

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 we must submit the *Country Reports* to Congress by February 25. To comply with this requirement, we provide guidance to U.S. diplomatic missions in July for submission of draft reports in September and October, which we update at year's end as necessary. Other offices in the Department of State provide contributions, and the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor prepares a final draft. Because of the preparation time required, it is possible that year-end developments may not be reflected fully. 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 and social systems, and differing trends in world opinion regarding human rights practices in specific countries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.—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. Concentrates discussion on actual practices, not on whether they fit any precise definition, and includes use of physical and other force that may fall short of torture but which is cruel, inhuman, or degrading. Covers prison conditions, including information based on international standards, and deaths in prison due to negligence by government officials.

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

Denial of Fair Public Trial.—Describes briefly the court system and evaluates whether there is an independent judiciary and whether trials are both fair and public (failure to hold any trial is noted in the section above). Includes discussion of “political prisoners” (political detainees are covered with arbitrary detention), defined as those convicted and imprisoned essentially for political beliefs or nonviolent acts of dissent or expression, regardless of the actual legal charge. Also includes the 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 and External Conflicts.—An optional section for use in describing abuses that occur in countries experiencing significant internal or external 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. Includes discussion of 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 labor to associate, organize, and bargain collectively is discussed under the section on “Worker Rights” (see Appendix B).

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

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

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

Governmental Attitudes 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. Also discusses whether the government grants access to and cooperates with outside entities (including foreign human rights organizations, international organizations, and foreign governments) interested in human rights developments in the country.

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

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 May 23, 2003 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 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 Renewal Act requires reporting on worker rights in GSP beneficiary countries. It states that internationally recognized worker rights include: “(A) the right of association; (B) the right to organize and bargain collectively; (C) a prohibition on the use of any form of forced or compulsory labor; (D) a minimum age for the employment of children; and (E) acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health.” All five aspects of worker rights are discussed in each country report under the section heading “Worker Rights.” An additional subsection, listed as (F), addresses trafficking in persons. The discussion of worker rights considers not only laws and regulations but also their practical implementation and takes into account the following additional guidelines:

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

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

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

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

D. “*Minimum age for employment of children*” concerns the effective abolition of child labor by raising the minimum age for employment to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young people. ILO Convention 182

on the “worst forms of child labor”, which had been ratified by 147 countries by the end of the year, identifies anyone under the age of 18 as a child and specifies certain types of employment as “the worst forms of child labor”. These worst forms of labor include slavery, debt bondage, forced labor, forced recruitment into armed conflict, child prostitution and pornography, involvement in illicit activity such as drug production or trafficking, and “work which, by its nature, or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of 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.

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

APPENDIX C.—INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS

[See footnotes for key to Human Rights Conventions denoted here. See Appendix D for descriptions of these conventions.]

[illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.—INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS—Continued

[See footnotes for key to Human Rights Conventions denoted here. See Appendix D for descriptions of these conventions.]

Country	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
Comoros		P	P		P	P	P					P	S							P	P	P	S	P
Congo, Dem. Rep. of		P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P
Congo, Republic of	2	P	P		P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P		P
Cook Islands						P	P													P	P			
Costa Rica		P	P	P	P	P	P			P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P
Cote D'Ivoire	2	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
Cuba	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P						P	P	P	P	P	P
Cyprus	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P
Czech Republic	2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P
Denmark	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	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
Dominica	P	P	P		P	P	P			1	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	S	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
Egypt	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
Equatorial Guinea		P	P		P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P
Eritrea		P	P		P	P	P					P	P	P	P				P					P
Estonia	2	P	P	P	P	P	P		P			P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.—INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS—Continued

[See footnotes for key to Human Rights Conventions denoted here. See Appendix D for descriptions of these conventions.]

Country	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
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
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
Japan		P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P			P	P	P	P	P		P			P	P	P
Jordan	P	P		P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Kazakhstan		P	P	P	P	P	P			P		P	P			P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P
Kenya		P		P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Kiribati*	1	P	P		P	P	P			1	1	P		1	1		1							P
Korea, Dem.Rep. of*				P		P	P							P	P					P		P		P
Korea, Rep. of				P		P	P	P		P			P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P
Kuwait	P	P	P	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P
Kyrgyzstan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P
Laos		P		P		P	P	P		P	P		P	S	S					P	P	P		P
Latvia	2		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P
Lebanon	2	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
Liberia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S		S	S	P	P	S	S	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

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.—INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS—Continued

[See footnotes for key to Human Rights Conventions denoted here. See Appendix D for descriptions of these conventions.]

Country	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
Netherlands	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P
New Zealand	P	P		P		P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P
Nicaragua	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	P
Niger	P	P	P		P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P
Nigeria	P	P	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P
Niue																								P
Norway	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P
Oman*		P				P	P						P							P	P			P
Pakistan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P							S	S	P		P
Palau						P	P													P	P			P
Panama	S	P	P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Papua New Guinea	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P		P	P			P	P		P			P		P
Paraguay		P	P	P	P	P	P			P		P	S	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P
Peru		P	P	P	P	P	P			P	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Philippines	P		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	S	P	P	P	P
Poland	2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P
Portugal	2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P
Qatar		P				P	P						P							P				P
Romania	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P
Russia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.—INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS—Continued

[See footnotes for key to Human Rights Conventions denoted here. See Appendix D for descriptions of these conventions.]

Country	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
Sweden	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	
Syria	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	
Tanzania	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	
Togo	2	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	
Tunisia	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	S	S	P	P		P			P	P	
Turkmenistan	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	
Uganda	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	
United Arab Emir.		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	
United States	P			P		P	P			P	P	P	P	P	S		P	S		S	S	S	S	
Uruguay	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			S	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	

APPENDIX D.—DESCRIPTION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS
CONVENTIONS IN APPENDIX C

- A.** Convention to Suppress the Slave Trade and Slavery of September 25, 1926, as amended by the Protocol of December 7, 1953.
 - B.** Convention Concerning Forced Labor of June 28, 1930 (ILO Convention 29).
 - C.** Convention Concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize of July 9, 1948 (ILO Convention 87).
 - D.** Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of December 9, 1948.
 - E.** Convention Concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively of July 1, 1949 (ILO Convention 98).
 - F.** Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949.
 - G.** Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949.
 - H.** Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of March 21, 1950.
 - I.** European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of November 4, 1950.
 - J.** Convention on the Political Rights of Women of March 31, 1953.
 - K.** Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of September 7, 1956.
 - L.** Convention Concerning the Abolition of Forced Labor of June 25, 1957 (ILO Convention 105).
 - M.** International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of December 21, 1965.
 - N.** International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of December 16, 1966.
 - O.** International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of December 16, 1966.
 - P.** Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of July 28, 1951.
 - Q.** Protocol Relating to the Status Of Refugees of January 31, 1967.
 - R.** American Convention on Human Rights of November 22, 1969.
 - S.** Convention Concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment of June 26, 1973 (ILO Convention 138).
 - T.** 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.
 - U.** 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.
 - V.** Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women of December 18, 1979.
 - W.** Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of December 10, 1984.
 - X.** Convention on the Rights of the Child of November 20, 1989.
-

APPENDIX E.—ECONOMIC AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE
Country/Account Summaries ('Spigots')—FY 2004
(\$ in thousands)

Countries/Accounts	CSH	DA	ESF	FME	FSA	IMET	INCLE/ ACI	MRA	NADR	Peace Corps	PKO	SEED	Other	Total	P.L.	480
AFRICA																
Africa Regional	82,258	59,656	—	—	—	—	6,700	—	—	—	11,000	—	—	159,614	19,128	
Africa Regional Fund	—	—	30,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59,134	—	—	30,130	—	
Africa Regional Peacekeeping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59,134	—	
African Contingency Operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Training and Assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000	—	—	8,000	—	
African Development Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,071	5,071	—	
African Development Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,568	18,568	—	
African Development Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107,371	107,371	—	
Angola	7,797	4,568	3,825	—	—	152	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	20,342	104,545	
ATA Regional—Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,690	—	—	—	—	5,690	—	
Benin	6,638	9,403	—	—	—	382	—	—	—	2,809	—	—	—	19,232	4,292	
Botswana	—	—	—	490	—	716	—	—	—	1,236	—	—	—	2,442	—	
Burkina Faso	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,616	—	—	—	2,616	6,493	
Burundi	750	4,400	1,150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,300	23,838	
Cameroun	—	—	—	—	—	306	—	—	—	3,317	—	—	—	3,623	100	
Cape Verde	—	—	—	—	—	143	—	—	—	1,437	—	—	—	1,580	3,682	
Central African Republic	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	204	
Chad	—	—	—	—	—	253	—	—	500	1,110	—	—	—	1,863	5,050	
Congo Basin Forest Partnership	—	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	—	
Cote d'Ivoire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	948	—	—	—	948	6,296	
Countries in Transition	—	—	1,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,750	—	
Democratic Republic of Congo	15,916	11,376	2,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,092	43,530	
Djibouti	—	2,000	25,000	13,150	—	154	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	40,654	3,348	
East Africa Counterterrorism	—	—	2,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,700	—	
Eritrea	5,600	4,560	—	—	—	181	—	—	2,400	—	—	—	—	12,741	66,245	
Ethiopia	30,752	19,686	1,075	4,000	—	210	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	56,023	352,248	
Gabon	—	—	—	—	—	233	—	—	—	2,498	—	—	—	2,731	—	
Gambia	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	1,961	—	—	—	2,029	1,475	
Ghana	19,150	20,716	—	—	—	522	—	—	—	2,730	—	—	—	43,608	20,345	
Guinea	6,860	16,717	—	490	—	210	—	—	50	2,424	—	—	—	26,261	9,809	
Guinea-Bissau	—	—	—	—	—	77	—	—	225	—	—	—	—	302	1,670	
Kenya	36,488	14,183	2,950	1,000	—	596	—	—	622	3,318	—	—	—	59,157	34,664	
Kimberley Process	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	
Lesotho	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	2,347	—	—	—	2,399	—	
Liberia	2,627	3,758	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	11,005	17,684	
Madagascar	9,293	10,504	4,420	—	—	209	—	—	—	2,211	—	—	—	22,217	10,381	

APPENDIX E.—ECONOMIC AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE—Continued
Country/Account Summaries ('Spigots')—FY 2004
(\$ in thousands)

Countries/Accounts	CSH	DA	ESF	FMF	FSA	IMET	INCLE/ ACI	MRA	NADR	Peace Corps	PKO	SEED	Other	Total	P.L. 480
Malawi	17,480	9,849	—	—	—	312	—	—	—	2,228	—	—	—	29,869	3,202
Mali	13,821	26,581	—	—	—	309	—	—	—	3,683	—	—	—	44,394	—
Mauritania	—	—	—	—	—	131	—	—	—	1,941	—	—	—	2,072	16,252
Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	—
Military Health Affairs	—	—	—	1,990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,990	—
Mozambique	22,601	27,567	—	—	—	196	—	—	2,632	2,027	—	—	—	55,023	16,166
MRA Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228,523	—	—	—	—	—	228,523	—
Namibia	7,601	4,851	—	—	—	175	—	—	600	2,492	—	—	—	15,719	—
Niger	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	—	—	2,634	—	—	—	2,737	9,548
Nigeria	47,911	23,385	1,900	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73,292	—
REDSO/ESA	10,452	23,774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,226	—
Regional Center for Southern Africa ..	—	21,115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,115	—
Regional Organizations	—	—	1,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,700	—
Republic of the Congo	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	655
Rwanda	16,168	6,555	5,000	—	—	162	—	—	375	—	—	—	—	23,260	16,089
Sao Tome and Principe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—
Senegal	15,167	15,014	—	500	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	680	—
Sechelles	—	—	—	480	—	1,062	—	—	—	3,543	—	—	—	35,266	2,146
Sierra Leone	784	3,007	11,910	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—
Somalia	250	3,122	—	—	—	318	—	—	450	—	—	—	—	16,019	19,486
South Africa	28,565	34,393	80	5,950	—	1,258	—	—	—	2,745	—	—	—	3,822	136,422
Sudan	700	18,171	7,000	—	—	—	—	—	896	—	—	—	—	72,991	—
Swaziland	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	—	—	1,171	—	—	—	26,767	111,316
Tanzania	25,040	12,769	—	—	—	210	—	—	—	2,822	—	—	—	1,268	—
Togo	—	—	—	—	—	116	—	—	—	2,415	—	—	—	40,841	22,535
Uganda	41,114	27,183	—	—	—	170	—	—	—	1,480	—	—	—	2,531	—
West Africa Regional	19,461	18,232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69,947	75,896
Zambia	37,904	15,676	—	—	—	225	—	—	—	3,128	—	—	—	37,693	1,141
Zimbabwe	11,923	2,919	4,050	—	—	—	—	—	450	—	—	—	—	57,383	—
Total Africa	541,071	490,690	109,440	28,050	—	9,868	6,700	228,523	19,740	63,271	78,134	—	131,010	1,706,497	1,165,881
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC															
ATA Regional—East Asia and the Pacific	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,820	—	—	—	—	1,820	—
Burma	2,000	—	6,954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,954	—
Cambodia	22,100	3,687	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	2,765	—	—	—	—	43,552	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	977	—	—	—	977	—

[illegible]

Countries/Accounts	CSH	DA	ESF	FMF	FSA	IMET	INCLE/ ACI	MRA	NADR	Peace Corps	PKO	SEED	Other	Total	P.L. 480
Georgia	—	—	—	6,900	84,056	1,184	—	—	1,050	1,521	—	—	—	94,711	3,006
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	594	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	594	—
Hungary	—	—	—	18,900	—	1,888	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	21,138	—
International Fund for Ireland	—	—	24,838	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,838	—
Irish Visa Program	—	—	3,460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,460	—
Kazakhstan	—	—	—	2,900	43,416	872	—	—	1,900	2,208	—	85,000	—	51,296	—
Kosovo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85,000	—
Kyrgyz Republic	—	—	—	3,900	37,878	1,068	—	—	2,000	1,470	—	—	—	46,316	—
Latvia	—	—	—	9,250	—	1,091	—	—	1,150	—	—	—	—	11,491	—
Lithuania	—	—	—	10,900	—	1,087	—	—	820	—	—	—	—	12,407	—
Macedonia	—	—	—	11,900	—	676	—	—	300	1,393	—	50,000	—	64,269	—
Malta	—	—	—	5,000	—	292	—	—	480	—	—	—	—	5,772	—
Moldova	—	—	—	1,000	30,242	988	—	—	975	1,996	—	—	—	35,201	—
MRA Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74,915	—	—	—	—	—	74,915	—
OSCE Bosnia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,900	—	—	9,900	—
OSCE Regional—Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,858	—	—	7,858	—
Poland	—	—	—	27,900	—	2,172	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	30,572	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	850	—
Regional FSA	—	—	—	—	59,970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59,970	—
Regional FSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69,437	—	69,437	—
Regional SEED	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,500	—	30,500	—
Romania	—	—	—	24,900	—	1,651	—	—	867	3,653	—	—	—	61,571	—
Russia	3,000	—	—	—	143,307	777	—	—	2,500	888	—	—	—	150,472	5,536
Science Centers/Bio Redirection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,000	—	—	—	—	52,000	—
Serbia and Montenegro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,782	—	—	150,000	—	151,782	—
Slovakia	—	—	—	14,500	—	920	—	—	700	—	—	—	—	16,120	—
Slovenia	—	—	—	4,000	—	935	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	5,435	—
Tajikistan	—	—	—	—	25,853	339	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	26,542	9,994
Tajikistan	—	—	—	—	—	2,800	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	1,020,750	—
Turkey	—	—	1,000,000	17,350	—	2,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,370	—
Turkmenistan	—	—	—	690	7,805	216	—	—	50	1,609	—	—	—	153,433	—
Ukraine	1,750	—	—	4,500	138,700	1,698	—	—	2,000	4,785	—	—	—	153,433	—
Uzbekistan	—	—	—	8,600	39,135	1,104	—	—	1,927	1,871	—	—	—	52,937	—
Total Europe and Eurasia	6,000	—	1,043,200	252,640	755,060	31,344	—	74,915	104,208	28,363	17,758	521,587	35,572	2,870,847	25,501
NEAR EAST															
Algeria	—	—	—	—	—	612	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	612	—
ATA Regional—Near East Asia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,815	—	—	—	—	11,815	—
Bahrain	—	—	—	90,000	—	448	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90,448	—
Egypt	—	—	911,002	1,291,550	—	1,232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,203,784	2,347

APPENDIX E.—ECONOMIC AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE—Continued
Country/Account Summaries ('Spigots')—FY 2004
(\$ in thousands)

Countries/Accounts	CSH	DA	ESF	FMF	FSA	IMET	INCLE/ ACI	MRA	NADR	Peace Corps	PKO	SEED	Other	Total	P.L. 480
Central American Regional	4,950	24,383	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,333	—
Chile	—	—	—	990	—	559	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,549	—
Colombia	—	—	—	17,100	—	1,165	580,200	—	3,279	—	—	—	—	601,744	—
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	—	336	—	—	—	1,217	—	—	—	1,553	—
Cuba	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	—
Dominican Republic	12,508	8,631	3,000	300	—	570	—	—	—	3,090	—	—	—	28,099	—
Eastern Caribbean	—	—	—	782	—	686	—	—	—	2,787	—	—	—	4,255	—
Ecuador	—	7,127	14,500	990	—	645	30,896	—	—	2,993	—	—	—	57,151	—
El Salvador	9,800	26,334	—	2,480	—	1,165	—	—	50	2,466	—	—	—	42,295	1,809
Guatemala	12,017	14,810	6,500	—	—	350	2,500	—	—	4,326	—	—	—	40,503	16,673
Guyana	4,200	2,180	—	390	—	316	—	—	—	1,321	—	—	—	8,407	—
Haiti	19,207	13,999	—	390	—	51	—	—	—	1,660	—	—	—	35,307	36,580
Honduras	13,400	24,112	—	168	—	724	—	—	—	4,418	—	—	—	42,822	10,479
Inter-American Development Bank— Multilateral Investment Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,431	24,431	—
Inter-American Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,095	16,095	—
Inter-American Investment Corporation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,233	18,233	—
International Mother & Child HIV Prevention	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000	—
Jamaica	3,713	13,713	—	690	—	646	1,200	—	—	2,375	—	—	—	22,337	—
LAC Regional	7,194	36,734	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,928	—
Latin America Regional	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,500	—
Mexico	5,200	10,440	11,650	—	—	1,250	12,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,540	—
MRA Western Hemisphere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,366	—	—	—	—	—	20,366	—
Nicaragua	9,830	23,460	—	1,000	—	600	—	—	—	2,667	—	—	—	37,557	16,200
OAS Demining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,511	—	—	—	—	1,511	—
OAS Development Assistance Programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,500	5,500	—
OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,356	3,356	—
Panama	—	5,499	3,000	990	—	—	4,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,690	—
Paraguay	1,959	3,895	3,000	—	—	209	—	—	50	2,442	—	—	—	12,218	—
Peru	19,912	16,437	10,000	990	—	592	128,052	—	—	1,410	—	—	—	177,393	26,678
Peru-Ecuador Peace	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	—
South America Regional	2,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,300	—
Suriname	—	—	—	240	—	156	—	—	—	1,001	—	—	—	1,397	—

[illegible]

APPENDIX E.—ECONOMIC AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE—Continued
Country/Account Summaries ('Spigots')—FY 2004
(\$ in thousands)

Countries/Accounts	CSH	DA	ESF	FMF	FSA	IMET	INCLE/ ACI	MRA	NADR	Peace Corps	PKO	SEED	Other	Total	P.L. 480
International Atomic Energy Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,900	—	—	—	—	52,900	—
Voluntary Contribution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
International Civil Aviation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organization	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	300	—
International Conservation Programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,225	6,225	—
International Contributions for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scientific, Educational, and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cultural Activities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,750	1,750	—
International Development Association	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	844,475	844,475	—
International Disaster and Famine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	288,115	288,115	—
International Fund for Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,906	14,906	—
International Law Enforcement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Academies	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,500	—
International Organizations	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,200	—
International Organizations/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partnerships	386,935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	386,935	—
International Panel on Climate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change/UN Framework Convention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	6,000	—
on Climate Change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
International Trust Fund—NADR	—	—	—	—	—	—	65,000	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	—
Interregional Aviation Support	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65,000	—
Legislative and Public Affairs	—	750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	750	—
Lockerbie (Pan Am 103)	—	—	8,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000	—
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,000	23,000	—
MRA Administrative Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MRA Migration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,457	—	—	—	—	—	16,457	—
MRA Refugee Admissions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,275	—	—	—	—	—	16,275	—
MRA Strategic Global Priorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81,155	—	—	—	—	—	81,155	—
Multilateral Investment Guarantee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,330	—	—	—	—	—	60,330	—
Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,620	1,620	—
Muslim Outreach	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—
Muslim Secondary Exchange Program	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	—
New Course Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,627	—	—	—	—	4,627	—
Non-Proliferation and Disarmament	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,902	—	—	—	—	14,902	—

APPENDIX F.—59TH UNCHR VOTING RECORD

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

Year/ No.	Title	Method of adoption ¹	Agenda item
2003/1	Question of Western Sahara	without a vote	5
2003/2	The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	recorded vote (37/9/7)	5
2003/3	Situation in occupied Palestine	recorded vote (51/1/1)	5
2003/4	Combating defamation of religions	recorded vote (32/14/7)	6
2003/5	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	recorded vote (31/1/21)	8
2003/6	Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine	recorded vote (33/5/15)	8
2003/7	Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories	recorded vote (50/1/2)	8
2003/8	Human rights situation of the Lebanese detainees in Israel	recorded vote (32/1/20)	9
2003/9	Cooperation with representatives of United Nations human rights bodies	without a vote	9
2003/10	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	recorded vote (28/10/14)	9
2003/11	Situation of human rights in Turkmenistan	recorded vote (23/16/14)	9
2003/12	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	without a vote	9
2003/13	Situation of human rights in Cuba	recorded vote (24/20/9)	9
2003/14	Situation of human rights in Belarus	Recorded vote (23/14/16)	9
2003/15	Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	without a vote	9
2003/16	Situation of human rights in Burundi	without a vote	9
2003/17	Human rights and unilateral coercive measures	recorded vote (36/14/2)	10
2003/18	Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve human rights	without a vote	10
2003/19	The right to education	without a vote	10
2003/20	Adverse effects of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights	recorded vote (38/13/2)	10
2003/21	Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	recorded vote (29/14/10)	10

APPENDIX F.—59TH UNCHR VOTING RECORD—Continued
Resolutions Adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its Fifty-Ninth Session

Year/ No.	Title	Method of adoption ¹	Agenda item
2003/22	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
2003/23	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of human rights	recorded vote (38/15/0)	10
2003/24	Human rights and extreme poverty	without a vote	10
2003/25	The right to food	recorded vote (51/1/1)	10
2003/26	Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for different cultural identities	without a vote	10
2003/27	Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living	without a vote	10
2003/28	The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	recorded vote (39/1/13)	10
2003/29	Access to medication in the context of pandemics such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria	without a vote	10
2003/30	World Conference against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Program of Action	recorded vote (38/1/13)	6
2003/31	Question of arbitrary detention	without a vote	11
2003/32	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	without a vote	11
2003/33	Human rights and forensic science	without a vote	11
2003/34	The right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms	without a vote	11
2003/35	Strengthening of popular participation, equity, social justice and non-discrimination as essential foundations of democracy	recorded vote (29/12/12)	11
2003/36	Interdependence between democracy and human rights	recorded vote (36/0/17)	11
2003/37	Human rights and terrorism	recorded vote (30/12/11)	11
2003/38	Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances	without a vote	11
2003/39	Integrity of the judicial system	recorded vote (31/1/21)	11
2003/40	Hostage taking	without a vote	11
2003/41	The incompatibility between democracy and racism	without a vote	11
2003/42	The right to freedom of opinion and expression	without a vote	11
2003/43	Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers	without a vote	11
2003/44	Integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system	without a vote	12

APPENDIX F.—59TH UNCHR VOTING RECORD—Continued

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

Year/ No.	Title	Method of adoption ¹	Agenda item
2003/45	Elimination of violence against women	without a vote	12
2003/46	Human rights of migrants	without a vote	14
2003/47	The protection of human rights in the context of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)	without a vote	14
2003/48	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	without a vote	14
2003/49	Human rights of persons with disabilities	without a vote	14
2003/50	Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities	without a vote	14
2003/51	Internally displaced persons	without a vote	14
2003/52	Human rights and mass exoduses	without a vote	14
2003/53	Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	recorded vote (37/0/16)	11
2003/54	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance	recorded vote (51/0/2)	11
2003/55	Working group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights	recorded vote (34/15/4)	15
2003/56	Human rights and indigenous issues	without a vote	15
2003/57	Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994	without a vote	15
2003/58	Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People	without a vote	15
2003/59	The work of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights	without a vote	16
2003/60	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights	without a vote	17
2003/61	Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all	recorded vote (33/16/4)	17
2003/62	Development of public information activities in the field of human rights, including the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights	without a vote	17
2003/63	Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	recorded vote (31/15/7)	17
2003/64	Human rights defenders	without a vote	17
2003/65	The role of good governance in the promotion of human rights	without a vote	17
2003/66	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	without a vote	17
2003/67	The question of the death penalty	recorded vote (24/18/10)	17

APPENDIX F.—59TH UNCHR VOTING RECORD—Continued
Resolutions Adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its Fifty-Ninth Session

Year/ No.	Title	Method of adoption ¹	Agenda item
2003/68	Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism	without a vote	17
2003/69	Human rights and bioethics	without a vote	17
2003/70	United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education	without a vote	17
2003/71	Human rights and the environment as part of sustainable development	without a vote	17
2003/72	Impunity	without a vote	17
2003/73	Regional cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region	without a vote	18
2003/74	Composition of the staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	recorded vote (32/14/7)	18
2003/75	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights	without a vote	18
2003/76	National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights	without a vote	18
2003/77	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan	without a vote	19
2003/78	Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights	without a vote	19
2003/79	Situation of human rights in Cambodia	without a vote	19
2003/80	Situation of human rights in Sierra Leone	without a vote	19
2003/81	Technical cooperation and advisory services in Chad	without a vote	19
2003/82	Technical cooperation and advisory services in Liberia	without a vote	19
2003/83	The right to development	recorded vote (47/3/3)	7
2003/84	Situation of human rights in Iraq	recorded vote (31/3/12)	9
2003/85	Abduction of children in Africa	without a vote	13
2003/86	Rights of the child	without a vote	13

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

