

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A.—NOTES ON PREPARATION OF THE COUNTRY REPORTS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

By law, the Secretary of State must submit the *Country Reports* to Congress by February 25. The *Country Reports* cover respect for human rights in foreign countries and territories worldwide; they do not purport to assess any human rights implications of actions by the United States Government or its representatives. To comply with this requirement, we provide guidance to U.S. diplomatic missions in July for submission of draft reports in September and October, which we update at year's end as necessary. Other offices in the Department of State provide contributions, and the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor prepares a final draft. Due to the submission deadline, the report may not reflect developments that became known only after the end of the year. We make every effort to include references to major events or significant changes in trends.

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

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

To increase uniformity, each country report begins with a brief overview that includes a description of the country's political structure and the extent to which civilian authorities control security agencies. The overview summarizes human rights developments during the calendar year, identifying specific areas where abuses, problems, and notable improvements occurred.

We have continued the effort from previous years to cover human rights problems affecting women, children, persons with disabilities, and indigenous people in the reports. The appropriate section of each country report discusses any abuses that

are targeted specifically against women (for example, rape or other violence perpetrated by governmental or organized opposition forces, or discriminatory laws or regulations). In Section 5, we discuss socioeconomic discrimination; discrimination against persons with HIV/AIDS; societal violence against women, children, homosexuals, persons with disabilities, or ethnic minorities; and the efforts, if any, of governments to combat these problems.

The following notes on specific sections in each country report are not meant to be comprehensive descriptions but rather to provide an overview of the key problems covered and their organization:

Arbitrary or Unlawful Deprivation of Life.—Includes killings by governments without due process of law or where there is evidence of a political motive. Also covers extrajudicial killings (for example, the unlawful and deliberate killing of individuals carried out by order of a government or with its complicity), as well as killings by police or security forces and actions that resulted in the unintended death of persons without due process of law (for example, mistargeted bombing or shelling or killing of bystanders). The section generally excludes combat deaths and killings by common criminals if the likelihood of political motivation can be ruled out. Deaths in detention due to official negligence are covered in detail in the section on “Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.”

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

Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.—Covers torture (an act of intentionally inflicting severe pain, whether physical or mental) and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment committed by or at the instigation of government forces or opposition groups. The section discusses actual occurrences, not whether they fit any precise definition, and includes use of physical and other force that may fall short of torture but which is cruel, inhuman, or degrading. In some reports, there may be discussion of poor treatment that may not constitute torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. The section also covers prison conditions, including information based on international standards, and deaths in prison due to negligence by government officials.

Arbitrary Arrest or Detention.—Includes cases in which detainees, including political detainees, are held in official custody without being charged or, if charged, are denied a public preliminary judicial hearing within a reasonable period. The section also includes subsections on the role of the police and security apparatus, arrest and detention practices, and any amnesties that may have occurred during the year.

Denial of Fair Public Trial.—Describes the court system and evaluates whether there is an independent judiciary and whether trials are both fair and public (failure to hold any trial is noted in the section above). The subsection “Political Prisoners” covers persons convicted and imprisoned essentially for political beliefs or nonviolent acts of dissent or expression, regardless of the actual legal charge (political detainees are covered with arbitrary detention). The optional subsection “Property Restitution” is included if there is a systemic failure of a government to enforce court orders with respect to restitution or compensation for the taking of private property under domestic law.

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

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

Freedom of Speech and Press.—Evaluates whether these freedoms exist and describes any direct or indirect restrictions. The section includes discussion of government restrictions on access to the Internet and academic freedom.

Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association.—Evaluates the ability of individuals and groups (including political parties) to exercise these freedoms. Includes the ability of trade associations, professional bodies, and similar groups to maintain relations or affiliate with recognized international bodies in their fields. The right of workers to associate, organize, and bargain collectively is discussed under the section on “Worker Rights” (see Appendix B).

Freedom of Religion.—Discusses whether the law provides for the right of citizens of any religious belief to worship free of government interference and whether the government generally respected that right. The section covers the freedom to publish religious documents in foreign languages; addresses the treatment of foreign clergy and whether religious belief or lack thereof affects membership in a ruling party, a career in government, or ability to obtain services and privileges available to other citizens. The subsection “Societal Abuses and Discrimination” reports societal violence, harassment and discrimination against members of religious groups. The annual *International Religious Freedom Report* supplements the information in this section.

Freedom of Movement Within the Country, Foreign Travel, Emigration, and Repatriation.—Includes subsections “Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)” and “Protection of Refugees.” “Refugees” may refer to persons displaced by civil strife or natural disaster as well as persons who are “refugees” within the meaning of the Refugee Act of 1980, that is, persons with a “well-founded fear of persecution” in their country of origin or, if stateless, in their country of habitual residence, on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. The section also discusses whether, and under what circumstances, governments exiled citizens.

Respect for Political Rights: The Right of Citizens to Change Their Government.—Discusses the extent to which citizens have freedom of political choice and the legal right and ability in practice to change the laws and officials that govern them. The subsection “Elections and Political Participation” assesses whether elections were free and fair. The subsection “Government Corruption and Transparency” covers allegations of corruption in the executive or legislative branches of government and whether the public has access in law and practice to government information.

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

Discrimination, Societal Abuses, and Trafficking in Persons.—Contains subheadings on Women, Children, Trafficking in Persons, and Persons with Disabilities. As appropriate, also includes subheadings on National/Racial/Ethnic Minorities, Indigenous People, Incitement to Acts of Discrimination, and Other Societal Abuses and Discrimination. Addresses discrimination and abuses not discussed elsewhere in the report, focusing on laws, regulations, or state practices that are inconsistent with equal access to housing, employment, education, health care, or other governmental benefits for members of specific groups. (Abuses by government or opposition forces, such as killing, torture and other violence, or restriction of voting rights or free speech targeted against specific groups would be discussed under the appropriate preceding sections.) The subsection “Women” discusses societal violence against women, e.g., “dowry deaths,” “honor killings,” wife beating, rape, female genital mutilation, and government tolerance of such practices, as well as the extent to which the law provides for, and the government enforces, equality of economic opportunity for women. The subsection “Children” discusses violence or other abuse against children. Coverage of the practice of child marriage has been expanded in this year’s report. The subsection “Persons with Disabilities” covers discrimination against persons with physical and mental disabilities in, among other things, employment, education, and the provision of other government services.

The trafficking in persons subsection covers all acts involving the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person (man, woman, or child) for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. Sex trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a

person for the purpose of a commercial sex act induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age. Reporting describes any legal prohibitions against trafficking; the extent to which the government enforces these prohibitions; the extent and nature of trafficking in persons to, from, or within the country, other geographic regions or countries affected by the traffic; the participation, facilitation, involvement or complicity of any government agents in trafficking; and aid or protection available to victims.

Worker Rights.—See Appendix B.

Explanatory Notes

In many cases, the *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* state that a country “generally respected” the rights of its citizens. The phrase “generally respected” is used because the protection and promotion of human rights is a dynamic endeavor; it cannot accurately be stated that any government fully respected these rights all the time without qualification, in even the best of circumstances. Accordingly, “generally respected” is the standard phrase used to describe all countries that attempt to protect human rights in the fullest sense, and is thus the highest level of respect for human rights assigned by this report.

In some instances, this year’s *Country Reports* use the word “Islamist,” which should be interpreted by readers as a Muslim who supports Islamic values and beliefs as the basis for political and social life.

Since the Secretary of State designates foreign groups or organizations as *foreign terrorist organizations* (FTOs) on the FTO list, only those groups on the FTO list dated October 11, 2005 will be described as “terrorists” in the reports.

When describing whether a government provides “protection against *refoulement*,” the reports are referring to the international legal principle contained in the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees that prohibits states from expelling or returning a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his or her life or freedom would be threatened on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group.

Subject headings in these reports are used to introduce general topics, and the report text that follows such headings is intended to describe facts generally relevant to those topics and is not intended to reach conclusions of a legal character.

APPENDIX B.—REPORTING ON WORKER RIGHTS

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

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

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

B. “The right to organize and bargain collectively” includes the right of workers to be represented in negotiating the prevention and settlement of disputes with employers, the right to protection against interference, and the right to protection against acts of antiunion discrimination. Governments should promote mechanisms for voluntary negotiations between employers and workers and their organizations. Coverage of the right to organize and bargain collectively includes a review of the

extent to which collective bargaining takes place and the extent to which unions, both in law and practice, effectively are protected against antiunion discrimination.

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

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

E. "Acceptable conditions of work" refers to the establishment and maintenance of mechanisms, adapted to national conditions, that provide for minimum working standards, that is: wages that provide a decent living for workers and their families; working hours that do not exceed 48 hours per week, with a full 24-hour rest day; a specified number of annual paid leave days; and minimum conditions for the protection of the safety and health of workers. Differences in the levels of economic development are taken into account in the formulation of internationally recognized labor standards. For example, many ILO standards concerning working conditions permit flexibility in their scope and coverage. They also may permit governments a wide choice in their implementation, including progressive implementation, by enabling them to accept a standard in part or subject to specified exceptions. Governments are expected to take steps over time to achieve the higher levels specified in such standards. However, this flexibility applies only to internationally recognized standards concerning working conditions, not to the basic human rights standards, that is, freedom of association, the right to organize and bargain collectively, the prohibition of forced labor and child labor, and the absence of discrimination in employment.

APPENDIX C.—SELECTED INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS—
Continued

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	Slavery	ILO Convention 29	ILO Convention 87	Genocide	ILO Convention 98	Prisoners of War	Civilians in War	Traffic in Persons	European HR Convention	Political Rights of Women	Supplemental Slavery Conv.	ILO Convention 105	Racial Discrimination	Civil and Political Rights	Econ/Soc/Cultural Rights	UN Refugee Convention	UN Refugee Protocol	American HR Convention	ILO Convention 138	Geneva Protocol I	Geneva Protocol II	CEDAW	Torture	Rights of the Child	ILO Convention 182	
Central African Republic	2	P	P		P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Chad		P	P		P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Chile	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
China	2			P	P	P								P	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
China Hong Kong	P			P						P			P										P	P	P	
China Macau from 12-20-99				P									P											P		
China Macau to 12-19-99				P				P		P		P	P	P	P	P	P						P	P	P	
* China Taiwan only	P			P						P	P	P	S	S												
Colombia	S	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Comoros		P	P	P	P	P	P					P	P						P	P	P	P	P	S	P	P
Congo, Democratic Republic		P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Congo, Republic	2	P	P		P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Cook Islands																										
Costa Rica		P	P	P	P	P	P			P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Cote D'Ivoire	2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Croatia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Cuba	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Cyprus	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Czech Republic	2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Denmark	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Djibouti		P	P		P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Dominica	P	P	P		P	P	P			1	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Dom Republic	S	P	P	S	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	P	P
East Timor							P														P	P				
Ecuador	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Egypt	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
El Salvador		P		P	P	P			S	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Equatorial Guinea		P	P		P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Eritrea		P	P		P	P	P					P	P	P	P				P							
Estonia	2	P	P	P	P	P	P		P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Ethiopia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Fiji	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P				P	P		P					P	P	P
Finland	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

P = Party S = Signatory * = non-ILO member
1 = Based on general declaration concerning treaty obligations prior to independence 2 = Party to 1926 Convention only

APPENDIX C.—SELECTED INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS—
Continued

COUNTRY	1 Slavery ILO Convention 29	2 ILO Convention 87	3 Genocide	4 ILO Convention 98	5 Prisoners of War	6 Civililians in War	7 Traffic in Persons	8 European HR Convention	9 Political Rights of Women	10 Supplemental Slavery Conv.	11 ILO Convention 105	12 Racial Discrimination	13 Civil and Political Rights	14 Econ/Soc/Cultural Rights	15 UN Refugee Convention	16 UN Refugee Protocol	17 American HR Convention	18 ILO Convention 138	19 Geneva Protocol I	20 Geneva Protocol II	21 CEDAW	22 Torture	23 Rights of the Child	24 ILO Convention 182	25
France	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Gabon	P	P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Gambia	1	P	P	P	P	P				1	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	P	P	P
Georgia	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Germany	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Ghana	2	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Greece	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Grenada	1	P	P	1	P	P			1	1	P	S	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Guatemala	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Guinea	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Guinea-Bissau	P			P	P	P					P	S	S	P	P	P			P	P	P	S	P		
Guyana	1	P	P	P	P	P			1	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Haiti	2	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P				P		P		
Holy See					P	P						P			P	P			P	P			P	P	
Honduras	P	P	P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Hungary	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Iceland	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
India	P	P		P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P									P	S	P
Indonesia	P	P		P	P	P			P		P	P						P				P	P	P	P
Iran	S	P	P	P	P	P	S			P	P	P	P	P	P	P			S	S				P	P
Iraq	P	P		P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P							P		P	P	P
Ireland	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Israel	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P			P	P	P	P
Italy	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Jamaica	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Japan	P	P		P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Jordan	P	P		P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Kazakhstan	P	P	P	P	P	P	S		P		P	P			P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Kenya	P			P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
* Kiribati	1	P	P	P	P	P			1	1	P	1	1		1							P		P	
* Korea, Democratic Rep. of				P	P	P							P	P					P			P		P	
* Korea, Republic of				P	P	P	P		P			P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Kuwait	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Kyrgyzstan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P

P = Party
1 = Based on general declaration concerning treaty obligations prior to independence
S = Signatory
* = non-ILO member
2 = Party to 1926 Convention only

APPENDIX C.—SELECTED INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS—
Continued

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
	Slavery	ILO Convention 29	ILO Convention 87	Genocide	ILO Convention 98	Prisoners of War	Civilians in War	Traffic in Persons	European HR Convention	Political Rights of Women	Supplemental Slavery Conv.	ILO Convention 105	Racial Discrimination	Civil and Political Rights	Econ/Soc/Cultural Rights	UN Refugee Convention	UN Refugee Protocol	American HR Convention	ILO Convention 138	Geneva Protocol I	Geneva Protocol II	CEDAW	Torture	Rights of the Child	ILO Convention 182		
Laos	P		P		P	P	P	P		P	P		P	S	S				P	P	P	P		P	P		
Latvia	2		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Lebanon	2	P		P	P	P	P			P		P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Lesotho	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Liberia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S		S	S	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Libya	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
* Liechtenstein				P		P	P		P				P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P			
Lithuania	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Luxembourg		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Macedonia	2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Madagascar	P	P	P		P	P	P	S		P	P		P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Malawi	P	P	P		P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Malaysia		P		P	P	P	P				P								P				P		P	P	
* Maldives				P		P	P						P							P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Mali	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Malta	P	P	P		P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
* Marshall Islands							P																		P		
Mauritania	P	P	P		P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Mauritius	P	P	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Mexico	P	P	P	P		P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P			P	P	P	P	
* Micronesia							P	P															P	P	P	P	
Moldova		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
* Monaco	P			P		P	P		S				P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Mongolia	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	P		P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Morocco	P	P		P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	S	S	P	P	P	P	
Mozambique		P	P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P		P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Namibia		P	P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
* Nauru													S	S										S	P		
Nepal	P	P		P	P	P	P	P		P	P		P	P	P					P					P	P	P
Netherlands	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
New Zealand	P	P		P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Nicaragua	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Niger	P	P	P		P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Nigeria	P	P	P		P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	

P = Party S = Signatory * = non-ILO member
 1 = Based on general declaration concerning treaty obligations prior to independence 2 = Party to 1926 Convention only

APPENDIX C.—SELECTED INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS—
Continued

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	Slavery	ILO Convention 29	ILO Convention 87	Genocide	ILO Convention 98	Prisoners of War	Civilians in War	Traffic in Persons	European HR Convention	Political Rights of Women	Supplemental Slavery Conv.	ILO Convention 105	Racial Discrimination	Civil and Political Rights	Econ/Soc/Cultural Rights	UN Refugee Convention	UN Refugee Protocol	American HR Convention	ILO Convention 138	Geneva Protocol I	Geneva Protocol II	CEDAW	Torture	Rights of the Child	ILO Convention 182	
* Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	P	P	P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P	
Sudan	P	P			P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P					S	P	P
Suriname	2	P	P		P	P	P			1	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P			P	
Swaziland	1	P	P		P	P	P			P	1	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Sweden	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Switzerland	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Syria	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P				P	P				P	P	P
* Tajikistan		P	P		P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Tanzania	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Thailand		P			P	P			P		P	P	P	P	P				P				P		P	P
Togo	2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
* Tonga	1			P	P	P				1	1	1	P								P	P			P	
Trinidad & Tobago	P	P	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		—	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Tunisia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Turkey	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	S	S	P	P		P			P	P	P	P
Turkmenistan	P	P	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
* Tuvalu	1				P	P				1	1			1		P	P							P	P	P
Uganda	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Ukraine	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
United Arab Emirates		P	P		P	P						P	P							P	P	P	P		P	P
United Kingdom	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
United States	P		P		P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	S		P	S		S	S	S	S	P	S	P
Uruguay	S	P	P	P	P	P	P			S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Uzbekistan		P		P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P						P	P	P	P	P	P
* Vanuatu					P	P				1											P	P	P		P	P
Venezuela		P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
* Vietnam	P			P	P	P							P	P	P					P	P		P		P	P
Yemen	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Yugoslavia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Zambia	P	P	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Zimbabwe	1	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		P	P

P = Party
1 = Based on general declaration concerning treaty obligations prior to independence
S = Signatory
* = non-ILO member
2 = Party to 1926 Convention only

APPENDIX D.—INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS

- 1) Convention to Suppress the Slave Trade and Slavery of September 25, 1926, as amended by the Protocol of December 7, 1953.
 - 2) Convention Concerning Forced Labor of June 28, 1930 (ILO Convention 29).
 - 3) Convention Concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize of July 9, 1948 (ILO Convention 87).
 - 4) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of December 9, 1948.
 - 5) Convention Concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively of July 1, 1949 (ILO Convention 98).
 - 6) Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949.
 - 7) Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949.
 - 8) Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of March 21, 1950.
 - 9) European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of November 4, 1950.
 - 10) Convention on the Political Rights of Women of March 31, 1953.
 - 11) Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of September 7, 1956.
 - 12) Convention Concerning the Abolition of Forced Labor of June 25, 1957 (ILO Convention 105).
 - 13) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of December 21, 1965.
 - 14) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of December 16, 1966.
 - 15) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of December 16, 1966.
 - 16) Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of July 28, 1951.
 - 17) Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of January 31, 1967.
 - 18) American Convention on Human Rights of November 22, 1969.
 - 19) Convention Concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment of June 26, 1973 (ILO Convention 138).
 - 20) Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), of June 8, 1977.
 - 21) Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), of June 8, 1977.
 - 22) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women of December 18, 1979.
 - 23) Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of December 10, 1984.
 - 24) Convention on the Rights of the Child of November 20, 1989.
 - 25) Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor of June 17, 1999 (ILO Convention 182).
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APPENDIX E.—FY 2005 SELECTED U.S. ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS—Continued
Country/Account Summaries (Spigots)
(\$ in thousands)

Countries/Accounts	CSH	DA	ESF	FVF	FSA	GHAI	IMET	INCLE	ACI	MRA	NADR	PKO	SEED	Other	Total
South America Regional	-	1,817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,817
Summit of the Americas Support	-	-	1,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,488
Suriname	-	-	-	99	-	-	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,248	1,486
Third Border Initiative	-	-	8,928	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,928
Trade Capacity Building	-	-	19,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,840
Tri-Border Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	500
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	49
Venezuela	-	-	2,432	-	-	-	-	-	2,976	-	-	-	-	-	5,408
Western Hemisphere Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	624	-	-	-	-	624
Total Western Hemisphere	144,620	247,239	163,027	108,155	-	58,848	13,238	48,204	725,152	23,775	10,858	-	-	180,292	1,723,408
Global															
Admin Assessments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	200
Anticorruption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,746
Anticrime Programs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,333	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,333
Asia Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	496
Asia-Near East Regional	4,438	28,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,202
Asian Development Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,200	99,200
ATA Alumni Network	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	590	-	-	-	-	590
ATA Program Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,058	-	-	-	-	27,058
Cancer for Human Solidarity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	-	-	-	149
Central Programs	-	-	-	-	-	253,653	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253,653
Central Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Coalition Building Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,678	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,678
CT Engagement w/ Allies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,984	-	230,000	-	-	230,000
CTBT International Monitoring System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,848	-	-	-	-	18,848
Debt Restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,200	-	-	99,200
Demand Reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,920
Democracy Administrative Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	690	-	-	-	-	690
Demining Crosscutting Initiatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	999	-	-	-	-	999
Demining Emergency Response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500
Democracy, Conflict & Humanitarian Assistance	6,075	103,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,145
Development Credit Program - Admin. Exp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,936	7,936
Disability Programs	-	-	2,480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,480
E-IMET Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,369
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	-	185,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,028
Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities	-	-	-	1,786	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,786
Export Control Program Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,362	-	-	-	-	2,362
Export Control Regional Advisors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,639	-	-	-	-	6,639
Export-Import Bank - Administrative Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,614	72,614
Export-Import Bank - Direct Loans, Negative Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26,000)	(26,000)
Export-Import Bank - Loan Subsidy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,322	59,322

APPENDIX E.—FY 2005 SELECTED U.S. ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS—Continued
Country/Account Summaries (Spigots)
(\$ in thousands)

Countries/Accounts	CSH	DA	ESF	FMF	FSA	GHAI	IMET	INCLE	ACI	MIRA	NADR	PKO	SEED	Other	Total
Other Bilateral Programs	6,015	7,660	-	-	-	36,590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,590
Partnership to Eliminate Sweatshops	-	-	1,984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,984
Peace Corps Other	3,277	9,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,878	154,878
Program Development and Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,850
Program Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,852	-	-	-	6,852
Reconciliation Programs	-	-	11,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-	-	11,904
Refugee Admissions (Protection)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000
Security and Sustainability Programs	-	-	2,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,976
Strategic Information Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	30,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,500
Systems Support and Upgrades	-	-	-	-	-	55,698	694	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,392
Technical Oversight and Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	694
Track and Development Agency	-	-	24,304	-	-	-	4,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,088	51,088
Trafficking in Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,264
Treasury Technical Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,848	18,848
Tsunami Recovery and Reconstruction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	656,000	656,000
U.S. Emergency Refugees and Migration Assistance Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,760	29,760
U.N. Children's Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	124,000	124,000
U.N. Democracy Fund (UNDEF)	-	-	3,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,287	4,287
U.N. Development Fund for Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,984	1,984
U.N. Development Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,128	108,128
U.N. Environment Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,912	10,912
UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,488	1,488
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,944	6,944
UNIFEM Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	992	992
United Nations Crime Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	496
USAID Capital Investment Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,528	58,528
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,720	34,720
USAID Operating Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	613,056	613,056
Witchhans	-	-	4,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,960
World Meteorological Organization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,984	1,984
World Trade Organization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	992	992
Total Global	746,373	345,895	90,589	41,466	5,000	405,371	4,309	132,527	-	258,607	236,048	310,000	-	4,904,738	7,480,913
Total FY 2005	1,562,400	1,448,320	3,914,592	4,995,232	625,520	1,373,920	89,012	947,389	725,152	884,240	422,184	547,568	393,427	5,501,876,233,430,832	

APPENDIX F.—61ST SESSION UN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS VOTING RECORD

Year/ Resolution	Resolution Title	Method of Adoption ¹	Agenda Item
2005/1	Situation in occupied Palestine	49-1(US)-2	5
2005/2	The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	35-15(US)-2	5
2005/3	Combating defamation of religions	31-16(US)-5	6
2005/4	The right to development	48-2(US)-2	7
2005/5	Inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	46-0-4(US)	6
2005/6	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Arab Territory, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan	39-2(US)-12	8
2005/7	Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	29-10(US) 14	8
2005/8	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	32-2(US)-19	8
2005/9	Cooperation with representatives of UN human rights bodies	Without a vote	9
2005/10	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	Without a vote	9
2005/11	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	30-(US)-9-14	9
2005/12	Situation of human rights in Cuba	21(US)-17-15	9
2005/13	Situation of human rights in Belarus	23 (US)-16-14	9
2005/14	Human rights and unilateral coercive measures	37-14(US)-2	10
2005/15	Adverse effects of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights	37-13(US)-2	10
2005/16	Human rights and extreme poverty	Without a vote	10
2005/17	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights	38-15(US)-0	10
2005/18	The right to food	52-1(US)-0	10
2005/19	Effects of economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights	33-14(US)-6	10
2005/20	Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for different cultural identities	29-1(US)-13	10
2005/21	The right to education	Without a vote	10
2005/22	Question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights	50-0-3(US)	10
2005/23	Access to medication in the context of pandemics such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria	Without a vote	10

APPENDIX F.—61ST SESSION UN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS VOTING
RECORD—Continued

2005/24	The right to everyone to the enjoyment of the highest standard of physical and mental health	52-1(US)-0	10
2005/25	Women's equal ownership, access to and control over land and the equal rights to own property and to adequate housing	Without a vote	10
2005/26	Human rights and forensic science	Without a vote	11
2005/27	Enforced or involuntary disappearances	Without a vote	11
2005/28	Arbitrary detention	Without a vote	11
2005/29	Strengthening of popular participation, equity, social justice and non-discrimination as essential foundations of democracy	28-14(US)-11	11
2005/30	Integrity of the judicial system	52-0-1(US)	11
2005/31	Hostage-taking	Without a vote	11
2005/32	Democracy and the rule of law	46(US)-0-7	11
2005/33	Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers	Without a vote	11
2005/34	Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	36-0-17(US)	11
2005/35	Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law	40-0-13(US)	11
2005/36	The incompatibility between democracy and racism	Without a vote	11
2005/37	Promoting the right to peaceful assembly and association	45(US)-0-8	11
2005/38	The right to freedom of opinion and expression	Without a vote	11
2005/39	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	Without a vote	11
2005/40	Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief	Without a vote	11
2005/41	Elimination of violence against women	Without a vote	12
2005/42	Integrating the human rights of women throughout the UN System	Without a vote	12
2005/43	Abduction of children in Africa	Without a vote	13
2005/44	Rights of the child	52-1(US)-0	13
2005/45	Human rights and arbitrary deprivation of nationality	Without a vote	14
2005/46	Internally displaced persons	Without a vote	14
2005/47	Human rights of migrants	Without a vote	14
2005/48	Human rights and mass exoduses	Without a vote	14

APPENDIX F.—61ST SESSION UN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS VOTING
RECORD—Continued

2005/49	Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights	39-13(US)-0	15
2005/50	Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994	52-0-1(US)	15
2005/51	Human rights and indigenous issues	Without a vote	15
2005/52	Protection of indigenous peoples in times of conflict	35-13(US)-4	15
2005/53	Sub-commission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights	Without a vote	16
2005/54	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights	Without a vote	17
2005/55	Human rights and international solidarity	37-15(US)-1	17
2005/56	Promotion of peace as vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all	32-15(US)-6	17
2005/57	Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	32-15(US)-6	17
2005/58	The development of public information activities in the field of human rights, including the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights	Without a vote	17
2005/59	The question of the death penalty	26-17(US)-10	17
2005/60	Human rights and the environment as part of sustainable development	Without a vote	17
2005/61	World Programme for Human Rights Education	Without a vote	17
2005/62	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Without a vote	17
2005/63	Protection of the human rights of civilians in armed conflicts	51-1(US)-1	17
2005/64	World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action	38-1(US)-14	6
2005/65	Human rights of persons with disabilities	Without a vote	14
2005/66	The right to the truth	Without a vote	17
2005/67	Human rights defenders	Without a vote	17
2005/68	The role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights	Without a vote	17
2005/69	Human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises	49-3(US)-1	10
2005/70	Human rights and transitional justice	Without a vote	17
2005/71	Regional cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian Pacific Region	Without a vote	18
2005/72	Composition of the staff of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	36-15(US)-2	18

APPENDIX F.—61ST SESSION UN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS VOTING
RECORD—Continued

2005/73	Regional Arrangements for Human Rights	Without a vote	18
2005/74	National Institutions	Without a vote	18
2005/75	Advisory services and technical assistance in Burundi	Without a vote	19
2005/76	Assistance to Sierra Leone in the field of human rights	Without a vote	19
2005/77	Technical cooperation and advisory services in Cambodia	Without a vote	19
2005/78	Technical cooperation and advisory services in Nepal	Without a vote	19
2005/79	Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities	Without a vote	14
2005/80	Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism	Without a vote	11
2005/81	Impunity	Without a vote	17
2005/82	Situation of human rights in Sudan	Without a vote	19
2005/83	Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights	Without a vote	19
2005/84	The protection of human rights in the context of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)	Without a vote	14
2005/85	Technical cooperation and advisory services in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Without a vote	19

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

APPENDIX G—61st Session UN Commission on Human Rights Voting Table, 2004–2005

	Belarus		Burma		Cuba		DPRK		Zimbabwe (n/a)	
	04	05	04	05	04	05	04	05	04	05
AFRICA-15										
Algeria (03)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burkina Faso (05)	a	a	—	—	n	a	a	a	y	—
Cameroon (03)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DROC (03)	a	n	—	—	n	n	a	a	y	—
Egypt (08)	n	n	—	—	n	n	n	n	y	—
Eritrea (08)	a	n	—	—	a	n	a	y	y	—
Ethiopia	a	n	—	—	n	n	a	a	y	—
Gabon (05)	a	y	—	—	a	a	y	a	y	—
Guinea	—	a	—	—	—	n	—	n	—	—
Kenya (03)	—	n	—	—	—	n	—	y	—	—
Libya (03)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritania (08)	a	a	—	—	a	a	a	a	y	—
Nigeria (08)	n	—	—	—	n	n	n	a	y	—
Senegal (03)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone (04)	n	—	—	—	n	—	a	—	y	—
South Africa (03)	n	n	—	—	n	n	a	a	y	—
Sudan (04)	n	n	—	—	n	n	n	n	y	—
Swaziland (05)	a	n	—	—	n	a	a	a	y	—
Togo (04)	a	a	—	—	n	a	a	a	y	—
Uganda (04)	a	—	—	—	a	—	a	—	y	—
Zimbabwe (05)	n	n	—	—	n	n	n	n	y	—
ASIA-12										
Bahrain (04)	a	—	—	—	n	—	a	—	y	—
Bhutan (08)	a	a	—	—	a	a	y	y	y	—
China (05)	n	n	—	—	n	n	n	n	y	—
India (03)	n	n	—	—	n	n	a	a	y	—
Indonesia (08)	n	n	—	—	n	n	n	n	y	—
Japan (05)	y	y	—	—	y	y	y	y	n	—
Korea (04)	y	y	—	—	y	y	a	a	n	—
Malaysia (03)	—	n	—	—	—	n	—	n	—	—
Nepal (08)	a	a	—	—	a	a	a	a	y	—
Pakistan (04)	a	a	—	—	n	a	a	a	y	—
Qatar	a	a	—	—	n	n	a	a	y	—
Saudi Arabia (03)	a	a	—	—	n	y	y	y	y	—
Sri Lanka (05)	y	y	—	—	a	a	y	y	y	—
Syria (03)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand (03)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnam (03)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRULAC-11										
Argentina (05)	a	a	—	—	a	a	y	y	n	—
Brazil (05)	y	a	—	—	a	a	y	y	a	—
Chile (04)	y	—	—	—	y	—	y	—	n	—
Costa Rica (03)	y	y	—	—	y	y	y	y	n	—
Cuba (03)	n	n	—	—	n	n	n	n	y	—
Dominican Republic (08)										
Republic (08)	y	y	—	—	y	a	y	y	n	—
Ecuador	—	a	—	—	—	a	—	y	—	—
Guatemala (03)	y	y	—	—	y	y	y	y	n	—
Honduras (08)	a	a	—	—	y	y	y	y	n	—
Mexico (04)	y	y	—	—	y	y	y	y	a	—
Paraguay (05)	y	y	—	—	a	a	y	y	n	—

APPENDIX G—61st Session UN Commission on Human Rights Voting Table,
2004–2005—Continued

	Belarus		Burma		Cuba		DPRK		Zimbabwe (n/a)	
	04	05	04	05	04	05	04	05	04	05
Peru (03)	y	y	—	—	y	a	y	y	n	—
Uruguay (03)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuela (03)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E. EURO-5										
Armenia (04)	n	n	—	—	y	y	y	y	n	—
Croatia (04)	y	—	—	—	y	—	y	—	n	—
Hungary (08)	y	y	—	—	y	y	y	y	n	—
Romania	—	y	—	—	—	y	—	y	—	—
Poland (03)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Federation	n	n	—	—	n	n	n	n	y	—
Ukraine (05)	n	y	—	—	n	y	y	y	n	—
WE06-10										
Australia (05)	y	y	—	—	y	y	y	y	n	—
Austria (04)	y	—	—	—	y	—	y	—	n	—
Belgium (03)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada (03)	—	y	—	—	—	y	—	y	—	—
Finland	—	y	—	—	—	y	—	y	—	—
France (04)	y	y	—	—	y	y	y	y	n	—
Germany (05)	y	y	—	—	y	y	y	y	n	—
Ireland (05)	y	y	—	—	y	y	y	y	n	—
Italy (08)	y	y	—	—	y	y	y	y	n	—
Netherlands (08)	y	y	—	—	y	y	y	y	n	—
Sweden (04)	y	—	—	—	y	—	y	—	n	—
UK (03)	y	y	—	—	y	y	y	y	n	—
U.S. (05)	y	y	—	—	y	y	y	y	n	—
Final Vote										
yes	23	23	C	C	22	21	29	30	27	—
no	13	16	—	—	21	17	8	9	24	—
abstain	17	14	—	—	10	15	16	14	2	—

n/a = No Action Vote.

Countries in bold were new to the CHR in 2004.

Numbers within parenthesis indicate the year a country's term ends.

APPENDIX H.—UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 1

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

Article 2

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

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

Article 3

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

Article 4

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

Article 5

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

Article 6

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

Article 7

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

Article 8

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

Article 9

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

Article 10

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

Article 11

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

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

Article 12

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

Article 13

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

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

Article 14

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

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

Article 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.

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

Article 16

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

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

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

Article 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18

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

Article 19

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

Article 20

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

Article 21

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

Article 22

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

Article 23

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

Article 24

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

Article 25

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

Article 26

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

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

Article 27

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

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

Article 28

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

Article 29

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

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

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

Article 30

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

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

