Corr.1	9	Réunion de représentants des institutions nationales : rectificatif
A/CONF.157/NI/6	9	Letter dated 17 June 1993 from the representatives of national institutions addressed to the President of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/NI/7/Rev.1		Letter dated 21 June 1993 from the Co-ordinating Committee of National Institutions, addressed to the President of the World Conference on Human Rights, transmitting the text of the resolution adopted on 21 June 1993
A/CONF.157/NI/8		Letter dated 22 June 1993 from the Co-ordinating Committee of National Institutions, addressed to the President of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/NI/9		Letter dated 23 June 1993 from the Coordinating Committee of National Institutions addressed to the President of the World Conference on Human Rights

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Document symbol	Agenda Item	Title
A/CONF.157/NI/L.1	9	Contribution by the New Zealand Human Rights Commission
A/CONF.157/NI/L.2	9	Contribution by the Committee on the Defence of Human Rights in Kuwait
A/CONF.157/NI/L.3	9	Contribution by the National Advisory Commission on Human Rights (France)
A/CONF.157/NI/L.4	9	Contribution by the Canadian Human Rights Commission

Document symbol	Agenda Item	Title
A/CONF.157/NI/L.5, English only	9	Statement by the National Human Rights Commission (India)
A/CONF.157/NI/L.6, Spanish only	9	Documento presentado por la Institución Nacional de Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (Venezuela)
A/CONF.157/NI/L.7/Rev.1 English only	9	Document proposed by the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms (Cameroon)
A/CONF.157/NI/L.8, French only	9	Contribution de la Commission nationale centrafricaine
A/CONF.157/NI/L.9, French only	9	Document proposé par la Commission béninoise des droits de l'homme
A/CONF.157/NI/L.10, English, French and Spanish only	9	Document proposed by the Defensor del Pueblo (Spanish Ombudsman) as institutions for the protection of human rights
A/CONF.157/NI/L.11	9	Document proposed by the New Zealand Human Rights Commission
A/CONF.157/NI/L.12	9	Introductory paper on national human rights institutions / proposed by the Canadian Human Rights Commission

Treaty-based bodies series

Document symbol	Agenda Item	Title
A/CONF.157/TBB/1	12c	Recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of United Nations activities and mechanisms : note [Provisional agenda of the Meeting of the Chairpersons of International and Regional human rights Treaty-related Bodies, 1993] / by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/TBB/2	12c	Recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of United Nations activities and mechanism : note / by the secretariat [Transmits "Works of the Human Rights Committee under article 40 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights" prepared by the Human Rights Committee]
A/CONF.157/TBB/3	12c	Recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of United Nations activities and mechanism : note / by the secretariat [Transmits "Follow-up on views adopted under the Optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights" prepared by the Human Rights Committee]
A/CONF.157/TBB/4 and Add.1	12c	Vienna statement of the international human rights treaty bodies
A/CONF.157/TBB/4/Add.1	12c	Vienna statement of the international human rights treaty bodies : Meeting of Chairpersons and members of international human rights treaty bodies: attendance list

Main Committee series

Document symbol	Agenda Item	Title
A/CONF.157/MC/L.1	9, 10, 11, 12	Draft report of the Main Committee : World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 : note / by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/MC/1	9, 10, 11, 12	Report of the Main Committee : World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993

Drafting Committee series

Document symbol	Agenda Item	Title
A/CONF.157/DC/1	13	Adoption of the final documents and report of the Conference : report of the Drafting Committee : World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/DC/1/Add.1-4	13	Report of the Drafting Committee : World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 [Final outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights]