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REPORT AND DECISIONS OF THE 15TH INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Rimini, Italy
9-12 September 1982

Amnesty International, International Secretariat
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PART ONE

REPORT ON PLENARY SESSION PROCEEDINGS

1. Welcome by the Italian Section

Cesare Pogliano, President of the Italian Section, welcomed the 15th International Council to Rimini. The fact that the Council was being hosted by the Italian Section was an indication of the development of Amnesty International in Italy. A message of greeting was read from President Pertini to the meeting.

2. Opening of the Council

David Hinkley, elected by the 14th International Council as Chairperson, formally opened the Council.

3. Appointment of Credentials Committee

The International Council agreed to appoint as members of the Credentials Committee the three participants recommended by the Council Preparatory Committee as follows:

Ann Blyberg	(US Section)
Walter Kälin	(Swiss Section)
Nitza Shapiro-Libai	(Israeli Section)

It had been agreed in the Council Preparatory Meeting that the members of the Credentials Committee recommended by the Council Preparatory Committee should meet in advance of the opening of the Council to consider a number of questions affecting section voting rights which had to be resolved before the Council business could begin.

Following the formal appointment by the Council of the committee, Ann Blyberg reported on the decisions of the Credentials Committee elect. In accordance with Article 13 of the Statute, as amended by the 14th International Council in 1981, the Credentials Committee considered requests from sections to grant voting rights by waiving in whole or in part the requirement to have paid their annual fee. Such requests were received from the Australian, Japanese, Spanish and British Sections.

The committee received written information from the sections and discussed each case with the section concerned and the Treasurer. The committee applied several criteria in its deliberations: the efforts of the section to meet the assessment; the level of AI activities in the section; any external factors that may have affected the section's ability to pay the fee; and the stage of development within the section.

On this basis, the committee agreed that in each case the requirement to pay the annual fee should be waived in whole.

The committee also considered three emergency resolutions. It agreed to accept the emergency resolution from the Japanese Section concerning the pooling arrangement for travel to this International Council since it was drafted in response to decisions taken by the IEC at its meeting at the end of June (after the deadline for resolutions). This resolution was referred to Working Party D for discussion. A second resolution on the pooling arrangement from the Spanish Section was not accepted as an emergency resolution since it could have been formulated before the deadline of 9 June. The third resolution was submitted by the Dutch and British Sections and concerned action planning; this was accepted as an emergency resolution because it arose out of problems with the Action Calendar occurring during the last three months. It was referred to Working Party B for discussion.

During the course of the Council, the Credentials Committee considered two other resolutions: from the Finnish Section concerning the pooling arrangement and from the Dutch Section concerning human rights violations by non-governmental entities. Neither were accepted as emergency resolutions, the first because it could have been formulated before the deadline of 9 June and the second because it was submitted after the close of the working party discussions where it could have been introduced and proposed.

4. Roll-call of Participants

A roll-call of participants was taken and voting cards distributed. It was noted that there were no participants present from the sections in Bangladesh, Pakistan and Turkey. The Ecuadorian Section was unable to send a participant and had given a proxy vote to the Venezuelan Section.

5. Adoption of Standing Orders

Revised Standing Orders, as requested by the 14th International Council in 1981, had been submitted by the International Executive Committee (see AI Index: ORG 51/01/82).

A number of friendly amendments had been proposed at the Council Preparatory Meeting. It was pointed out that in the amendments to the Standing Orders circulated by the IEC (see AI Index: ORG 51/04/82) there was an error in the first amendment to paragraph 3.1 which should have read "the third sentence should be amended to read ...". In paragraph 7.7, it was clarified that the chairperson referred to was "the Chairperson of the International Executive Committee"; in paragraph 7.8, it was clarified that the chairperson referred to was "the Chairperson of the Council". In paragraph 7.9, it was agreed to add "the Secretary General and members of the IS staff" as those who could attend a closed session of the Council.

These amendments were incorporated by consensus into the Standing Orders.

It was agreed that further amendments proposed in the plenary session should be referred to the relevant working party for discussion. Any amendments thus discussed and finally agreed by the plenary would not therefore come into effect until the following International Council.

A proposal from the Spanish Section to include the possibility of an appeal against a decision of the Credentials Committee (paragraph 6.4) was so referred to Working Party C for discussion. It was also agreed to request Working Party C to clarify the status of IEC members at the International Council, particularly whether it was the intention of the Standing Orders to exclude IEC members from procedures designated for delegates only.

An amendment was proposed by the Danish and Swedish Sections to paragraph 8.2 concerning nominations to the IEC to make it consistent with decision 14 of the 1974 ICM (on which the paragraph was based) so that it would read in the last sentence "Candidates for all vacant posts should be introduced in the opening plenary in person ... ". This proposal was referred to Working Party C.

A further amendment to paragraph 8.2 concerning the deadline for the submission of nominations was proposed by the Luxembourg Section and referred to Working Party C.

Finally, the British Section proposed an amendment to paragraph 12.3 iv) to remove the discretion of the chairperson. This was likewise referred to Working Party C.

For the decisions of Working Party C on the proposed amendments to the Standing Orders, see pages 105-108.

The Standing Orders, as submitted by the IEC, were then adopted for the 15th International Council.

6. Approval of Agenda and Timetable

The agenda and timetable for the 15th International Council were agreed by consensus.

7. Appointment of Returning Officer and Tellers

On the recommendation of the Council Preparatory Committee, the International Council agreed to appoint Antoine Seck (Luxembourg Section) as returning officer and Juan Antonio Domingo (Spanish Section) and Johanna Niemi (Finnish Section) as tellers.

8. Approval of the Report of the Meeting of the 14th International Council 1981 (AI Index: ORG 53/03/81)

It was pointed out that on page 12 of the report, it was incorrectly noted that Stephen Abrams (US Section)had been elected as a member of the Financial Control Committee for a two-year term. The Council did not specify the length of term of office and the International Council this year in Working Party D was being asked to clarify this point.

The Italian Section pointed out that on page 138 in the report of Working Party D on Finance, it should be recorded that the Italian Section had dissented from the "noted with approval" concerning the IEC's intention to establish AI Limited.

With these amendments, the report of the 14th International Council held in Montreal in August 1981 was approved.

9.a) Report of the International Executive Committee to the International Council

The chairperson of the International Executive Committee (IEC), José Zalaquett, introduced the report on behalf of the committee. He began by welcoming the new section in Portugal which was attending the International Council as a section for the first time; he also welcomed the participation in the Council for the first time of observers from groups in Brazil, Guyana and Mauritius. He regretted that several sections were also absent from the Council: Bangladesh, Ecuador, Pakistan and Turkey.

The meeting was reminded of those AI members who are now in prison: Sergei Kovalyev, Mykola Rudenko, Oles Berdnyk and Yury Orlov in the USSR. Confirmation of the release of Lee Jae Oh in the Republic of Korea was anxiously awaited.

Concerning the IEC's report to the International Council (see AI Index: ORG 53/01/82) it was explained that this was one of three reports to be considered by the Council; the other two being the report from the Secretary General and the report on the implementation of the decisions of the 1981 International Council. The report from the IEC covers mainly the aspect of activities carried out by IEC members only although the IEC shares responsibility for the work of the IS and the implementation of the decisions of the Council.

The main emphasis in the work of the IEC was on closer relations with sections, including an active participation of IEC members, where possible, in development. Efforts have been made to improve the channels of information between the IEC and sections by circulating more elaborate reports of meetings, by distributing more IEC papers and by giving serious attention to all items of section correspondence. In relation to the IS, the IEC had aimed to play a supervisory and monitoring role, to be involved in decision-making on policy issues (including finance and organization) and plans and to monitor and supervise, retroactively, the implementation of these decisions.

The current IEC had worked together as a team for three years. In this time, the IEC had understood its role to lead the movement in between ICMs in the spirit of consolidation. Now there would be many new members on the committee and a virtually new IEC. This was therefore the last report from the current team.

In response to the IEC's report, the Australian Section commended the quality of the reports of IEC meetings which were more informative and more widely read as a result.

The FRG Section referred to the section reports to the IEC and to the fact that the version of these reports circulated to all sections (see AI Index: ORG 01/04/82) did not include information about section problems. It was felt that sections should also be informed about each other's problems as well as activities and successes in order to be able to offer assistance if possible.

There was some discussion about the relationship between the IEC and the IS and the IEC and sections. It was felt that a closer relationship to sections should not mean that the IEC cannot fulfil its responsibilities vis-à-vis the IS; that the IEC should not derogate too much power to the IS in order to be able to devote time to contact with sections. The structure and method of work of the IEC must be such that it can fulfil all its functions properly. It was also important, it was felt, that the IEC as the body elected by the membership remained distinct and separate from the IS. It was agreed that further discussion on these points should be referred to Working Party C.

There was a proposal from the Italian Section that a member of the host section for the ICM should be included in the Council Preparatory Committee. This was referred to Working Party C for further discussion, as a possible amendment to the Standing Orders, paragraph 3.4.

9.b) Report of the Secretary General to the International Council

Thomas Hammarberg introduced his report (see AI Index: ORG 53/03/82). The major emphasis during the year had been on trying to improve the machinery of the IS. There were areas where reforms were being discussed, such as computerization, planning and premises. In the program field, the IS maintained a high level of activity in various techniques. In some areas, there was a need for improvement: in the IS's ability to respond promptly and adequately to letters, especially from the membership, and in the field of action planning. Some reviews were already under way: for example, on publications and international meetings -- and further reviews would no doubt be initiated as a result of the ICM. In the area of policy, special studies had been commissioned on AI's relations with other organizations and on international financial institutions; and the question of AI and MEC relations was a major issue on the agenda of the IS and IEC during the coming year.

Various questions and comments were raised in relation to the reports from the Secretary General and from the IEC. On the Secretary General's report in general the FRG Section commented that in future years it would be useful if this report identified more clearly the role of the IS in relation to the sections and the problems faced by the IS and Secretary General.

Other questions raised and responded to included the publications budget and the access of sections to telex facilities; the possibility of the IS providing more information about the impact of special actions and campaigns; and the plans for a training program in the IS.

The Australian Section asked about the administrative management of the IS and what plans for strengthening this aspect were envisaged now that it had been decided not to recruit a third senior post in the Secretary General's Office. This question was referred to Working Party D for discussion. A question about IS recruitment policy and the advertising of posts was also referred to Working Party D.

The FRG Section commented on the fact that a meeting held between AI and the US Government concerning El Salvador which took place in October 1981 had never been fully reported on to the membership. This matter was referred to Working Party B for follow-up.

The Australian Section asked about the implementation of decision 11 of the 11th ICM in 1978 which had called for a seminar of Muslim scholars. In 1980, the IEC had informed the ICM that the IS would be issuing guidelines for approaches to Islamic governments. These guidelines had not yet been produced. This question was referred to Working Party A for further discussion.

A question from the Puerto Rico Group about problems of communication between the IS and the group was referred to Working Party C.

The Australian Section expressed regret at the lack of time available for questions and answers concerning these reports from the IEC and the Secretary General.

A vote of thanks and appreciation was proposed by the Dutch Section to the outgoing IEC members, in particular Andrew Blane, Stephanie Grant (co-opted), Michael Klein and José Zalaquett.

9.c) Report on the Implementation of the Decisions of the 1981 ICM

Due to lack of time, the report (AI Index: ORG 53/02/82) was presented without introduction.

On decision 21 concerning the coordination of refugee work, it was pointed out that the intention of the decision was that a specific post should be created in the IS for refugee coordination. The IS had not yet, however, decided on this question. Responsibility for refugee work was allocated to the Deputy Head of Research.

On decision 27 concerning the use of national symbols, it was felt that this decision (for implementation by sections) should have been brought more directly to the attention of sections. It was agreed to refer this matter to Working Party A for further discussion.

On decision 35 concerning widespread representation of the membership on the IEC, it was felt that one aspect of this decision was the possibility of enlarging the membership of the IEC. It was agreed to refer this to Working Party C.

On decision 19, the British Section pointed out that it was inappropriate and premature for the IEC to comment on the section's resolution to this ICM concerning standard minimum rules for the treatment of children since the matter was under discussion between the section and the IEC.

The Australian and Dutch Sections asked about the proposal in the Draft Two-Year Plan to produce a comprehensive policy manual rather than individual mandate leaflets, as decided by the 1979 ICM. Further discussion on this was referred to Working Party A, resolution A.91.

10.a) Presentation of the Financial Report by the Treasurer

The Treasurer, Dirk Börner, briefly introduced the accounts (AI Index: FIN 04/02/82). He apologized for the delay in distributing these to sections which had been caused by ill-health and temporary staffing in the accounts department of the IS. He urged all sections to submit the standardized financial reports as agreed by the 1981 ICM.

Section income had increased by 52 per cent during the year. Due to this increase, the percentage of section income paid to the IS was the lowest ever since the system was introduced in 1976. However, continued efforts in fund-raising had to be maintained lest we become complacent.

It was hoped that once there was long-term planning of growth and budgeting, the treasurer would need to be less involved in the IS budget and could devote more time to assisting sections in financial matters. The standardized financial reports would also help the IS and IEC to identify problem areas in section finances, to make comparisons and so on.

10.b) Annual Report of the Financial Control Committee

Georges Le Guevel briefly introduced the report (AI Index: FIN 02/01/82). He outlined the various areas which were followed up by the committee during the year and which are explained in more detail in the report.

10.c) Matters Arising from the Reports

Discussion on the reports was deferred to Working Party D.

11. Presentation of the Draft Two-Year Plan for 1983 and 1984

Due to lack of time, the draft plan (see AI Index: POL 05/02/82) was presented without introduction. Specific discussion of the plan would take place in the working parties on the basis of the resolutions on the agenda; only general comments were invited in the plenary session.

The US Section commented on the lack of detail in the plan. The French Section felt that it was more of a working instrument for the IS than a plan for the movement, and that it should have identified more clearly the responsibilities of the sections. The plan should also provide a policy direction for the movement, and in this respect the emphasis given to development and the specific plans in the development program were inadequate.

12. Procedure for Elections to the International Executive Committee, Financial Control Committee and Chairperson and Alternate Chairperson of the International Council

The returning officer, Antoine Seck, announced the arrangements for the elections. The deadline for nominations was set at 17.00 hours on Thursday 9 September. Three ballots would be prepared: for six members of the IEC, for one member of the FCC and for the chairperson and alternate chairperson of the Council. The ballots would be distributed to delegates, on presentation of their voting cards, on Saturday 11 September between 13.30 and 14.00 hours, at the entrance to the Teatro Novelli. The presentation of all candidates would take place during the plenary session on Saturday afternoon. The voting would take place before the close of the plenary session that day.

It was agreed that resolutions C.31 and C.311 about the terms of office of IEC members would be decided on by the Council before the elections took place.

David Hinkley was then nominated from the floor as chairperson of the 16th International Council in 1983 and this was agreed by the meeting.

13. Establishment of Working Parties

Four working parties were established as follows:

Working Party A: Strategy
Working Party B: Action
Working Party C: Organization
Working Party D: Finance

The British Section proposed that the resolution C.611 be transferred to Working Party B since it was related to the discussion on AI Group Work. This was agreed.

14. Public Event on Thursday 9 September

On Thursday 9 September, there was a public event to which members of the press and general public were invited. The 15th International Council was addressed by Professor Franco Ferrarotti, a professor of sociology at the University of Rome who was one of the founders of the European Council of City Authorities in Geneva. He spoke on the theme of "Human Rights and the Crisis of Public Order".

The Council was also addressed briefly by Peter Benenson, the founder of Amnesty International, who was attending the International Council as a guest.

15. Reports from Working Parties

Minutes of the discussion on the working party reports in the plenary session are incorporated into the working party reports in italics.

16. Elections to the International Executive Committee, Financial Control Committee and of the Chairperson and Alternate Chairperson of the Council

Before the elections were held, the rapporteur of Working Party C was invited to introduce the recommendation of the working party concerning the Statute amendments C.31 and C.311. The Council endorsed by consensus the recommendation of the working party to amend Statute Article 27 to provide for the election of all IEC members every two years and for the election of IEC members in 1982 for one-year terms only (see decisions 39 and 40, pages 38 and 39).

For the International Executive Committee, there were six vacancies. Ten candidates were introduced as follows:

Name	Country	Nominated by:
Michel Caron	France	Senegalese Section
Whitney Ellsworth	USA	Swedish Section
Wolfgang Heinz	FRG	Australian, Japanese and Venezuelan Sections
Jan Willem den Herder	Netherlands	Dutch and Japanese Sections
Edy Kaufman	Israel	Dutch and FRG Sections
Vincent McGee	USA	Danish Section
Stelios Nestor	Greece	Danish Section
Franz Schneider	Austria	Austrian Section
Franca Sciuto	Italy	Norwegian Section
Suriya Wickremasinghe	Sri Lanka	Finnish and Swedish Sections

For the Financial Control Committee there was one vacancy. There were two candidates as follows:

Ivar Asp	Sweden	Swedish Section
Tommaso Cerasi	Italy	British Section

For the chairperson of the International Council, there was one nomination by the plenary, David Hinkley, and he was duly declared elected. For the alternate chairperson, there were two nominations:

Helen McIntyre	Canada	Canadian and Finnish Sections
Dick Oosting	Netherlands	Danish Section

On Sunday 12 September the returning officer announced the results of the elections. The following members were elected to the International Executive Committee to serve a one-year term:

Whitney Ellsworth	USA
Wolfgang Heinz	FRG
Jan Willem den Herder	Netherlands
Edy Kaufman	Israel
Franca Sciuto	Italy
Suriya Wickremasinghe	Sri Lanka

Menno Kamminga had been elected by the International Secretariat as the staff representative on the IEC for a one-year term.

The International Council elected Ivar Asp (Sweden) as the member of the Financial Control Committee. The term of office as later decided by the Council was for three years (up until the 17th International Council in 1985).

The International Council elected Dick Oosting as alternate chairperson of the 16th International Council in 1983.

17. Appointment of Auditors

On the recommendation of the Treasurer, the International Council agreed to appoint Arthur Andersen and Company to audit the accounts of Amnesty International for the years 1982 and 1983.

18. Place of Future Councils

a) Place of the 16th International Council in 1983

The French Section confirmed their invitation to the International Council to meet in 1983 in Paris, France, at the beginning of September. This invitation was accepted by the International Council.

b) Place of the 17th and future International Councils

A general question was raised by the Australian Section about the procedure for deciding on the venue of the International Councils and whether it would be useful for the IEC to develop a set of criteria by which the Council could decide on invitations. The decision to hold the Council in a country should be taken on the basis of certain considerations, such as the available facilities, the costs involved, whether there are development needs, and so on. If sections could be provided with a written proposal in advance with information in response to these questions, the Council could then take an informed decision.

For the 17th International Council an invitation had been submitted by the Japanese Section which had given rise to some of these questions. It was pointed out that since the holding of the ICM in Japan would incur additional costs for the movement it was necessary for the Council to have a better understanding of the implications of this decision before arriving at a final decision. The Japanese Section itself explained the importance of holding the ICM in Japan which would help to correct the image of AI as a western-based organization and also help the membership to appreciate the international character of AI.

It was agreed to welcome the invitation of the Japanese Section to host the 17th International Council in 1985 and to request the section and the IEC to present further information to the 16th ICM on the implications of such a decision.

With regard to future International Councils, the Finnish Section issued an invitation to the Council to Helsinki for 1987; the Mexican Section indicated its intention of inviting the Council for 1987 or 1989; and the Portuguese Section expressed its desire to invite the International Council in 1987 or later.

19. Any Other Business

a) The Japanese Section requested the opportunity of expressing its gratitude on behalf of the whole movement to Dick Oosting for his work as Deputy Secretary General in the International Secretariat from 1977 to 1981. A basket of gifts contributed by all sections was handed to Dick as a gesture of this appreciation.

b) Gorm Wagner, member of the Danish Medical Group, introduced his film "Your Neighbour's Son" about torture training in Greece under the colonels. Information about how to order copies of the film was distributed to all sections.

20. Close of the International Council

The Italian Section was congratulated on the superlative organization of the International Council which provided the best balance of working facilities and informal and social gatherings. All those involved in the organization, including the many hard-working volunteers and in particular Amedeo Flachi, were warmly applauded.

Thanks were expressed to the interpreters for all their hard voluntary work during the days of the Council.

With a vote of thanks to the chairperson, David Hinkley, the 15th International Council came to a close at 13.30 on Sunday 12 September 1982.

PART TWO

DECISIONS OF THE 15TH INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

Note: Decisions 31, 39, 40, 43, 51, 52, 54 are Statute amendments.

A: STRATEGY

1. The International Council

recalling the terms of Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

recalling that Resolution 756 of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe recognizes that homosexuality is not a mental disturbance,

REAFFIRMS that AI remains ready to adopt persons known to be in prison for advocating homosexual equality or where charges of homosexuality have been used as a pretext for imprisoning people for the expression of their political, religious or other conscientiously held beliefs.

RECOMMENDS the cessation of all medical treatment employed with the aim of modifying the homosexual orientation of any individual, while in detention, without his or her agreement.

(formerly resolution A.131)

2. The International Council

recognizing that the right to freedom of expression as a fundamental human right is not conclusively determined by the laws of a country or the interpretation thereof by the courts,

AFFIRMS that the fact that a person acts in violation of a law of a given country is not in itself reason for AI to exclude him or her from adoption as a prisoner of conscience,

RESOLVES that in deciding whether a person is a prisoner of conscience in accordance with Article 1a) of the Statute, AI cannot necessarily accept the interpretation of a court of a given country on the question of violence,

RESOLVES furthermore that AI's concept of a prisoner of conscience does not necessarily exclude persons engaged in acts of peaceful civil disobedience,

RECOMMENDS that the IEC initiate a discussion within the membership on the relationship between AI's mandate and the concept of peaceful civil disobedience, and report back to the next ICM.

(formerly resolution A.21)

3. The International Council

noting that the British Section Study Group has submitted its interim report on the Treatment of Children while in the Custody of Police, Military or Other Security Officials (pursuant to decision 19 of the 1981 ICM) and draft standard minimum rules formulated by the British group,

affirming AI's concern, within its mandate, for the situation of children in prison; in particular children's special vulnerability to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment,

reaffirming decision 9 of the 1980 ICM which resolved that AI should include the special problems of children falling within AI's mandate in the overall work of the organization, that AI should exchange information with other international organizations on this subject and that the IEC should consider a new edition of the IS report on "children",

PROPOSES that AI monitors the progress of the UN Draft Revised Convention on the Rights of the Child and makes every effort to have incorporated those provisions found to be lacking,

CALLS for AI's participation in future international meetings concerned with the protection of children from cruel treatment,

INSTRUCTS the IEC, in its attempts to produce a workable definition of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, to take into account the special vulnerability of children to physical and mental injury as a result of repressive action within AI's mandate.

(formerly resolution A.22)

4. The International Council

considering that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 16 December 1966) establishes (Article 9) that "anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge"; that the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (signed on 4 November 1950) establishes likewise (Article 5, paragraph 3) that everybody is entitled to a fair trial within reasonable time,

considering that many countries fail to conform to the above-mentioned provisions, under the pretext of a particular internal situation or because of the extension of investigations in order to acquire new evidence,

believing that the imposition of long periods of imprisonment on people who, according to international law, are considered innocent, in that they have not yet been brought to trial, is a particularly reprehensible custom,

considering that AI's Statute engages the movement to oppose the detention of prisoners of conscience and political prisoners who are not brought to trial within "reasonable time",

RECOMMENDS the following:

- that the criteria determining the period of time to be considered "reasonable time" within which prisoners of conscience and political prisoners must be brought to trial or released should be defined and explained more precisely;
- that a campaign be planned aimed at sensitizing public opinion on this issue;
- that forms of continued intervention in cases of prolonged pre-trial detention be planned.

(formerly resolution A.31)

5. The International Council

mindful that one important aspect of AI's mandate is to promote fair and prompt trials for all political prisoners,

aware that work for this aspect of the mandate is largely conducted in connection with "investigation" work for non-adopted prisoners,

concerned that the present situation gives the general public an incomplete picture of AI's area of responsibility,

further concerned that confusion is caused, both among AI members and among members of the general public, when work for fair and prompt trials is called "investigation work",

REQUESTS the IEC

- to consider whether sufficient emphasis is at present being given to work for fair and prompt trials,
- to evaluate whether it would be useful to separate work for fair and prompt trials from "investigation" work,
- to explore alternative techniques which could be used at group level to promote fair and prompt trials for political prisoners.

(formerly resolution A.32)

6. The International Council

considering that according to Article 1c) of the Statute, Amnesty International not only opposes the imposition and infliction of torture but also of "other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of prisoners or other detained or restricted persons",

recalling International Council 1979 decision 8 concerning an investigation of the problems raised by maximum security detention,

recalling recommendation 10 of the Mandate Committee endorsed by the 1979 ICM that the IEC is requested to make efforts to develop a proper description or definition of "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment",

REQUESTS the IEC to develop guidelines on the application of Article 1c) of the Statute as far as it concerns "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" and to report before the opening of the new campaign on the abolition of torture.

(formerly resolution A.41)

7. The International Council

considering that with the advancement of psychology and psychiatry, techniques have been developed which can produce forced changes in the attitude of individuals,

considering that this forced change of attitude in prisoners of conscience is a violation of their freedom of conscience,

URGES the IEC and medical groups to study a method of action for AI in this field and to send a summary of material collected to all AI medical groups.

(formerly resolution A.43)

8. The International Council

considering that "human rights" within the AI mandate is to be understood as the individual's rights in relation to governmental authority and the framework within which governmental power may be legitimately exercised, as defined in international human rights instruments agreed upon by governments,

considering that crimes committed by both individuals and non-governmental entities (NGEs) fall under the jurisdiction of each country,

acknowledging the legitimacy of exercising such jurisdiction over alleged crimes as long as it conforms with international standards of human rights,

reaffirming AI's position on the use of violence whereby AI does not take a moral stand as to whether resort to violence by citizens is justified,

acknowledging that any distinction between politically motivated crimes and crimes committed on other grounds may bring AI into legitimizing violent or criminal activities by NGEs,

noting the apparent inconsistencies in past AI policy,

INSTRUCTS the IEC to draft, before the campaign and action on extrajudicial executions, an explanatory note on this issue, clarifying that although AI's role and field of action is to protect the individual against human rights violations by governments, the organization takes a position in principle that the torture and/or execution of prisoners by non-governmental entities can never be accepted. This draft note is to be submitted to the 1983 ICM,

RECOMMENDS further that the IEC initiate a study into the problem of AI's function in situations of armed conflicts and internal strife, with reference to the provisions of humanitarian law and work already done by other international organizations,

RECOMMENDS that AI's position be clearly and distinctly indicated in its publications, including the annual report.

(formerly resolution A.51)

9. The International Council

considering the importance of case-related work carried out by AI groups all over the world,

and considering the confidence and hope that is placed in Amnesty International by many people in collecting detailed information on cases of individuals and passing it to Amnesty International with the request for help,

taking into account that members of the International Secretariat often meet with great difficulties in checking case-related information, particularly on countries from which only little or unreliable information is available to Amnesty International,

and taking into account that some researchers are overloaded with work through working on a great number of countries,

RECOMMENDS the IS to make sure that detailed information on cases which is submitted by sections or coordination groups and whose quantity and quality allow for further checking and elaboration should be worked on as soon as possible,

RECOMMENDS that the IS should respond to such case-related information within 12 weeks, so that the sections or coordination groups are kept informed and are thus enabled to inform the person who originally gave the information to Amnesty International and possibly to ask this person to submit further clarification or information, if this is considered feasible and meaningful in the interest of the prisoner concerned.

(formerly resolution A.61)

10. The International Council

REQUESTS the IEC to undertake an evaluation of the research attache post set up in Paris four years ago. If the findings are positive the IEC/IS should study the possibilities for creating other posts of this type.

(formerly resolution A.64)

11. The International Council

considering that numerous citizens fleeing from political, religious or ethnic repression in their place of origin, cross the border of their country and are forcibly sent back to face certain imprisonment or their own destruction,

considering that the above-described situation becomes especially serious in cases where there is intensive wholesale repression, which results in mass emigration,

considering that whenever a country receiving refugees has an Amnesty International section, the section's opportunities for giving help may be limited because:

1. the work exceeds the human and economic resources available,

2. the political situation in the receiving country is such that these same refugees who try to obtain official refugee status may suffer individual or collective repression,

3. the section members may run a security risk, due as much to the political situation in the country as to the high degree of research and action carried out by AI in the country, which may result in a hostile attitude from the government authorities,

4. in order to justify sending them back to their place of origin, attempts are often made to downgrade the status of refugees and ex-political prisoners by referring to them as "economic immigrants",

considering decision 13 of the 1981 International Council which proposes that AI work on behalf of prisoners who have tried to leave their country for reasons related to AI's mandate, and the adoption by the same Council of decision 21 proposing improved coordination of the work on behalf of the politically persecuted and refugees,

INSTRUCTS the IEC to ensure efficient and rapid mechanisms which would enable sections to appeal for protection and political asylum for refugees who are threatened with return to their home country where they fear political persecution.

(formerly resolution A.63)

12. The International Council RESOLVES to endorse the IEC policy statement on apartheid.

(arising from Working Party A)

Appendix

Text of the policy statement on AI and Apartheid adopted by the IEC in June 1982 (see page 16, AI Index: POL 62/04/82).

"In applying the doctrine of apartheid the government of South Africa has established a system of institutionalized racial discrimination and introduced laws which by their very nature contravene the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other major international human rights instruments. Several of these laws have as a direct consequence the imprisonment of prisoners of conscience, in violation of those fundamental human rights which Amnesty International has set out to defend.

"Amnesty International works against imprisonment of people on account of their beliefs, ethnic origin, sex, colour or language; unfair trial for political prisoners; and torture and the death penalty. It does so irrespective of the system of government or ideology under which these human rights violations occur -- a fundamental rule to which Amnesty International may not make exceptions. Amnesty International does not, as a matter of principle, take a stand with regard to any ideology or political doctrine. Regardless of whether apartheid may be termed a doctrine or ideology, Amnesty International condemns and opposes those laws and practices of apartheid which permit the imprisonment of people on grounds of conscience or race; the denial of fair trial to political prisoners; torture; or the death penalty. Throughout recent years the application of these and other laws in South Africa have contributed to a persistent pattern of these human rights violations."

13. The International Council

ENDORSES the proposed program for 1983 and 1984 on "International Policy Questions", including the proposals to:

- make proposals for clarification of areas of the mandate for decision by the ICM in 1983 or subsequent ICMs;
- produce mandate leaflets which can be incorporated into a comprehensive policy manual;
- continue the international consultation on AI's public image;
- conduct a study on AI's relations with other non-governmental organizations on the national and international levels;
- initiate a discussion within the movement by the end of 1982 on AI's policy on MEC and MSP relations with a view to decision-making at the 1983 ICM.

(formerly resolution A.91)

B: ACTION

14. The International Council

recalling prior ICM decisions which have regarded the basic local group as enlarging its range of techniques to respond to the various patterns of repression,

striving towards the local group's work reflecting the fundamental individual prisoner orientation within the whole framework of AI's mandate, so that in the work of the group, work against torture and the death penalty is included,

CALLS upon sections to encourage strongly members of all groups, and for the IS to encourage groups in their charge, to become groups which carry out the three categories of work while at the same time recognizing that the possibility does not exist at present for some local groups to take up the three categories of work,

FURTHER CALLS upon sections, and the IS with respect to groups in their charge, to ensure that those local groups unable to take up all three categories of work in the near future do take up all aspects of the mandate,

reaffirming the importance to be attached to the training at all levels in a systematic manner,

asserting the usefulness of monitoring the work of the groups throughout the international movement,

considering that contact with the public occurs at several distinct levels:

- at the international level, through publications, press releases, submissions to international organizations, etc,
- at a national level, through the national media, and other contacts,
- at the local level, through the personal contacts of the local groups;

considering that the unified and coordinated image of AI is vital to maintain its credibility and hence its means of action, and that the personal contacts of the local groups reflect this accordingly,

RECOMMENDS that local AI groups seek to undertake as minimal tasks:

- adoption/investigation case work
- participation in campaigning (country campaigns and/or special actions, issue campaigns such as "disappearances" and/or campaigns within long-term programs such as torture and death penalty special actions)
- publicity, promotion (such as Prisoner of Conscience Week; Human Rights Day), and participation in meeting the financial responsibilities,

14. continued

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that in addition each group will be able to choose from a list of optional tasks under the guidance of the section so that geopolitical balance of the work of groups will be ensured and that all aspects of the mandate are covered (see appendix: list of optional techniques),

CALLS UPON all sections and the IEC to ensure that the adoption technique which has made a unique contribution to the establishment of strong and active local AI groups in the protection of international human rights, remains the cornerstone of AI's individual prisoner-oriented techniques,

CALLS UPON sections to include in their report annually to the IEC a special report on the progress of the implementation of this resolution and for the IEC to present an assessment to the 17th ICM,

RECOMMENDS that the group as described above be called an AI group and be registered with the IS,

CALLS UPON the IEC to prepare and circulate to sections a separate document containing this resolution, the list of techniques and the background discussion paper on "AI Group Work at the Local Level" (ORG 02/04/81).

(arising from Working Party B)

NOTE: The standard of two adoption/investigation cases per group, with every local group entitled to be assigned two cases if so desired and three cases per group for developing sections as established by earlier ICM decisions is to be maintained.

Appendix: List of Optional Techniques

Local groups may choose from the following optional tasks:

- regional action networks (as being introduced, which might include such schemes as Central America Special Action (CASA), South Asia Regional Action Network (SARAN), etc);
- additional adoption/investigation case work;
- urgent actions and follow-up;
- fund-raising;
- country campaigns;
- special actions;
- issue campaigns and programs, such as the death penalty, "disappearances", torture, extrajudicial executions;
- prisoner of the month campaigns;
- target sector work (mobilizing trade unions, religious groups, scientists, lawyers and others);
- human rights education (for example, in schools);
- new techniques: preventive action, post-mortem investigation, contacts with VIPs, contacts with alleged torturers (as approved in decision 13 of 1980 ICM) as they become operational;
- task force work (for example gathering data on strategies involving military, economic and cultural relations, refugee work, organizing theatre production tours).

15. The International Council

considering that the choice of the various working techniques is made in the first place with a view to their effectiveness,

believing that the "success" of the activities motivates the members and groups to continue their work,

REQUESTS the IEC, the IS and sections to attach more importance than up to now to the feedback of the actions and campaigns carried out,

INSTRUCTS the IEC and the IS specifically:

(a) to publish in the Newsletter or other documents at least once a year a feedback on letter-writing actions (Prisoner of the Month, CAT and death penalty appeals);

(b) to inform sections and groups regularly about developments in the field of prisoner work (releases, closed cases, new cases, reports on prisoners)

(formerly resolution B.13)

16. The International Council

ENDORSES the proposed programs for "Membership and Group Activities" for 1983 and 1984, including the proposals to:

- give priority to strengthening of AI activities at group level;
- seek to increase case sheet production according to the increased number of groups, continue the practice of double and triple adoption, where appropriate, and follow-up on the recommendations of the Survey of Adoption Group Work;
- service the growing Urgent Action network and give emphasis to the development of the network in Africa, Asia and Latin America;
- introduce regional action networks gradually;
- integrate the work of the SYSTEC.

(formerly resolution B.15)

17. The International Council

ENDORSES the proposed program for "Target Sector Work" for 1983 and 1984, including the proposals to:

- maintain priority for medical and trade union target sector work;
- continue to incorporate MEC/MSP actions into campaigns and special actions as appropriate;
- provide a minimum program for the legal target sector and for work with religious groups, teachers and students;

and DECIDES that a special committee be set up to do a survey of the work done by sections in this field and that the whole area of target sector work and the work of professional groups be studied and recommendations made to the 1983 ICM.

(formerly resolution B.21)

18. The International Council

ENDORSES the proposed program for "Campaigns and Theme Programs" for 1983 and 1984, including the proposals to:

- organize not more than two major section-level campaigns and 10 special actions in a year;
- draw up guidelines for section participation in campaigns, special actions and group-level actions according to the different levels of resources within the membership;
- develop and maintain programs of membership activity on the themes of death penalty, "disappearances", extrajudicial executions and torture;
- prepare an international seminar with the participation of sections in order to evaluate AI's policy on MSP transfers.

(formerly resolution B.25)

19. The International Council

AGREES to endorse the definition of Prisoners of Conscience Week adopted by the International Executive Committee in March 1982 as follows:

"Prisoners of Conscience Week is an annual event which normally takes place in October and has a specific human rights theme within AI's mandate each year. This decision should be made by the ICM or the IEC after consultation with the sections. AI members organize publicity and promotional activities during this week, plan membership and fund-raising drives and undertake concerted action on behalf of victims of human rights violations within AI's mandate."

(formerly resolution B.26)

20. The International Council AGREES that the theme for Prisoners of Conscience Week 1983 will be "Human Rights Activists in Prison".

(formerly resolution B.261)

21. The International Council

recalling decision 18 of the 1979 ICM, which called for campaign materials to be available sufficiently in advance of planned actions,

recognizing that the Action Calendar forms the basis of campaign planning throughout the movement,

disturbed by recent instances in which there have been difficulties in respect to the fulfillment of commitments made in the Action Calendar,

INSTRUCTS the IEC

- to take all necessary steps to ensure that the Secretary General prepares and implements a realistic Action Calendar so as to allow sufficient time for the production and translation of publications and documents necessary for the work of the sections;
- to inform sections immediately when it is apparent that deadlines are not able to be met;
- to report back within six months on the steps taken to implement decision 18 of the 1979 ICM and this resolution to all the sections.

(Emergency resolution submitted by the British and Dutch Sections)

22. The International Council

RESOLVES to adopt the following "Guidelines for Approaching Companies" as drafted by the committee established by the IEC in accordance with decision 18 of the 1981 ICM.

(formerly resolution B.31)

Appendix

A. Preamble

(i) Definition and Scope

For the purpose of these guidelines, the term "company" should be understood as including any entrepreneur, corporate body, institution or agency from the business world having a commercial, financial or trading relationship with the government, government agency or any other body in the country which is the object of AI's concern.

Approaching such companies in general means approaching the management. Where appropriate, such approaches can be supported by an approach to the company's workforce.

It should be noted that these guidelines, which are regulated by the provisions of ICM decision 26 of 1979, are concerned only with approaches to companies undertaken in the spirit of AI "target sector" work; that is to say, they are analogous to approaching such influential groups as churches, trade unions, professional bodies and so on. They do not cover cases where there is evidence of economic enterprises themselves initiating or facilitating directly governmental violations of the human rights which AI defends. Such cases are governed by the terms of referred resolution 16 of the 1979 ICM, which was accepted by the IEC at its December 1979 meeting.

It should also be noted that these guidelines are not intended to cover approaches to international financial institutions or international economic agencies (such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and so on), which should be made either direct by the IS or by sections on the request of the IS.

(ii) Principles and Purpose

In accordance with ICM decision 26 of 1979, AI does not address itself to the general economic or political system in operation in any country - only to that country's observance of human rights with AI's mandate. Accordingly, AI abstains from drawing conclusions of a "political" nature from its information.

In the same spirit, AI does not call for sanctions against governments or other bodies guilty of human rights violations. Similarly, AI takes no stand on the legitimacy of economic relations as such between a government guilty of human rights violations and those who have a commercial or financial relationship with it. Further, AI implies neither guilt nor innocence on the part of a company doing business in a country whose government violates human rights or having econonic relations with the government itself.

AI's actions are grounded on the principle that the governments of all countries, however diverse their political systems, are bound by and therefore should be expected to comply with the human rights which AI defends. In pressing governments to accept their human rights responsibilities, AI often seeks the support of certain bodies which AI believes could be instrumental, directly or indirectly, in furthering its aims with particular governments. Such bodies are known as "target sectors" and comprise institutions or groups of people with a common interest, occupation, profession, set of religious or other beliefs, or other shared affiliation.

Similarly, in approaching companies, AI's purpose, in general terms, is to further its aims, directly or indirectly. However, as a rule, approaches to companies present more complexities than working with other types of target sectors. The complexities arise largely from the different roles played by different foreign companies in the countries of AI's concern, or the multiple roles that any one company might perform.

For example, a company may be active, directly or through a subsidiary or associated company, in a region of the country or a sector of the economy which is characterized by a significant number of human rights violations. On the other hand, its activities might centre on an area where such practices are not common. Alternatively, a company might have a close and intimate relationship with a particular government such as handling its public relations, funding its major projects, acting as its financial adviser or performing some other consultative role. By way of contrast, another company might have just a low-level trading or commercial relationship with an independent enterprise in the country concerned.

In sum, a foreign company's role in a given country, its leverage with the government concerned and its inclination to use that leverage can vary greatly depending on the nature and degree of its stake in the economy, its relationship with the government and on a host of other factors often difficult to measure or assess.

Consequently, when approaching companies in the furtherance of its aims, AI should be conscious of the possible limitations and pitfalls and be ready to adapt the content and details of its approach according to the situation of the particular company.

B. Procedure and Action

1. In deciding which countries to select as the object of AI's approaches to companies, priority should normally be given to those countries for which an action is scheduled in the Action Calendar.

2. The companies to be approached should normally be selected on the basis of such considerations as the extent of human rights violations in the region of the country or sector of the economy in which the company operates or trades, and the potential leverage of the company (or of the economic sector to which it belongs) on the government concerned.

3. Approaches could also be made according to a "company strategy" followed by a section whereby one or more home companies with extensive international trade or investment links are systematically approached on various countries in which AI has concerns. The Action Calendar would again be the guide as to which countries to approach those companies on at any given time.

4. Multilateral approaches by different sections to transnational companies with branches in two or more countries should be coordinated by one section.

5. Outside of the framework of the Action Calendar, companies could be approached as part of an unscheduled action request by the IS or, where appropriate, as part of the activities of certain other techniques such as country action dossiers, regional action networks and other group-level activities, including activities connected with adoption work.

6. However, prior to approaching companies to intervene on behalf of a named prisoner of conscience, groups should inform the responsible section body of their intention. Unless the IS has specifically warned against approaching companies in that particular case, or in some other way suggested that the case is a complex one, the section body should use its own discretion on whether or not to proceed. If in doubt, the advice of the IS Research Department should be sought.

7. All approaches to companies should be taken with the knowledge of the section, which generally should monitor contacts with companies and ensure compliance with both AI policy and guidelines.

8. The initial approach to a particular company should include an introduction of AI and an explanation of its mandate, its general principles and its concerns. Special attention should be given to its impartiality and universality.

9. Appeals for action on the part of the company during the first or subsequent contacts should usually contain a request which is specific enough to enable the company's subsequent compliance with it to be verified. Such requests should be followed up after a suitable period.

10. Approaches to companies should be frank and open. Confidential or "off-the-record" talks or understandings which would inhibit reporting the substance of the discussions to the section, the IS or the international movement should therefore normally be avoided. It is also desirable to keep open the option of making the discussions public at a later stage if judged to be appropriate. An obvious exception would be when prisoners or any other individuals in the country concerned might be endangered.

11. Approaches to companies on human rights questions should never be combined with a request for funds. If the management should offer a donation during the course of the discussion with AI representatives, clarify that your visit is not for fund-raising purposes.

23. The International Council

considering that AI's information program is an essential method to achieve the organization's objectives, and that publications are an important part of that program,

stressing the important role played by sections in spreading information including publications, for which in a number of cases they have to produce translations,

acknowledging efforts by the IEC and IS over the past years to streamline the publications program especially in the light of the needs of sections, and to reverse the pattern of financial losses,

concerned that in spite of these efforts even those sections which have so far been able to follow the IS program now face increasing problems in producing major AI publications in translation and in distributing reports which are for the most part inaccessible to a larger AI audience and the general public because of their length, complexity and legalistic and diplomatic language,

concerned particularly in this context about the lack of progress regarding the production of an annual report which is manageable both for the IS and for sections, and which is more than just a historical record,

pointing out that as a consequence, sections are more and more forced to produce their own publications aimed at informing their membership and the public at large in connection with campaigns, general education and other activities, thus placing a strain on their resources, putting at risk the one-voice principle, and also making it virtually impossible for smaller sections to produce and distribute AI publications in their own language,

convinced that serious and solid reports can be produced which meet the needs of sections as well as those of the IS at the international and diplomatic level,

INSTRUCTS the IEC to review its publications especially as regards the annual report with a view to accommodating better the needs of sections and groups in their work to further AI's objectives, such a review to include a proper assessment of those needs, and to report back to the next ICM.

(formerly resolution B.42)

24. The International Council

ENDORSES the proposed program for "Publicity and Publications" for 1983 and 1984, including the proposals to:

- conduct a review of the Amnesty International Newsletter in 1983, in close cooperation with sections;
- maintain the current overall level of production of publications, including an annual report, and undertake the promotion of publications whenever possible;
- maintain the current policy on news releases, taking into account the results of the Press Officers Seminar in March 1982;
- initiate a program of supplying sound tapes to sections, in addition to existing production of audio-visual material.

(formerly resolution B.43)

25. The International Council

ENDORSES the proposed program for "Human Rights Education" for 1983 and 1984, including the proposals to:

- support a clearing-house of section teaching materials, operated by the FRG Section;
- explore ways of, and where possible develop a minimum program for, spreading awareness of human rights, in consultation, where possible, with local AI members, in countries where there are no or almost no AI structures;
- give higher priority to human rights education in the overall program of work with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

(formerly resolution B.52)

26. The International Council

ENDORSES the proposed program on "Work with International Organizations" for 1983 and 1984, including the proposals to:

- maintain the current levels of work in relation to the United Nations and intergovernmental organizations;
- give emphasis to the development of relations to African institutions;
- review AI's relations with international non-governmental organizations;
- take an active part in the educational programs of international organizations where appropriate;
- give greater emphasis to the role of sections in lobbying; and

CALLS upon the IEC to take into consideration the suggestions of sections in such cases where their local knowledge is relevant.

(formerly resolution B.61)

C: ORGANIZATION

27. The International Council

DECIDES that a Meeting on Implementation and Review be held in the years between meetings of the International Council;

The purpose of the meeting would be confined to receiving reports on and reviewing:

a) the implementation of decisions from previous ICMs; including the plan and budget,

b) the decisions of the IEC,

c) the work of international committees,

d) the functioning of the IS,

e) accounts in relation to the approved budget,

f) the preparation for the next ICM including preparation of the draft plan and the budgets,

and to advise on adjustments that may be needed.

At least one and not more than two representatives from each section should attend the meeting. One representative from groups in countries where there are no sections may attend at the discretion of the IEC. The chairperson and alternate chairperson elect of the ICM should also attend and the former should chair the meeting. The IEC should determine when and where the meeting will be held.

(formerly resolution C.11 and D.41)

28. The International Council

recalling decision 28 of the 1981 ICM

DECIDES that the ICM will be held every two years after 1983, and that the first Meeting on Implementation and Review be held in August/September 1984.

(Arising from Working Party C)

29. The International Council

RESOLVES that a two-year plan be presented by the IEC to the ICM under fixed headings and linked to a two-year budget and that sections be encouraged to submit resolutions within the fixed headings of the draft two-year plan. This plan should also include information on long-range planning and outline budgets for the following two years.

In order to improve the procedure for discussion of the plan at the ICM, the ICM Preparatory Committee should make a note to each resolution referring to the relevant paragraph in the plan.

(formerly resolution C.12 and D.42)

30. The International Council RESOLVES to adopt the following schedule for the two-year cycle of decision-making:

Year 1	August/September:	International Council
Year 2	April:	Accounts to sections
	June:	Reports on implementation of ICM decisions and of the plan to sections; proposed agenda for Meeting on Implementation and Review
	August/September:	Meeting on Implementation and Review
	December:	Deadline for submission of Statute amendments and resolutions
Year 3	February:	Plan and resolutions to sections
	April:	Accounts and detailed budgets to sections
	June:	Reports on implementation of ICM decisions and of the plan to sections
	August/September:	International Council

(formerly resolution C.13 and D.43)

31. The International Council

RESOLVES to amend Article 45 of the Statute to read as follows:

"The Statute may be amended by the International Council by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast. Amendments may be submitted by the International Executive Committee or by a (national) section. Proposed amendments shall be submitted to the International Secretariat not less than nine months* before the International Council meets, and presentation to the International Council shall be supported in writing by at least five (national) sections. Proposed amendments shall be communicated by the International Secretariat to all (national) sections and to members of the International Executive Committee."

and DECIDES that this Statute amendment shall be implemented at the close of the 16th International Council.

(formerly resolution C.131)

* the amendment is underlined.

32. The International Council

RESOLVES that the deadline for submission of resolutions shall be nine months,

REQUESTS the IEC to amend the Standing Orders accordingly,

DECIDES that this Standing Order shall be implemented at the close of the 16th International Council.

(formerly resolution C.132)

33. The International Council

CONFIRMS that the role of the chairperson elect of the International Council will be as follows:

- to convene and chair the meeting of the International Council;
- to participate in the ICM Preparatory Committee;
- to chair the Meeting on Implementation and Review;

and that the alternate chairperson will be involved in the same meetings as the chairperson.

(formerly resolution C.21)

34. The International Council

RECOMMENDS that the ICM Preparatory Committee should undertake the following tasks, in addition to those already provided for in Standing Orders, paragraph 3.4:

- costing of resolutions;
- referring resolutions to the relevant paragraph(s) of the plan where appropriate;
- making recommendations to the Council for the members of the Credentials Committee, the returning officer and tellers, and for the chairpersons and rapporteurs of working parties;

and REQUESTS the IEC to amend the Standing Orders accordingly.

(formerly resolution C.22)

35. The International Council

RESOLVES to recommend:

- that the IS compile an "ICM kit" with basic explanatory documents about the functioning of the ICM in general;
- that the IS improve the organization of the documentation for each ICM, providing background information to the resolutions;
- that sections improve their procedures for preparing for the ICM and for deciding on their participation in the ICM.

(formerly resolution C.23)

36. The International Council

RESOLVES to amend paragraph 6.1 of the Standing Orders, relating to the Credentials Committee, to read as follows:

"The International Council shall appoint a Credentials Committee, consisting of three members who may be recommended by the ICM Preparatory Committee, with a member of the International Secretariat acting as secretary. Where necessary, the Chairperson elect of the International Council may appoint the Credentials Committee in advance of the opening of the Council."

(arising from Working Party C)

37. The International Council

RESOLVES to amend paragraph 6.4 of the Standing Orders by adding a new sentence as follows:

"An appeal may be made by a section to the International Council against a decision of the Credentials Committee. This appeal must be made immediately after the announcement of the Credentials Committee's decisions in the plenary session."

(arising from Working Party C)

38. The International Council

RESOLVES to amend paragraph 8.2 of the Standing Orders to read as follows:

"Nominations to vacant posts on the IEC and on the Financial Control Committee and to the chairperson and alternate chairperson of the Council should be submitted by sections two months in advance so that the names and details of candidates can be circulated to all sections with the other ICM papers. The deadline for submission of nominations shall be fixed at 24 hours before the election is held."

and to delete the last sentence of paragraph 8.3 accordingly.

(arising from Working Party C)

39. The International Council

RESOLVES to amend Article 27 of the Statute by deletion of the second sentence to provide for the election of all members of the IEC (with the exception of the representative of the staff) for two-year terms at each ICM. Article 27 reads as follows:

"Members of the IEC, other than the representative of the staff, shall hold office for a period of two years and shall be eligible for re-election for a maximum tenure of three consecutive terms."

(formerly resolution C.31)

40. The International Council

RESOLVES to add a paragraph 27(a) to the Statute as follows:

"Those IEC members elected by the 15th International Council in 1982 shall be elected for one year only and shall be eligible for re-election ."

and CONFIRMS that this one-year term shall not be included in the calculation of the three consecutive terms specified in Article 27.

(formerly resolution C.311)

41. The International Council

recognizing the importance of the election of the IEC and the need for the membership to have information about each nominee for the IEC,

further recognizing that at present the type of information given varies considerable between nominees and rarely gives any indication about a nominee's vision for the future of AI, nor particular skills which will be of use to the IEC,

DECIDES that the following should be included in the procedure of informing the membership of the background of each candidate:

(a) a standardized curriculum vitae of each nominee should be distributed with a supporting statement by the nominee;

(b) all nominees should make a statement at the ICM or a statement read on behalf of the nominees unable to attend the ICM;

(c) sections that wish to propose a candidate to the IEC are requested to consult in advance with the candidate's own section.

(formerly resolution C.321)

42. The International Council

RESOLVES to clarify Article 27 of the Statute, as amended by the 1981 ICM, as follows:

- that "members of the IEC" refers to all regular members of the IEC and the Treasurer;

- that the intention of decision 9 of the 1981 ICM was that the previous terms of office served by IEC members should be taken into account in the calculation of the three consecutive terms.

(formerly resolution C.33)

43. The International Council

RESOLVES to clarify Article 25a) of the Statute to extend the rule on section membership to include country of residence, confirming that the Treasurer and staff representative are specifically excluded from the rule, and to amend the third sentence of Article 25a) of the Statute as follows:

> "Not more than one member of any (national) section or affiliated group or AI member voluntarily resident in a country* may be elected as a regular member to the committee and once such member has received sufficient votes to be elected, any votes cast for other members of that (national) section, affiliated group or country* shall be disregarded."

(formerly resolution C.34)

* the amendment is underlined.

44. The International Council

RECOMMENDS that further study be given to the problem that few members of AI feel able to stand for the IEC because of the amount of time involved in IEC membership and to the possibilities of creating greater equality of opportunity for members to serve on the IEC, in the light of the report of the committee.

(formerly resolution C.37)

45. The International Council

RECOMMENDS that existing mechanisms for section involvement in the work of the IEC (as listed in the Second Report of the Committee on International Decision-making Process and Structure, AI Index: ORG 01/03/82, page 22) be improved and more fully exploited by sections. In particular, it is proposed that the possibility for sections to introduce an item onto the IEC agenda should be made explicit.

(formerly resolution C.38)

46. The International Council

RECOMMENDS that as a rule international committees should have section correspondents who are involved in their work.

(formerly resolution C.41)

47. The International Council

RECOMMENDS that efforts be increased, from the centre or by individual sections, to circulate more information to other sections about particular section experiences and activities;

CONFIRMS that, in conformity with decision 37 of the 1981 ICM, international strategy meetings should be held regularly and that other international meetings should be held when necessary as an important means of improving communication and cooperation.

(formerly resolution C.42)

48. The International Council

REAFFIRMS its will to develop international consultations especially within the regional context, including the proposals to:

- improve and develop the process of planning on an international level, in consultation with sections as appropriate;
- hold international meetings when necessary and international strategy meetings regularly, in accordance with decision 37 of the 1981 ICM;
- ensure the functioning of the established international committees and the involvement of sections in their work where appropriate;

REQUESTS the IEC especially to review the role of the Borderline Committee.

(formerly resolution C.43)

49. The International Council

ENDORSES the proposed program for "Information Handling" for 1983 and 1984, including the proposals to:

- initiate, as necessary, a discussion at the international level on security and especially in regard to data protection;
- explore improved procedures for supplying urgent up-to-date information to sections on crisis situations;
- establish a long-term policy on the archives.

(formerly resolution C.52)

50. The International Council

RESOLVES to adopt the following "Guidelines for Sections and Groups".

(formerly resolution C.61)

Appendix: Guidelines for Sections and Groups

I. Minimum Requirements for Sections

This document should be read in conjunction with Article 8 of the AI Statute as elaborated in 1978 ICM decision 37 ("only one section in each country") and 1979 ICM decision 28 ("principles and requirements for section statutes").

1. A section must have a statute which reflects the objects and methods of Amnesty International as contained in the AI Statute. This statute is to be approved by the International Executive Committee.

2. A section must have an active membership, not less than two groups and 20 members, which in promotion of AI's mandated concerns shall maintain a reasonable level of participation in basic AI activities: for example, adoption work, Urgent Actions, the Campaign for the Prisoners of the Month, country campaigns.

50. continued

3. A section must act in accordance with the AI Statute and the working rules and guidelines adopted from time to time by the International Council and the IEC. Of particular importance are the guidelines regarding security and responsible handling of information and the guidelines on section work on one's own country. A section shall take no action on matters that do not fall within these provisions.

4. A section must not operate in violation of the law of its own country.

5. A section's composition and the circumstances in which it operates must be such as to ensure its political independence and freedom of action.

6. A section must have a reasonable number of members who have undergone a basic training in the aims and methods of Amnesty International. This training will normally be by participation in internationally accepted training programs; it may also take place, where appropriate, through visits to the International Secretariat, through work in other sections, or through visits by IS staff or experienced AI members.

7. A section should be able to deal with material in the working language of the international movement (English).

8. A section must have a governing body, such as an executive committee or board, which represents the membership of the section and which meets regularly.

9. A section must submit comprehensive annual reports on its activities to the International Executive Committee.

10. A section shall make such financial contribution to the international movement as is determined by the International Council.

11. A section must ensure its financial independence and observe AI international guidelines on acceptance of financial contributions and fund-raising.

12. A section must submit annual statements of its finances to the Treasurer.

50. continued

Notes

(a) Recognition: a section is recognized in accordance with Article 8 of the AI Statute. In order to fulfil and demonstrate continuous adherence to the minimum requirements for a section, a potential section should participate in AI work for not less than one year before seeking recognition by the International Executive Committee.

(b) Temporary or permanent closure: external changes in the political circumstances in which a section exists and operates or internal developments within the section which seriously affect one or more of the minimum requirements may lead to the temporary closure of the section by the IEC or its permanent closure by the International Council.

(c) Exemption: any one or all of the guidelines for sections and groups may be waived by the IEC in relation to a particular section or group, where considered advisable or necessary in the existing circumstances.

Explanatory Notes

Article 4. Most countries have laws regarding the establishment of national organizations. Sometimes they are purely formal, but in other instances they establish the right of the authorities to assess and to judge, and possibly even to interfere in, the activities of the organization. For some who want to begin or to maintain organized AI activity in their country there is here a potential problem. For others there can be a problem if AI, an international organization working for internationally accepted human rights, is seen in some way as "approved" by the local authorities. On the other hand, although in promoting its mandate AI at times must confront or even oppose some specific law in a country, fundamental to the effectiveness of AI throughout the world is the understanding that the organization upholds the rule of law and that its sections work within a framework of their national law. Any other position would erode AI's efforts to promote everywhere human rights on a legal as well as moral plain and could have detrimental effects on many individuals who seek in their countries to take part in AI activities. The wording in this article of the guidelines has been drawn up to take these matters into account.

50. continued

Article 7. AI is committed to multilingualism as indispensable to the effective outreach of its work. In the 1970s, as a result of this policy, it added to English, French and Spanish as official languages and brought into existence sizable publications programs in the latter two. In addition, by 1980, AI material had appeared (although often in small quantity) in more than 25 other languages -- Arabic, Bengali, Cantonese and Mandarin, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, German, Hebrew, Hindi, Icelandic, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepali, Norwegian, Pidgin English, Portuguese, Russian, Singhalese, Swedish, Tamil and Urdu.

It is a reality, however, that there will never be sufficient resources at the IS to translate all relevant material -- case sheets, weekly mailings, reports, etc. -- into all languages crucial to expanding the strength of the AI movement. (It is instructive that the UN, with infinitely larger resources, faces a similar dilemma. Of the 107 new posts created in 1980 in the evergrowing UN Secretariat, 64 per cent were for Arabic language services alone.) AI cannot afford to provide from the centre what is actually needed in translated materials, even if it wished to enlarge its central body in this way. The key to multilingualism in AI is decentralization away from the IS. The only way to ensure that relevant AI materials will become available in the necessary local languages is to make certain that each section has within itself the capacity to handle the international working language of AI, even if in new and smaller sections this facility is limited to one or a few persons. This guideline should be seen in part as an aspect of this policy. (Obviously if the guideline is to be effective, it will be necessary through the Section Development Assistance program to aid new and smaller sections to develop this capacity.)

II. Responsibilities of a Section

1. The section through its governing body is responsible to the International Executive Committee for the proper functioning of the AI organization in that country and for ensuring consistent and effective work for concerns within the AI mandate.

2. The section is responsible for participating in the consultation and decision-making process of the international organization and for implementing relevant International Council decisions.

50. continued

3. The section is responsible for promoting awareness of the work and aims of Amnesty International on a national level.

4. The section is responsible for ensuring that the impartiality and political balance of Amnesty International is reflected in the work and image of the section in the country.

5. The section is responsible for recruiting new members and for preparing programs for developing membership from a broad spectrum of the community.

6. The section is responsible for ensuring that its members are informed of and act in accordance with the mandate of the organization and with its working rules and internal guidelines including those related to security, responsible handling of information and work on one's own country.

7. The section is responsible for developing membership training programs and materials.

8. The section is responsible for establishing, closing and monitoring the activities of adoption groups, coordination groups, professional groups and any other membership structure it may develop within its own country.

9. The section is responsible for maintaining up-to-date membership records and mailing lists and should make these available to the International Secretariat if requested.

10. The section is responsible for informing the International Secretariat of the names of the officers and staff of the section and for notifying the IS of any change of address of the section or groups within the section.

11. The section is responsible for the handling of material sent to it by the International Secretariat and for making AI information available to the members and to the general public as appropriate.

12. The section is responsible for the distribution of the AI Newsletter and other AI publications in its own country and for developing subscriber programs as appropriate.

13. The section is responsible where appropriate for developing a program of translation into national languages.

14. The section is responsible for developing fund-raising activities in its own country.

15. The section is responsible for developing relations with the national press and with national organizations and institutions. It is also responsible for preparing guidelines for use by its members in these relations.

50. continued

16. The section is normally responsible for contacts with its own government, apart from approaches about human rights violations within the government's jurisdiction, which are the responsibilities of the International Executive Committee and the International Secretariat.

III. Minimum Requirements for AI Groups (within sections and in countries or territories where there is no section)

1. The group shall be registered with the section, or where there is no section, with the International Secretariat.

2. The group must have an organized structure and sufficient active members -- not less than five -- to ensure effective and continuous work, to elect officers, and to maintain a reliable mailing address. In particular where there is no section, some of its members need to be able to deal with material in the working language of the international movement (English).

3. All members of the group shall agree to work in accordance with the AI Statute and the working rules and guidelines adopted from time to time by the International Council, the International Executive Committee and the section, as appropriate. Of particular importance are the guidelines regarding security and responsible handling of information and the guidelines on section work in one's own country.

4. From an early stage of the formation of the group its members shall participate in AI training programs in order to gain a clear understanding of AI's aims and working methods and to develop training programs for new members.

5. The group shall maintain a reasonable and consistent level of AI activity in promotion of AI's mandated concerns and shall submit reports on its work every six months to the section and, where necessary, to the International Secretariat. Where there is no section, a group shall submit its reports to the International Secretariat.

6. The group must acquire a sound financial basis so as to ensure its financial participation in the movement. It must safeguard its financial independence through observance of AI international guidelines on acceptance of financial contributions and fund-raising.

7. The group must not operate in violation of the law of its own country.

8. The composition of the group and the circumstances in which it operates must be such as to ensure its political independence and freedom of action. This is of particular importance for a group where there is no section.

50. continued

Notes

(a) Recognition. A group shall be formed and recognized only with the consent of the section, or where there is no section, with the consent of the International Executive Committee.

(b) Temporary or permanent closure. Temporary or permanent closure of a group where there is a section is governed by the rules for groups of the respective section. Where there is no section, external changes in the political circumstances in which the group exists and operates or internal developments within the group which seriously affect one or more of the above minimum requirements may lead to the temporary or permanent closure of the group by the International Executive Committee.

Explanatory Note to Article 5

The list above indicates the minimum requirements of AI groups and notes in particular that a "reasonable and consistent level of activity" is necessary. Extensive discussion in the movement about what activity is required of an AI group, and what activities can be considered optional, to be undertaken if manpower and resources allowed have made it clear that certain activities related to the group's organizational stability are essential, thus:

- first and foremost the promotion of AI's mandated concerns:
  - . work for Prisoners of Conscience and fair trials
  - . work against torture
  - . work against the death penalty
- and as necessary complements to this:
  - . recruitment of new members
  - . fund-raising
  - . awareness of organizational developments and major issues relating to AI international and national levels
  - . cooperation with other bodies of AI.

It has also become clear that groups represent AI in their local community and as such in their prisoner-related work ought to be active on all the different aspects of AI's mandate and complement the activities under way at national and international level. Concentration on only one aspect of the AI mandate can fail to give a full picture of the organization to the local community where the group is located, even as concentration of activity on only one geopolitical area can risk or call into question AI's impartiality.

50. continued

The country, the region and the environment the group is working in, the size of the group, its location, its financial and human resources greatly affect the kinds of techniques it can most usefully and effectively undertake in securing AI's goals. Indeed the emphasis given to the different aspects of the mandate may also vary from one situation to another, and it will be the responsibility of the section (or the IS acting on behalf of the IEC where no section exists) to ensure that the group is involved in all appropriate and effective techniques, as well as making sure that whatever tasks and techniques are chosen an overall geopolitical balance is maintained.

Nevertheless, the great majority of AI groups will work on the technique of adoption since throughout the life of the organization it has shown itself to be the keystone to systematic and sustained work by AI members contributing much to AI's impartiality, credibility and force. Apart from concrete achievements in regard to individual prisoners and AI's public image the technique is also such an effective one in terms of building up a strong AI structural base that a requirement for new sections is to create a strong core of local AI groups carrying out adoption work, before building up complementary structures.

It is the responsibility of the section to ensure that each local group not only maintains an overall geopolitical balance but is attempting to give a full picture of all AI's mandated concerns to its community and is seeking to use a broad array of appropriate techniques. Normally, sections will therefore offer to the groups some choice between the following techniques which can be divided up in line with the main concerns in Articles 1a), 1b) and 1c) of the Statute.

work for prisoners of conscience

- . adoption or investigation cases
- . participation in the Prisoner of the Month campaign
- . participation in Prisoners of Conscience Week

work for torture victims

- . Campaign for the Abolition of Torture appeals in the Newsletter
- . Urgent Action appeals

work for those facing the death penalty

- . death penalty appeals in the Newsletter
- . death penalty Urgent Actions
- . death penalty dossiers.

50. continued

The above list only indicates the most basic prisoner-oriented AI techniques relevant to the different aspects of AI's mandate, and is intended merely to indicate that whether the resources of the group are great or small, it should be possible to do something covering the whole mandate. A much fuller listing of all available techniques is given and explained in full in the reports issued over two years by the Techniques Evaluation Committee. Their resolution to the last ICM (1981) listed among other techniques:

- regional action networks
- country campaigns
- special actions
- issue campaigns and programs
  "disappearance"
  extrajudicial execution
  torture
- target sector work (trade unions, churches, etc)
- human rights education
- new techniques as approved in decision 13 of the 1980 ICM (as they become operational)
- task force work (e.g. data-gathering on strategies involving military, economic and cultural relations, refugee work, etc.)

IV. Public Role of Members of Section Governing Bodies and Senior Staff Members

In order to maintain the independence of sections, it is recommended to adopt the following rules:

1. To be a member of a section governing body or a senior staff member is incompatible with holding an elected or appointed top level position in the administrative, policy-making, law-giving, defence and law-enforcement system of a country; it is also incompatible with holding other elected or appointed positions which play a determinant role in foreign policy or domestic law-enforcement decisions of a country.

2. To be a member of a section governing body or a senior staff member is incompatible with holding a position in top ruling bodies of political parties.

3. An AI member should not accept membership of a section governing body or a senior staff position while holding any of the above-mentioned positions. If elected or accepting appointment to any such post he or she should resign from the section governing body or senior staff position.

50. continued

4. In some situations a person's previous employment or activity may prove incompatible with being a member of a section governing body or senior staff member.

5. In any situation of uncertainty as to whether or not a present position or previously held position should be treated as coming within the above rules, the section and/or the member concerned should seek and abide by the opinion of the International Executive Committee.

6. These guidelines also apply to leading members of AI groups in countries or territories without a section.

Notes

(a) Somewhat similar guidelines were adopted in September 1979 by the IEC regarding the public roles of IEC members.

(b) Sections may want to draw up for themselves similar guidelines which would relate to appointment or election of individuals to posts within the section at local and regional levels.

(c) The IEC will take these guidelines into consideration when approving the creation of groups without a section.

51. The International Council

RESOLVES to amend Article 9 of the Statute as follows:

"Groups of not less than five members may, on payment of an annual fee determined by the International Council, become affiliated to Amnesty International or a (national) section thereof. Any dispute as to whether a group should be or remain affiliated shall be decided by the International Executive Committee. An affiliated adoption group shall accept for adoption such prisoners as may from time to time be allotted to it by the International Secretariat, and shall adopt no others as long as it remains affiliated to AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL. No group shall be allotted a prisoner of conscience detained in its own country. Each (national) section shall maintain and make available to the International Secretariat a register of affiliated AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL groups. Groups in a country without a (national) section shall be registered with the International Secretariat.* Groups shall take no action on matters that do not fall within the stated object of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL. Groups shall act in accordance with the working rules and guidelines that are adopted from time to time by the International Council."

(formerly resolution C.612)

* the amendment is underlined.

52. The International Council

RESOLVES to amend Article 41 of the Statute to read as follows:

"The International Council may, upon the proposal of the International Executive Committee or of a (national) section, by a three-fourths majority of the votes cast deprive a (national) section, an affiliated group or a member of membership of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL if in its opinion that (national) section, affiliated group or member does not act within the spirit of the object and methods set out in articles 1 and 2 or does not organize and maintain basic AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL activities* or does not observe any of the provisions of this statute. Before taking such action ..."

and RESOLVES accordingly to delete Article 42 of the Statute.

(formerly resolution C.613)

* the amendment is underlined.

53. The International Council

recognizing that there are, in many countries, persons of different nationalities, citizenship and origin who are interested in being active members of the AI section in their country of residence,

considering that AI sections, in order to ensure impartiality, do not work for prisoners in their own country, and that these working rules apply at all levels of the organization, including adoption groups, which entails that no "nationals" should "be involved in case work on their own country",

RESOLVES that a clear definition is needed of the term "national", now used in the working rules of the organization and of its corresponding terminology in other languages,

REQUESTS the IEC to ensure that the AI use of the term "national" be clarified and that the membership receives guidance concerning the practical implications for their work.

(formerly resolution C.62)

54. The International Council

reaffirming that AI refrains from taking any position on matters relating to the international legal status of any territory or population,

RESOLVES to amend the Statute by replacing the words "national section" by "section" wherever it occurs in the Statute -- Articles 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 25, 41, 42, 45.

INSTRUCTS the IEC to define clear criteria governing decisions relating to the recognition of a section in a non-state territory, bearing in mind the previous ICM decisions on the general principle of "one section, one country".

(formerly resolution C.64)

55. The International Council

NOTES the proposed program for 1983 and 1984 on Development,

wishing to state its unequivocal reaffirmation of the high priority to be placed on internationalizing the existence, work and character of AI,

WELCOMES the progress report on implementation of the AI development program as a first explication of the advances and shortcomings of AI's work in this area to date,

ASSERTS however that the actual progress on development reflected in the report does not match the demands and expectations implied in the priority given to development by the international movement,

INFORMS the IEC of its reservations regarding the regional priorities for development stated in the Draft Two-Year Plan with regard to the Middle East,

INSTRUCTS the IEC and IS to prepare for the 1983 ICM a plan for the advancement of the development program,

SPECIFIES further that sections and groups be encouraged to participate in the preparation of this plan, and in particular for the developing sections and groups to articulate their needs and plans,

RECOMMENDS that the plan include clarification and concrete elaboration of the application of decision 40 of the 1981 ICM to the following areas:

i) the potential for regional approaches and mechanisms, including meetings, offices and information and multilingual programs;

ii) the role of sections and groups in the development program, including the involvement of "developed" sections in strengthening groups and sections through information-sharing, travel and exchanges, and bilateral cooperation, in a progressively decentralized fashion under the guidance of the IEC;

iii) the role of plans for development and self-sufficiency made by the developing groups and sections themselves;

iv) the financial resources to be made available for development from the international budget, under appropriate headings, including the allocation of staff at the International Secretariat and an expansion of multilingualism and particularly Spanish-language programs; and the elaboration of a financial policy for development including criteria for assistance relating to staff and other recurring expenditure, such plans preferably to include options;

ENCOURAGES all sections to inform their membership more actively on the needs, problems and possibilities for development, in order to strengthen the basis for implementing future plans in terms of the considerable human and financial resources that will be required.

(formerly resolution C.66)

56. The International Council

ENDORSES the proposed program for "IS Administration and Technology" for 1983 and 1984, including proposals to:

- undertake a special project for staff training;
- continue and develop the computerization program,

ENCOURAGES the IS to continue to take the necessary steps to support and coordinate section programs on computerization with a view to developing an appropriate network of computerization, as is already being undertaken by the IEC Advisory Group on Information Handling and Technology.

(formerly resolution C. 71 and D.71)

D: FINANCE

57. The International Council ADOPTS the accounts for the year to 30 April 1982.

(arising from Working Party D)

58. The International Council ENDORSES the proposed program for "Fund-raising" for 1983 and 1984 as a decentralized responsibility of the entire movement, supported by the IS team for fund-raising and the international clearing-house operating under the authority of the IEC.

(formerly resolution D.21)

59. The International Council

INSTRUCTS the Financial Control Committee:

- to review the functioning of the assessment system with regard only to the 1976 ICM decision on deductions from assessable income, in consultation with section treasurers;
- to make recommendations on any change suggested to ensure the continued fairness of the system and to establish more definitive guidelines.

REQUESTS the International Treasurer to report in a circular to sections on his application of the assessment system.

(arising from Working Party D)

60. The International Council

considering the possibility that a section may cease to operate for any reason and yet holds property derived from donations to, or information supplied by, Amnesty International,

RESOLVES to add as a requirement for section statutes, as specified by decision 28 of the 1979 ICM, the following:

"A section shall, where local law permits, insert a clause in its statute stating that, if after the section ceases to operate and is dissolved, and after satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, there remains any property (including information) whatever, that property shall become the property of Amnesty International and shall be disposed of by decision of the International Executive Committee."

INSTRUCTS sections to amend their statutes accordingly.

(formerly resolution D.31)

61. The International Council

RESOLVES to adopt the budget for 1983, as amended for international meetings and premises expenditure, of £3,539,000 and a section assessment of £3,198,000,

AGREES that any shortfall in the contributions from sections should be met from the Program Reserve and Special Projects Fund,

APPROVES the budget for the Program Reserve and Special Projects Fund for eight months to December 1982 showing a total income of £503,000, a balance brought forward of £841,977 and expenditure of £990,532 and for 1983 showing an income of £324,000 and an expenditure of £632,838, with a balance brought forward of £354,445,

APPROVES the budget for Relief for eight months to 31 December 1982 and for 1983 showing a total relief expenditure of £66,000 and £100,000 in the two periods.

(arising from Working Party D)

62. The International Council

noting present procedure and workload involved in providing the ICM with program accounts,

noting further the plans to computerize the finance and accounting unit of the International Secretariat,

INSTRUCTS the IEC to suspend production of program accounts until a computerized system has been introduced,

REQUESTS that in designing such a system the need to provide program accounting and program budgeting information should be fully considered.

(arising from Working Party D)

63. The International Council

DECIDES that members of the Financial Control Committee are elected under the same procedure and criteria as set out by the International Council in Statute and Standing Orders for election of members of the IEC.

This includes:
- term of office to be two years
- total number of terms of office not to exceed three consecutive terms
- election by the direct proportional system
- requirement for no more than one member of any section to hold office at any one time.

It furthermore DECIDES that membership of the FCC is inconsistent with the office of treasurer of any section. Therefore the treasurer of any section elected to the FCC shall resign from that office at the next AGM of their section or within one year, whichever is earlier.

In addition to three regular members of the FCC the ICM shall also elect under the same rules and criteria but by separate ballot an alternate member of the FCC who shall take the place of a member of the committee in the case where a vacancy occurs between meetings of the International Council. In the interim such alternate member shall receive all documentation sent to regular members of the committee.

For the transition period the term of office for the FCC member elected at the 14th ICM shall be extended until the end of the 17th ICM. This shall also apply to the member elected at the 15th ICM.

(formerly resolution D.51)

64. The International Council

URGES sections, as a matter of urgency and priority, to report to the International Secretariat on their relief activities in as much detail as possible,

REQUESTS the IEC to review and compile comprehensive information on AI relief activities based on information received

also REQUESTS the IEC to review in this context and in the light of the International Meeting on AI's Public Image in May 1982 the advisability of accepting national government grants for relief purposes

RECOMMENDS that the IEC review the possibility of an international meeting on AI relief operations and formulate recommendations for future AI policy and activities on relief.

(arising from Working Party D)

65. The International Council

noting the importance of equal participation by the entire movement of Amnesty International in the international decision-making process, as explained and stressed by the first report of the Committee on International Decision-making Process and Structure to the 14th ICM,

endorsing the decision of the 14th ICM that the pooling arrangement be adopted to ensure equal participation in international meetings, including the ICM,

NOTES that the present assessment system of the section contributions provides the fairest system for the apportionment of costs of the international movement,

RESOLVES that the international budget shall provide for the travel costs of each section sending to the International Council as many participants as there are working parties being simultaneously held. Where a section is entitled to only one delegate, costs of only two participants will be provided. The International Secretariat shall make funds available to each section for the cheapest possible fares,

FURTHER DECIDES that funding arrangements for one participant at the biennial meeting on implementation and review shall also be provided from the international budget,

ALSO RESOLVES that the present pooling and assistance arrangements for other international meetings shall continue.

(Emergency resolution submitted by the Japanese Section)

PART THREE

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. The International Council

recalling that in AI's report on South Africa it was stated that "no reforms in the present structure will be sufficiently far-reaching to remove the causes of political imprisonment unless the whole system of apartheid is dismantled ... While apartheid remains, there can be no structure which conforms with and guarantees universally recognized standards of human rights",

considering that the system of apartheid not only represents a denial of human rights, but also negates the very concept of human rights in all spheres including political, social and economic,

noting the IEC policy statement on apartheid,

noting the various pronouncements of the International Court of Justice and resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, that apartheid is (a) a violation of a norm or rule or standard of international communities, and (b) a crime against humanity which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

noting the UN General Assembly's findings that apartheid, in addition to being a system of domination, also denies the right to self-determination to the non-white majority in South Africa,

RESOLVES that AI should respond to the struggle against apartheid in an exceptional way with creativity and high priority in country strategy and planning.

In reconsidering its stand, AI should lend its support, within the framework of its mandate, to all legal and effective international actions which would move towards the abolition of apartheid.

RECOMMENDS that the IEC examines all possibilities of action against apartheid.

(formerly resolution A.71)

2. The International Council

INSTRUCTS the IS and IEC to inform sections and groups regularly on the evaluations of the various actions and campaigns and to ask them, if needed, to carry out a follow-up action.

(formerly resolution B.13)

3. The International Council

considering that part of the credibility of Amnesty International is due to the supranational character of the movement,

considering that sections are now involved in the preparation of future action through consultation for "planning and priorities",

DECIDES that henceforth all sections will participate in all campaigns unless it is impossible due to lack of resources or it is strategically unwise. In the former case the decision should be taken by the sections concerned in consultation with the IS. In the latter case this decision should be taken by the IS,

CALLS UPON the IEC to develop mechanisms to ensure adequate coverage of all campaigns and actions, including considerations of geographical spread, as well as to ensure that sections' choices of participation in these campaigns and actions are geopolitically balanced,

CALLS UPON all sections to cooperate in the implementation of these mechanisms.

(formerly resolution B.24)

4. The International Council

RESOLVES that AI appropriately accentuates in its actions and publications the equivalence of and the interdependence between civil and political rights on the one hand and economic, social and cultural human rights on the other hand.

(formerly resolution B.311)

5. The International Council

noting the debate on MEC relations within the movement,

recognizing the constraints implicit in the non-political character of AI,

mindful of the imperative need to study and understand fully the facts of situations in certain countries where systematic and gross violations of human rights are taking place in the backdrop of foreign military and economic assistance of a heavy order,

recognizing that such foreign military and economic assistance ordinarily can be presumed to be reinforcing forces and factors responsible for such violations of human rights in those countries,

conscious that the ordinary membership emotionally reacts to this understanding of theirs by asking for an AI stand against MEC relations with gross and systematic violators of human rights even if the nexus between the two is not direct,

RESOLVES to ask the IEC to have a report prepared for wide circulation among the membership and discussion at the 1983 ICM, on the implications of AI defining its MEC role in a broad way, so as to educate the ordinary membership which is feeling somewhat left behind by the sophisticated discussion on the subject taking place at a particular level in the movement.

(formerly resolution B.34)

6. The International Council

noting that very often when AI's news conferences are held in London the international news agencies refer to AI as a human rights organization with its headquarters in London,

recognizing that in Latin America this is very often interpreted as meaning that AI is a European, and in particular Anglo-Saxon organization,

recalling the present international political situation and the nationalist sensitivity of the Latin American countries,

RESOLVES to recommend to the IEC that it initiate the decentralization of news conferences and, when these deal with topics relating to Latin America, or other regions, that it arranges for these conferences to be held in countries of that region, or if circumstances make it advisable for them to be held in a European country, in Spain or Portugal,

These conferences can be organized in Latin America or other regions with the sections as intermediary, once the spokesperson is nominated by the IEC.

RESOLVES that the effort to persuade the media to describe AI as "the worldwide human rights movement" is also the responsibility of sections.

(formerly resolution B.41)

7. The International Council

RECOMMENDS that where groups in a country without a section are able to meet and to nominate a representative to the ICM they should be eligible for financial assistance. Whether to provide assistance and for how many representatives should be decided by the IEC in the context of development. This would also apply to attendance by groups at international meetings.

Groups should be included in the pooling arrangement.

(formerly resolution C.65)

PART FOUR

REPORTS OF THE WORKING PARTIES

REPORT OF WORKING PARTY A: STRATEGY

Chairperson:	Wolfgang Heinz	Alternate Chairperson of the Council
Rapporteur:	Jenri Jurfest	Belgian Section
Drafting Consultant:	David Matas	Canadian Section
Secretary:	Marion Marshrons	International Secretariat

01 The meeting was opened by Suriya Wickremasinghe (IEC).

02 A roll-call of participants was taken.

03 Wolfgang Heinz, alternate chairperson of the Council, was appointed chairperson, Henri Jurfest, Belgian Section, was appointed rapporteur, and David Matas, Canadian Section, was appointed drafting consultant.

04 The agenda and timetable were approved without amendment.

05 Two matters had been referred to Working Party A from the first plenary session:

a) Muslim Seminar/Guidelines on Islamic Law;

b) Implementation of decision 27 of the 14th International Council, concerning the use of national symbols.

It was agreed to take these two items under Any Other Business.

A.1 Statute Article 1a): Sexual Orientation and AI's Mandate

(Paper: Final Report on "Sexual Orientation and AI's Mandate", AI Index: POL 21/01/82)

This first agenda item was discussed for four hours. A total of 16 sections took part in the discussion, not to mention members of the IEC and IS.

The Luxembourg Section introduced the discussion by stressing the following points:

- the matter had been under discussion within AI for many years;
- the aim of the Luxembourg Section study was to assemble sufficient material to reach a better understanding of the subject;
- the problem had been posed to the Luxembourg Section by the IEC in the following terms: "The heart of the controversy within AI lies in whether someone imprisoned for sexual orientation or behaviour alone, regardless of advocacy or political activitism, should be considered as a prisoner of conscience";
- there was an absence of concrete cases on which to work;
- there was a need to clarify the Statute, and not to change it, in essentia, by adding the words "sexual orientation" after the word "sex" in Article 1a) in order to cover clearly the cases to be protected.

At the invitation of the chair, a long discussion followed, including several questions addressed to the Luxembourg Section. In order to reflect the many arguments raised pro and contra, this report lists them in two groups, although the number of arguments in each group is not significant. It should be borne in mind that two main questions were being put to the working party:

1. Is a Statute amendment required in order to work on cases relating to the issue, or would a policy statement from the ICM be enough?

2. Some resolutions refer to "sexual orientation" and others to "homosexuals". Which of these two categories, if either, do we want to integrate into our work?

Pro

1. The present lack of concrete cases does not mean that no cases are to be found. Active research would bring them to light. In order to carry out research actively, a clear policy is needed.

2. The persecution of homosexuals during the Nazi period could recur. AI should be prepared to react.

3. The argument that our image might be seriously damaged is of little or no importance. It is very dangerous to take public opinion into account in establishing policy. Reference was made to the death penalty, an issue on which we are not concerned about the possible negative effects on our image.

4. If a decision were taken to work on behalf of those imprisoned because of their sexual orientation, AI, just as in other areas of its work, would not necessarily be obliged to take up all such cases.

5. It is incorrect to see the issue as a typical Western one.

6. AI should work for different types of prisoners.

7. If AI decides not to take up the issue, the defence of such prisoners would be left entirely to gay organizations. This would be discriminatory in as much as, for instance, we do not leave the defence of trade unionists exclusively to trade unions.

8. Cost and image should not be seen as major factors in the debate. Attributing them too much importance could in fact also damage AI's image.

9. There should be a consensus that AI would not move into the field of discrimination generally, as proposed in the Luxembourg Section study.

Contra

1. We do not have a definition of "sexual orientation". The concept, as such, is wide and covers criminal sexual offences. How would AI limit its action? Or should AI take up all sexual offences? Clarification is needed and the study should therefore be continued.
2. Such an amendment to the AI mandate would be detrimental to its work in other areas already covered by the mandate.

3. What resources would have to be devoted to studying the laws of the various countries in this respect, potential cases, etc?

4. The effect on AI's public image and its image vis-à-vis governments would be negative.

5. Our work is based on the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1966 Covenants, etc. Sexual orientation is of a different nature.

6. The present objectives of AI are clear, generally understood and accepted. AI would risk losing members if it involved itself in the field of sexual orientation about which there are many divergent moral, cultural and ethical notions.

7. Accepting the issue would endanger our development, especially in non-European countries, where norms are different. AI should not define behavioural norms.

8. AI has never pretended to protect all human rights.

9. Over the years since AI has been studying the issue, we have not come across any case of need. On the other hand, we have more than enough cases to deal with within the present framework of the mandate.

10. It would be difficult for Africans to understand how AI can find the resources to work for homosexuals and not for the many victims of apartheid.

11. The whole idea behind the AI mandate is that of the lowest common denominator on which everyone can agree. That is why AI works to promote the most fundamental rights. AI will never reach a consensus on sexual behaviour.

12. If AI adopts those imprisoned for their sexual behaviour, it will imply that freedom of sexual orientation is a human right while there is no consensus on this.

13. The consequences vis-à-vis certain religions and cultures would have to be evaluated.

14. AI does not take up discrimination. Discrimination is a focal point of the Luxembourg Section study. AI works on behalf of the victims of persecution.

15. Developing sections are already scarcely able to cope with the existing range of work.

Two points of clarification were made during the discussion:

- the Luxembourg Section, while studying the matter, wrote to all sections in an attempt to get information and cases. One delegation asked whether sections, in responding to the request, had been in touch with gay groups;
- the Luxembourg Section made it clear that "sexual orientation" does cover "sexual behaviour".

Before voting on the resolutions, the Chair wanted to get the initial feeling of the working party. The working party proceeded to a first vote on the following question:

> "Does the working party feel that AI should adopt people under Article 1a) because of their sexual orientation?"

This was rejected by a clear majority.

A vote was then taken on the following question:

> "Does the working party feel that AI should adopt people under Article 1a) because of their homosexuality?"

This was also defeated by a clear majority.

Despite these negative votes and according to a promise made at the beginning of the debate, the Chair invited sections to present their resolutions.

Resolutions A.11 and A.111. These two resolutions were considered together because of their similarity. They were rejected by a clear majority.

Resolution A.12. The resolution was rejected by a clear majority.

Resolution A.121. The resolution was withdrawn by the Spanish Section because of its similarity to resolution A.12.

Resolution A.13. The resolution was withdrawn by the Italian Section because the principles underlying the resolution had already been defeated.

Resolution A.131. The French Section accepted that there was a contradiction between paragraph 3 of the resolution, where mention is made of "sexual orientation", and paragraph 5, which refers specifically to "homosexuality". The third paragraph was therefore deleted.

The French Section also accepted an amendment by which the words "while in detention" were added to the end of the last paragraph.

On a point of order, the Chair made it clear that if the resolution was rejected, no one in prison for homosexuality could be considered as adoptable by AI.

An amendment deleting the "DECIDES" paragraph was rejected as a result of a vote.

The vote gave 14 in favour and 13 against. A second vote was subsequently taken, the result of which was 13 in favour and 14 against, thus giving a very narrow majority against the resolution.

In the plenary session, the French Section, seconded by another section, reintroduced resolution A.131 for discussion. The Swedish Section proposed an amendment to replace the "DECIDES" paragraph with the following:

> *"DECIDES to declare that AI remains ready to adopt persons known to be in prison for advocating homosexual equality or where charges of homosexuality have been used as a pretext for imprisoning people for the expression of their political, religious or other conscientiously held beliefs".*

It was pointed out that the amendment was merely an affirmation of the position adopted by the International Council in 1979, decision 7. The Swedish Section agreed accordingly to replace "DECIDES to declare" by the word "REAFFIRMS". It was proposed to delete the paragraph beginning "bearing in mind" and this was accepted by the French Section.

To clarify the wording of the original resolution, the French Section explained that it was based on the assumption that the existing Statute, through the word "sex", provided for the adoption as prisoners of conscience of those imprisoned because of their homosexuality. This assumption was questioned by the other delegates who felt that "sex" was different from "sexual orientation" and that a Statute amendment was necessary. Reference was made to the working party discussion where a large majority had decided against adopting people imprisoned for sexual orientation.

The Swedish Section amendment was put to a vote and carried. The resolution as amended was then put to the vote and adopted. For the final text, see decision 1 , page 13.

Resolution A.132. Reservations were expressed on various paragraphs of the resolution:

- the difficulty for the IS to initiate contact with international organizations on an issue that is outside the AI mandate;
- the cost of a survey of potentially adoptable people;
- the workload involved in exploring the concept of "persecution for sexual orientation".

The resolution was defeated by a clear majority.

A.2 Statute Article 1a): Other Issues

Resolution A.21

The resolution on AI and civil disobedience was introduced by the FRG Section with amendments to paragraphs 1 and 3. The background of the resolution was explained: that too often, governments tend to use criminal laws and jurisprudence as a "camouflage" for the repression of the freedom of expression.

During the discussion, questions were raised concerning the notion of "civil disobedience". It was recognized that the term would require further clarification. This also applied to the question of violence referred to in paragraph 3 of the resolution.

The FRG Section accepted further amendments and subsequently the amended text was put to the vote and adopted by consensus.

The resolution as amended by the working party was agreed by the Council. For the text, see decision 2, page 13.

Resolution A.22

The British Section introduced a revised version of their resolution, as follows:

"The International Council

noting that the British Section Study Group has submitted its interim report on the Treatment of Children while in the custody of police, military or other security officials (pursuant to decision 19 of the 1981 ICM) and the Draft Standard Minimum Rules formulated by them,

affirming Amnesty International's concern for the situation of children in prison as defined by Article 1 of the Statute, in particular children's special vulnerability to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment,

PROPOSES that Amnesty International monitors the progress of the UN Draft Revised Convention on the Rights of the Child and makes every effort to have incorporated those provisions found to be lacking,

CALLS for Amnesty International's participation in future international meetings concerned with the protection of children from cruel treatment,

INSTRUCTS the International Executive Committee, in its attempts to produce a workable definition of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment to take into account the special vulnerability of children to physical and mental injury as a result of repressive action within Amnesty International's mandate. "

The main differences were to be found in the second operative paragraph, which now calls for AI's participation in future international meetings on the matter, and in the third operative paragraph, which in the revised version instructs the IEC to take the special situation of children into account when drawing up a definition of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.

Some sections feared that the resolution could imply that AI accepted the notion that children could be imprisoned, which they felt to be totally unacceptable. Reassurance on this point was given by the IS Legal Adviser.

It was also made clear that in order to cooperate with the United Nations on this issue, AI needed to have a clearer position on it.

The Danish Section proposed an amendment to add the paragraph:

"reaffirming decision 9 of the 1980 ICM which resolved that AI should include the special problems of children falling within AI's mandate in the overall work of the organization, that AI should exchange information with other international organizations on this subject, and that the IEC should consider a new edition of the IS report on 'Children'."

This amendment was agreed.

The resolution as amended was approved by a large majority.

The resolution was agreed by the Council. For the full text, see decision 3 , page 14.

A.3 Statute Article 1b): Fair Trial

Resolution A.31

The resolution was introduced by the Italian Section with the deletion of the last operative paragraph.

The following points were raised in the discussion:

- It is extremely difficult to determine precisely the period of time to be considered as "reasonable"; this can vary from case to case according to the circumstances.
- AI has always been active in the field of fair trials, although in many cases that work is carried out in conjunction with action in other areas of the mandate.

The Dutch Section proposed an amendment to delete the first operative paragraph, to reflect the fact that it is difficult to determine precisely "reasonable time". This was defeated. Another amendment proposing the deletion of the second and third operative paragraphs was also defeated.

The resolution was then put to the vote and adopted.

For the text agreed by the Council, see decision 4 , page 14.

Resolution A.32

In introducing the resolution, the Norwegian Section stressed that, although they felt more consideration should be given to Article 1b) of the Statute, they were not asking for any major reallocation of resources.

After a short discussion, the resolution was approved by a large majority with no amendments. *For the text agreed by the Council see decision 5, page 15.*

A.4 Statute Article 1c): Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Resolution A.41

The resolution, presented by the Swiss Section, requested the IEC to act upon a decision adopted by the 1979 ICM. This decision had not yet been implemented.

The IS Legal Adviser stated that one of the reasons for this situation was the complexity of the task. He also added that the Mandate Committee had made it clear that the only forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment to be taken into consideration were those amounting to torture. Other speakers stressed the need for guidelines on the application of Article 1c) before the new campaign against torture in 1984.

Another comment was that AI should avoid drawing strict lines that would not take into account conditions in different parts of the world.

The resolution as amended was approved unanimously. *For the text agreed by the Council, see decision 6 , page 16.*

Resolution A.42

In presenting the resolution on excision and infibulation, the Belgian Section made it clear that their objective was to go somewhat further than present policy, as established by decision 15 of the 1981 ICM, permitted. The three actions proposed would not require a lot of work.

In the discussion it was stated that the resolution was outside the mandate because the issue did not involve governments or prisoners. Another argument against related to the issue cultural, religious and ethnic considerations.

One section stated that, according to medical reports, excision and infibulation could be considered as acts of torture and that such practices had led to thousands of deaths.

The three operative paragraphs of the resolution were voted upon separately. All three were defeated. The resolution as a whole was consequently rejected.

Resolution A.43

The resolution was presented by the Spanish Section who stressed that it corresponded to the concern of the medical groups regarding the possible consequences of the advancement of psychology and psychiatry.

The following points were made during the discussion:

- AI had already reacted in the past to such problems as solitary confinement, sensory deprivation, rumours of behavioural modification being carried out in prisons, etc. The reason for initiating such a study is therefore unclear.
- AI medical groups in most countries already have more than enough work.
- Torture cannot lead to a change of views; it can only break the spirit.

A representative of the Medical Advisory Board (MAB) stated that the MAB and the different medical groups already had sufficient information on this subject which was at the disposal of sections through the IEC.

The resolution was amended by adding to the final paragraph "and to send a summary of material collected to all AI medical groups".

The resolution as amended was approved.

For the text agreed by the Council, see decision 7 , page 16.

Resolution A.44

The resolution was presented by the Italian Section who informed the working party that they had started a study on the issue of life imprisonment.

It was clear from the discussion that most of the speakers were against the resolution. Among the reasons for this were the possible risk for work against the death penalty, the fact that the issue had already been rejected at the 1981 ICM, and that any term in prison could be considered as cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

An amended version of the resolution was put to the vote and rejected by a large majority.

A.5 Human Rights Violations by Non-Governmental Entities

(Paper: "AI and Acts of Imprisonment/Hostage-taking, Torture and Executions Committed by Non-Governmental Entities",AI Index: POL 03/03/82)

The Secretary General was invited to introduce the debate on non-governmental entities. He stated that this debate was a very important one because the issue arose daily. AI is constantly being asked to take a position on it. He also recalled that there is wide agreement within the movement that AI should direct its work towards governments. AI is basically a watchdog of governments.

In the discussion in the IEC, a distinction had been made between three types of non-governmental entities:

1. Non-governmental entities which in practice are agents of governments. AI's position is to direct protests concerning the activities of such bodies towards governments. Human rights violations committed by them clearly fall within AI's mandate.

2. Non-governmental entities which in practice act as governments because they have control over territory and/or a population. They are considered as de facto authorities. Human rights violations committed by them can be taken up by AI. However, further clarification is required in deciding how to assess whether a non-governmental entity falls within this category. In addition, it is necessary to clarify whether non-governmental entities which have some kind of international recognition but do not control territory should be included here. The IEC is of the opinion that this area should come up again at the 1983 ICM.

3. Non-governmental entities in opposition to governments which do not have control over territory and/or a population. Up to now, AI has been able to act in respect of violations committed by such bodies only in exceptional circumstances when it has felt that it was likely to be effective. The humanitarian basis for this, known as the escape clause, leaves the rationalizing of AI's action open, in order to avoid apparent contradictions.

There appeared to be three possible policies with regard to human rights violations committed by this third group of non-governmental entities:

A. AI should maintain its present policy, that is, it should "not condone" such violations.

B. "Not condone" is too weak; AI should "condemn" such violations.

C. AI should depart from its present policy and apply its mandate to whoever commits human rights violations.

A thorough discussion followed in which many sections expressed their opinions, raised questions and proposed amendments to both resolutions A.51 and A.52.

The main arguments raised during the discussion were as follows:

1. Several sections shared the view that one possible interpretation of international standards established under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1966 Covenants, the Geneva Protocols, etc. is that these standards are mandatory not only for States but also for individuals and groups. (Another related argument is that a victim of violations is, de facto, in the same danger whoever commits the violations.)

   The argument against this interpretation is the fact that the international standards are signed only by States. That means that AI would have no common basis of discussion with NGEs.

2. There is a problem of balance and thus of image involved in the issue. On the one hand, many would probably welcome AI departing from its present policy and in future acting against violations committed by non-governmental entities. On the other hand, governments would be only too happy to see AI balance violations carried out by them against those carried out by non-governmental entities.

3. By going beyond present policy, AI would run the risk of getting involved in the area of common crime.

4. Attempts to distinguish between the two types of non-governmental entities, other than those acting in practice as agents of governments, could lead to a dead end: what criteria would AI use to classify them? What would happen if their situation changed in one way or another? etc. The distinction should therefore be abandoned. In doing so, we would also avoid the difficult problem of wording (i.e. "not condone", "condemn", etc.).

5. A possible policy would be to use different types of action depending on whether governments or non-governmental entities are being dealt with. But the language has to be the same because AI has always stated that human rights are the concern of all. They cannot be left as the monopoly of governments.

6. It seems impossible to deal with violations committed by non-governmental entities without weighing the consequences for AI's policies regarding violence and armed conflicts.

7. The question of whether or not AI would be led into recognizing non-governmental entities if it addressed them is another issue to be further explored.

8. Expanding our policy in the direction of non-governmental entities would have consequences for research, strategy, planning, etc.

9. Several sections expressed the view that it was difficult or even impossible to take a decision this year (one reason for this being the late arrival of the IEC document) and that further analysis was needed leading to another discussion in 1983. Contradictory views were expressed on the question of sending the whole issue back to the IEC as it was, or giving the IEC an indication of what the ICM would feel appropriate as a general direction.

At this point, the working party started to examine resolutions A.51 and A.52. Several amendments were proposed, including lengthy texts trying to combine various opinions.

Resolution A.51

The resolution had been redrafted by the Swedish Section. One section proposed an amendment that the phrase "can never be accepted" should be replaced by the phrase "are to be condemned". Another section proposed that the words "of prisoners" in the phrase "the torture and/or execution of prisoners" be deleted. Both amendments were defeated.

The Swedish Section resolution was put to the vote. The text was approved by a large majority.

In the plenary session, the amendments proposed in the working party, to replace "can never be accepted" by "are to be condemned" and to delete the words "of prisoners" were re-proposed and defeated. Another section proposed the addition of a paragraph: "Recommends the IEC to facilitate a discussion in the movement on AI's policy towards abuses by NGEs, taking into account the three positions in the recent IEC document on this subject as part of the preparation for the next ICM." This amendment was also defeated.

The resolution as approved by the working party was then agreed by the Council. For the text, see decision 8, page 17.

Resolution A.52

This resolution was defeated.

A.6 Research Work and Priorities

Resolution A.61

The resolution was presented by the FRG Section.

Two main issues were discussed:

- What is sought is that sections and coordination groups be informed within a certain period of time about what the IS intends to do with the information they send about potential cases.

- As a matter of principle, the ICM should not interfere in the administration of the IS. This remark was prompted by an amendment (subsequently rejected) calling for the allocation of responsibility to a staff member within the IS to ensure that a prompt response is given to correspondence forwarding information.

The resolution was approved by a large majority without amendment. The Australian Section dissented from this decision.

For the text of the decision agreed by the Council, see decision 9 , page 18.

Resolution A.62

The Italian Section introduced the resolution by stating that it was originally intended for Working Party B. It deals with matters concerning AI groups and the techniques they should use.

At the request of the Italian Section, the working party agreed to note the resolution.

Resolution A.63

The Mexican Section, in presenting the resolution, stressed the fate of thousands of people, mostly peasants and including a great number of children, who cross borders to flee repression. They are often subject both to torture in the country where they seek asylum and to forcible return to their home country where their lives are in danger. One way of helping these people is through better coordination within AI in the field of refugee work, leading to action by all sections.

The Chair made it clear that the cases under consideration were within the mandate and that the purpose of the resolution was clearly to lead to more concrete efforts by AI in this field.

The discussion showed an understanding not only of the situation of the Mexican Section but also of the need for improved action in other regions of the world.

The resolution as amended was accepted by a large majority.

In the plenary, it was proposed to replace the word "ensure" in the last paragraph by the word "investigate". This was defeated.

For the text of the decision agreed by the Council, see decision 11, page 19.

Resolution A.64

The background for this French Section resolution was the very positive work done in Paris by Marguerite Garling, the Research Attaché.

The resolution was adopted by a large majority. *For the text agreed by the Council, see decision 10 , page 18.*

A.7 Strategy: Country-Related

Resolution A.71

The working party had before it the resolution and the policy statement on apartheid agreed by the IEC at its meeting in June 1982.

The Indian Section introduced the resolution by stressing that, in its opinion, AI does not sufficiently take into account the evolution of public opinion regarding apartheid. For the Indian Section, equal human rights will never exist as long as apartheid remains in force. And it is impossible to condemn apartheid without also condemning the governments that enforce it. Apartheid can only disappear as a consequence of the end of white rule. While remaining within the mandate, AI can perhaps do a little more, for instance, by cooperating with UN sanctions.

A member of the IEC stated that, when the IEC adopted its policy statement in June 1982, it recognized the complexity of the issue.. While considering that human rights violations are a direct consequence of the very existence of the system of apartheid, the IEC considered that AI should not depart from the fundamental principle according to which it can take no political position. This is why the policy statement does not condemn apartheid as a system. Departing from the classical AI position would endanger our possibilities of maintaining a dialogue with the Government of the Republic of South Africa and thus being able to send missions there and help victims, etc.

The IS Legal Adviser pointed out that AI makes a large contribution to UN action on the situation in South Africa.

Most of the speakers took one or other of the following standpoints:

- Apartheid is per se a violation of human rights. It is of a different nature from communism, fascism, capitalism, etc. It is a crime against humanity. It needs a high priority of action from AI.

- If AI adopts the Indian Section resolution, it will have to grade countries according to the degree of violation of human rights carried out by them. AI would also be led to make observations concerning other political systems, doctrines and ideologies.

One section expressed its regret that the IEC, at its June meeting, appeared not to have devoted sufficient attention to the Indian Section resolution.

Another section criticized the IEC for the delay in making a statement on apartheid, even though a request had been made at the International Meeting on Africa in February 1981 and at the Africa Regional Meeting in Montreal in August 1981 during the ICM.

Another section opposed the idea that AI should support sanctions. An amendment to this effect was subsequently proposed and carried.

The reference to sanctions having been deleted, the Secretary General called for the resolution to be referred to the IEC for consideration in the general planning.

Several amendments were presented. They were accepted by the Indian Section and by the Ivory Coast Section, which had already proposed amendments.

The resolution as amended was accepted by a large majority. It was subsequently referred to the IEC, since the resolution at this point did not carry any more a reference to sanctions and therefore it was to be seen as a matter of degree of priority for a specific country. The referral to the IEC would make it possible to consider the request of the resolution in the general framework of country planning.

The International Council agreed to refer the resolution to the IEC. For the text, see page 59.

The Canadian Section presented a motion as follows:

"The International Council

RESOLVES to endorse the IEC policy statement on apartheid."

The motion was accepted by a large majority.

This resolution was agreed by the Council. See decision 12, page 20.

Resolution A.72

This resolution was withdrawn.

The IEC member responsible for the Middle East opposed the proposing of country-related resolutions by sections because there was a danger that sections might be subject to influence from exile groups or foreign goverments, as had happened in this case.

A.8 AI's Public Image

(Paper: "An International Personality: Notes on the International Consultation on AI's Public Image", AI Index: NWS 05/06/82)

Due to lack of time, the Chair proposed to drop discussion on this item. This was agreed by the working party.

A.9 Draft Plan

Resolution A.91

Several questions were asked concerning paragraph 3 of the resolution. Some national sections felt that the conference that was held in London in May 1982 produced interesting results but that it would be better not to give too high a priority to the image issue in the future.

The IEC made it clear that no further meetings were envisaged.

The resolution was accepted by a large majority.

In the plenary, it was proposed to reword the second paragraph to read. "produce individual mandate leaflets which can be incorporated into a comprehensive policy manual." This amendment was agreed.

For the text of the decision adopted by the Council, see decision 13 , page 21.

A.10 Any Other Business

Two matters which had been referred by the plenary were discussed:

1. Muslim Seminar/Guidelines on Islamic Law

The Australian Section recalled decision 11 of the 1978 ICM by which a seminar was to be organized with Muslim scholars in order to gain better understanding and advise on how to address authorities in Islamic countries. At the 1980 ICM the decision was modified to the effect that draft guidelines should be provided to sections to assist them in their work on Islamic countries. This decision had not been implemented. The absence of guidance was particularly felt during a recent action on an Islamic country. It was pointed out that, at its meeting in June 1982, the IEC had instructed the IS to draft such guidelines to be circulated to sections. The concern of the Australian Section was noted.

2. Implementation of Decision 27 of the 14th International Council, Concerning the Use of National Symbols

The Italian Section, referring to page 8, paragraph 27 of the Report on the Implementation of the Decisions of the 1981 ICM (ORG 53/02/82) concerning the use of national symbols, asked that a circular be sent to sections explaining the importance of the issue.

The concern of the Italian Section was noted by the working party.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF WORKING PARTY A

A representative of the World Muslim Congress attended most of the debate. He made two interventions in the working party which are summarized in this appendix.

- Norms that are applied in Western countries are not the only standards to be followed. AI should avoid imposing Western norms and treat Islam with the respect it deserves. AI should be very careful in dealing with Muslim countries and Islamic Law. AI should appoint someone to the IS to advise on Islamic institutions so that they are better understood, and should approach Muslim countries on the basis of the Koran which advocates in no uncertain terms respect for human rights.

- In preparing guidelines for approaching authorities in Muslim countries, AI should bear in mind that most of these countries gained independence only after World War II. They have been making efforts to go back to their Islamic origins. Not all have yet succeeded, because of the weight of colonial rule. Some are still in a transitory state with all the difficulties involved in changing mentalities.

- The least AI should do is leave them alone and refrain from mentioning them in a derogatory manner in its public material. Bear in mind that every country, in its past or present history had, at one stage or another, witnessed violations of human rights. Free and democratic states have not always been free and democratic. The approach to Muslim states should be both patient and careful.

- AI should know the differences that exist between the different Muslim countries and consequently know how to address each of them.

- The observance of human rights is at the heart of the Islamic laws. Accordingly human rights must indeed be respected by the ruler and ruled alike.

- The conclusion takes the form of an appeal to AI to give time to the Muslim countries to find themselves again.

REPORT OF WORKING PARTY B: ACTION

Chairperson:	Peter Klein	FRG Section
Rapporteur:	Lars Ronnas	Swedish Section
Secretary:	Louise Vischer	International Secretariat

01 The meeting was opened by Edy Kaufman (IEC).

02 A roll-call of participants was taken.

03 Peter Klein and Lars Ronnas were elected Chairperson and Rapporteur respectively.

04 It was announced that the Credentials Committee had approved an emergency resolution submitted by the British and Dutch Sections. It was agreed to discuss this resolution under agenda item B2.

05 The Opening Plenary Session also referred discussions relating to the Draft Plan 1983 and 1984, the Secretary General's Report on El Salvador and resolution C.611 submitted by the British Section.

The agenda was approved as amended.

B.1 Membership and Group Activities

Group Work at Local Level

On this major issue of Working Party B the resolutions B.11, B.111, B.112, B.113, B.12, B.121, C.611 were before the meeting for consideration. In addition the working party noted the resolution passed by US Section AGM on this question.

A chart was drawn up which provided an overview of the various resolutions before the working party that indicated the differences and similarities between each of the resolutions.

Procedurally it was decided to have an information session on this topic on Thursday afternoon, that would allow all participants to discuss major issues within their delegation and thus to have a concrete discussion on the wording of each of these resolutions which were to be taken up on Friday afternoon.

The chairperson opened the information session by asking sections to present their views according to the following topics:

a) is the whole mandate to be covered by a local group? How is the question of balance guaranteed?
b) should adoption be explicitly mentioned as a minimum task or should there be reference only to long-term prisoner orientated work?

c) should there be only one type of local AI group? To what extent should AI be flexible on this issue? and finally should every local group be registered at the IS?

The IEC gave the background to this discussion (reports of the Techniques Evaluation Committee, etc) and explained the spirit behind resolution B.11 submitted by the IEC. It was pointed out that the resolution was the result of extensive discussions and compromises. In the discussion that followed many differing opinions were raised by a large number of sections which gave an interesting insight into the complexity of this whole question.

A large majority stated that local groups should cover the whole mandate in their work. The question was raised whether geo-political balance can be reflected at group level or whether it was sufficient that it is ensured in the overall work of the section. Many sections, particularly the developing ones, stressed the need for flexibility. The discussion centred around whether flexibility as regards other kinds of groups would be accepted indefinitely or whether after an (undefined) period of transition the local group should fulfil the minimum tasks and requirements reflected in this resolution. This discussion was formulated in two alternatives later put to the meeting. It was pointed out that any decision would mean a transition for many sections and that it was important to proceed carefully during this transitional period.

While accepting a flexible implementation, many sections pointed out that they would only accept formulations that expressly mentioned the adoption/investigation case work as minimal tasks for every local AI group as this technique ensured the prisoner-oriented nature of AI. Other sections argued that a more general description such as work on a continuing prisoner-oriented technique was sufficient. There was no objection to groups being registered at the IS, but some sections asked for the financial implications as well as the effects on case sheet production.

On Thursday night, a discussion and drafting group met, consisting of representatives of all sections having submitted resolutions on the AI local group, together with other section and group representatives. The purpose was to go through the various resolutions and try to work out a compromise to be presented to the next session of the working party. After a lengthy discussion, a draft resolution was elaborated and later numbered B.114, that reflected common ideas as well as three conflicting versions on the main issues: minimal tasks, flexibility and the importance that the adoption technique remain a cornerstone of AI's work.

These three conflicting items were discussed on Friday afternoon. The first question to be decided upon was the "minimal tasks". The two alternative proposals, both slightly amended during the session, were proposed in the ninth paragraph to read as:

(A) "RECOMMENDS that local AI groups seek to undertake as minimal tasks:
- adoption/investigation case work
- participation in campaigning (country campaigns and/or special actions, issue campaigns such as "disappearances" and/or campaigns within long-term programs such as torture and death penalty special actions),
- publicity, promotion (such as Prisoners of Conscience Week; Human Rights Day), and participation in meeting the financial responsibilities.

(B) RECOMMENDS that each group will have three minimum tasks:
- the use of a continuing prisoner-oriented technique (such as adoption/investigation, "disappearance" case, Regional Action Network and other techniques),
- participation in campaigning (country campaigns and/or special actions, issue campaigns such as "disappearances" and/or campaigns within long-term programs such as torture and death penalty special actions),
- publicity, promotion (such as Prisoners of Conscience Week; Human Rights Day), and participation in meeting the financial responsibilities."

After a long discussion alternative (A) was accepted by a significant majority.

The next item, "flexibility", was presented to the working party and in this respect the third paragraph should read as follows:

"CALLS upon sections to encourage strongly members of all groups, and for the IS to encourage groups in their charge, to become groups which carry out the three categories of work while at the same time recognizing that

(A) the possibility does not exist for some local groups to take up the three categories of work,

(B) the possibility does not exist <u>at present</u> for some local groups to take up the three categories of work,"

Formulation (B) including <u>at present</u> was adopted by the working party by a significant majority.

The 11th paragraph in the draft resolution B.114 stressing the adoption technique as the cornerstone of AI's individual prisoner-oriented work, was -- after some amendments -- put to a vote with the question whether to insert or delete the following sentences:

"CALLS upon all sections and the IEC to ensure that the adoption technique which has made a unique contribution to the establishment of strong and active local AI groups in the protection of international human rights, remains the cornerstone of AI's individual prisoner-oriented techniques."

This paragraph, too, was accepted by a significant majority.

The working party referred to Working Party C and the IS subsequently to work out an Explanatory Note to Article 5 of the "Guidelines for Sections and Groups" that would be in accordance with the concept of the local AI group (if resolutions B.114 and C.61 were passed by the plenary).

Working Party B asked Working Party D to discuss, and subsequently the Treasurer to inform sections about, the financial implications of all groups being registered at the IS.

After two further but small amendments, the final resolution B.114 was passed with 15 votes in favour, three against and three abstentions.

Upon request by the chair, the Danish, Australian, French, Italian, Japanese and British Sections decided to withdraw their resolutions (B.111, B.112, B.113, B.12, B.121 and C.611).

In the plenary session, a further paragraph was proposed to the resolution as follows:

"CALLS upon the IEC to prepare and circulate to sections a separate document containing this resolution, the list of techniques and the background discussion paper on 'AI Group Work at the Local Level' (ORG 02/04/81)."

This amendment was agreed.

For the final text adopted by the Council, see decision 14, on page 22.

Resolution B.13

The Austrian Section announced the withdrawal of resolution B.131 since the spirit of the resolution was reflected in resolution B.13 submitted by the Swiss Section.

The Swiss Section explained that there was a demand to get feedback on the different techniques carried out by the membership and that AI members were often asked by the general public about the "results" of AI's activities. The Swiss Section welcomed recent follow-up such as the supplement to the Prisoners of the Month campaign printed in the June AI Newsletter but requested more follow-up on other techniques such as Urgent Actions. This view was supported particularly by members from Third World sections..

The Icelandic Section however pointed out that evaluations should not be given too much emphasis in AI's work since it was not always possible to assess the impact of AI's techniques.

It was also mentioned that, depending on the technique and the audience to be reached, evaluations or feedback could be presented either in the form of internal or external documents. Some discussion followed on how often evaluations should be carried out. The IEC and the IS were asked to bring this question to the attention of SYSTEC.

The resolution was passed with the following amendments:

1) The third paragraph should insert the words "and sections" to read as follows:

   "REQUESTS the IEC, the IS and sections to attach more importance than up to now to the feedback of the actions and campaigns carried out".

2) The fourth paragraph, point (a) should insert the words "or other documents" to read:

   "To publish in the Newsletter or other documents at least once a year a feedback on letter-writing actions (Prisoners of the Month), CAT and death penalty appeals".

3) The fourth paragraph, point (c) was referred to SYSTEC.

The International Council adopted the resolution as amended. For the text, see decision 15 , page 24. It was agreed to refer point (c) of the resolution to the IEC for the attention of SYSTEC. See page 59.

Resolution B.14

The British Section explained that the reasons behind their resolution stemmed from concern that approaches to governments should not exclude actions involving the grass-roots level of AI membership. An example was given concerning the approaches made by AI to high-level authorities in the US in 1981 on the question of El Salvador. It was argued that by keeping confidential the results of these talks group-level activities were affected.

Other participants argued that the present balance between high-level initiatives and grass-roots work should be maintained and that the question of confidentiality had in some instances to be respected in order to protect the victims of human rights violations.

A proposal to refer the resolution to the IEC was defeated by a small majority.

The resolution was then defeated.

Resolution B.15

In the IEC's presentation of recommendation 3 from the Draft Plan 1983 and 1984, it was mentioned that the formulation on case sheet production was based on a pragmatic view and that the service of the growing Urgent Action network would aim to include the provision of telex systems for smaller sections.

The Swiss Section pointed out the present imbalance in the allocation of relief to certain countries and emphasized the need to explore new relief channels, especially to countries where there is little or no relief program. Furthermore the section asked for a study on the interdependence of techniques in order to get a clearer understanding of how the use of one technique might affect another.

In response it was pointed out that although these were valid concerns a draft plan outlining priorities must be limited to a small number of issues.

The Danish Section asked for more emphasis to be put on case sheet production in the Draft Plan.

The resolution was passed with the following amendments:

1) Second operative paragraph, first clause was deleted and instead the following was inserted:

"seek to increase the case sheet production according to the increased number of groups;"

2) Second operative paragraph, second clause, the words "where appropriate" be inserted after triple adoption.

The second paragraph would then read:

"Seek to increase the case sheet production according to the increased number of groups, continue the practice of double and triple adoption, where appropriate, and follow up on the recommendations of the Survey of Adoption Group Work".

For the text of the decision adopted by the Council, see decision 16, page 24.

B.2 Target Sector Work, Campaigns and Theme Programs

Resolution B.21

The International Secretariat introduced the IEC recommendation 5 of the Draft Plan 1983 and 1984. It was explained that the priorities for approaches to different target sectors dates back to 1978 namely: legal, medical, religious groups and trade unions. These target sectors were singled out because of their particular expertise, influence and affinity with work on human rights. It was mentioned that additional target sector work was already being envisaged in connection with the forthcoming campaign on extrajudicial executions concerning approaches to journalists, the military, police and other law enforcement personnel.

The Danish Section requested that the Draft Plan include work to be done on behalf of persecuted children. An amendment, however, to this effect was later defeated.

The Dutch Section felt that there were no real arguments to maintain priority concerning medical and trade union target sector work and proposed that a special committee be set up to survey the work done by sections in this field and that the whole area of target sector work and the work of professional groups be studied and recommendations made to the 1983 ICM. A vote on this proposal was narrowly defeated by one vote.

During the discussions on approaches to religious groups, it was pointed out that materials produced mainly covered the Christian religion and it was hoped that in order that AI's work in this field be more effective, more material should be produced on other religious denominations.

The Swiss Section proposed that the target sector work with religious groups, teachers and students be included in the minimum program, as an amendment to sub-paragraph 3 of the resolution and thus sub-paragraph 4 be deleted.

The resolution was passed with the following amendment and the deletion of sub-paragraph 4:

Sub-paragraph 3 should read:

"provide a minimum program, for the legal target sector, for work with religious groups, teachers and students".

In the plenary, the Dutch Section resubmitted their proposal to add a paragraph:

"Decides that a special committee be set up to do a survey of the work done by sections in this field and that the whole area of target sector work and the work of professional groups be studied and recommendations made to the 1983 ICM."

In response to the suggestion that this review could be carried out by an existing committee, SYSTEC, it was pointed out that SYSTEC would not be able to take on this task during the next year.

The proposed amendment was put to a vote and agreed. For the text of the final decision adopted by the Council, see decision 17, page 25.

Resolution B.22

The last paragraph of this resolution had been omitted by accident and was distributed separately, as follows:

> "DECIDES to establish a special action network for cases of 'Disappearances', for instance similar to the death penalty network, which allows us to mobilize a large potential of AI members to undertake quick actions on the suggestion of the International Secretariat."

In connection with this Austrian Section resolution on the work against "disappearances", the IS gave a short background on the "disappearances" campaign and the activities that had been carried out following the campaign. It was pointed out that the campaign probably involved the largest number of AI groups ever, around 2,000, and that an evaluation was under way by the Swedish Section. In November 1982 there will be a meeting on how to continue work against "disappearances" and the preparation for the campaign on extrajudicial executions, arranged jointly by the French and Swedish Sections.

Following a straw vote on whether to set up a special network for "disappearance" cases, there was a slight majority in favour of having the work integrated into the present existing structure. The working party wished to bring this point to the attention of the forthcoming meeting on "disappearances" in November 1982.

In view of the background information provided by the IS on "disappearances", the Austrian Section decided to withdraw its resolution B.22.

Resolution B.23

The Spanish Section also decided to withdraw its resolution B.23 on "disappearances" in the light of the forthcoming section meeting in November 1982.

Resolution B.24

The French Section in presenting its resolution explained that because of the importance of the Action Calendar and the participation of sections in planning priorities on particular countries, sections should be obliged to undertake all planned campaigns and special actions, unless this proved impossible in practice.

A discussion followed on the question of whether sections should be obliged to participate in all the international campaigns and special actions. Several sections, particularly the smaller sections, argued for flexibility. Others stressed the need for quality rather than quantity. It was pointed out that in order to reflect a truly international picture of AI's work, it was desirable that all sections participate, as a minimum, in campaigns.

The question of geopolitical balance was raised and one section sought a clarification of how this is interpreted. Several amendments were then proposed and so it was decided to delegate the task of drawing up a clearer wording of the operative paragraphs to a small committee.

The following amendments were proposed and passed. The two operative paragraphs were replaced by the following:

> "DECIDES that henceforth all sections will participate in all campaigns unless it is impossible due to lack of resources or it is strategically unwise. In the former case the decision should be taken by the sections concerned in consultation with the IS. In the latter case this decision should be taken by the IS,
>
> CALLS upon the IEC to develop mechanisms to ensure adequate coverage of all campaigns and actions, including considerations of geographical spread, as well as to ensure that sections' choices of participation in these campaigns and actions are geopolitically balanced,
>
> CALLS upon all sections to cooperate in the implementation of these mechanisms."

The entire resolution with the above amendments was then referred to the IEC because the wording of the resolution was unclear although the spirit was endorsed by the working party.

The International Council agreed to refer the resolution to the IEC. For the text, see page 60.

Resolution B.25

On behalf of the IEC, the IS introduced resolution B.25 (recommendation 4 of the Draft Plan 1983 and 1984). It was explained that sections had in the past expressed concern that they could not cope with the number of campaigns and special actions. It was pointed out that the number of campaigns and special actions mentioned in the Draft Plan should be seen as a maximum and that not all sections are expected to participate in all the proposed activities mentioned.

Several large sections stated that they felt unable to carry out satisfactorily all the campaigns and special actions sent out by the IS.

There was some discussion on how to ensure a geopolitical balance in the selection of countries chosen for action by the IS. This point was generally accepted by the meeting although it was recognized that the geopolitical balance could only be achieved over a longer period of time than was presently covered by the Action Calendar. A proposed amendment on the question of geopolitical balance was defeated.

With reference to the forthcoming evaluation of AI's policy in the field of MEC relations and MSP transfers, the FRG Section proposed the following amendment to be added as a final sub-paragraph to the resolution B.25:

" - to prepare an international seminar with the participation of sections in order to evaluate AI's policy on MSP transfers;"

The IEC member agreed to have this amendment included in the recommendation 4 of the Draft Plan and the chairperson of the meeting ruled that it should be included in the text of the resolution. This ruling was however challenged but in a subsequent vote of nine in favour, six against and four abstentions, the meeting decided to overrule the challenge. The delegate who challenged the ruling of the chairperson wished to have this decision recorded.

The resolution was then passed as amended.

For the final text agreed by the Council, see decision 18, on page 25.

Resolution B.26

This resolution was presented by the IEC. It was pointed out that the proposed definition for Prisoners of Conscience Week meant a broadening of the scope and should not only be restricted to the issue of prisoners of conscience.

The Danish Section proposed an amendment to the effect that the theme be limited to prisoners of conscience. This amendment was defeated by a large majority.

The specific timing of Prisoners of Conscience Week was discussed as well as how future decisions on the theme should be taken.

The following amendments were proposed and passed:

1) Second line: delete the words "the third week of",
2) Insert a second sentence after the first to read: "This decision should be made by the ICM or the IEC after consultation with sections".

The resolution as amended was then agreed.

For the final text agreed by the Council, see decision 19 on page 26.

Resolution B.261

This resolution was put immediately to the vote.

The proposal for the theme for Prisoners of Conscience Week 1983 of "Human Rights Activists in Prison" was passed by a large majority.

This resolution was agreed by the Council, see decision 20 on page 26.

Emergency Resolution Submitted by the British and Dutch Sections

In presenting their emergency resolution, the British and Dutch Sections explained that it stemmed from criticism about delays in the handling of recent action planning activities.

Following a straw vote it was decided not to include the countries mentioned in the emergency resolution. It was proposed to replace the third paragraph with the following text:

"Disturbed by recent instances in which there have been difficulties in respect to the fulfillment of commitments made in the Action Calendar,"

Furthermore it was proposed to amend the first sub-paragraph of the fourth paragraph to include an additional sentence to read:

"so as to allow sufficient time for the production and translation of publications and documents necessary for the work of the sections."

Both amendments were passed.

The resolution as amended was passed by a unanimous vote.

For the text agreed by the Council, see decision 21, on page 26.

B.3 Work on Military, Economic and Cultural(MEC) Relations and Military, Security and Police(MSP) Transfers

(Paper: "Activities in the Field of Military, Economic and Cultural (MEC) Relations",AI Index: POL 34/02/82)

The IS introduced the progress report on "Activities in the Field of Military, Economic and Cultural (MEC) Relations" since the 1981 ICM. The meeting was informed that the IEC intended to undertake a review of the practice invoked under decision 26 of the 1979 ICM and to explore the possibility of holding an international meeting in 1983 with a view to having a thorough discussion of AI's policy in the field of MEC/MSP.

The progress report was noted by the working party.

Resolutions B.31 and B.311

Procedurally it was agreed to have a general presentation initially on resolutions B.31 and B.311 as they both presented conflicting principles and a decision on which principle to choose should be taken by the working party before entering into a detailed discussion on either of these resolutions.

Robert Maurer (US Section) described the background to the "Proposed Guidelines for Approaching Companies" (POL 34/02/82). A small committee was set up by the IEC at the request of the 1981 ICM with participants from sections, the International Secretariat and the IEC to draw up guidelines on approaching companies.

While the guidelines recognize that approaches to companies are analogous to other target sector work in some respects, they also take into account the complexities and problems AI could face in this work. In the proposed guidelines, the preamble and part dealing with procedures were presented for decision by the 1982 ICM (as resolution B.31). The other parts of the guidelines were noted by the working party.

The FRG Section then presented its resolution B.311 and referred to the explanatory note to the resolution which had been distributed earlier to Working Party B. It was stressed that the FRG Section did not categorically oppose approaches to companies, but that companies did not fit into AI's usual concept of target sector work as companies could themselves benefit from violating human rights. The FRG Section had no objection to the dissemination of human rights information to companies but urged that the utmost restraint should be exercised in any other kind of approach going beyond dissemination of AI material.

In this connection, it was noted that the FRG Section had commissioned a research study on this issue and that the US Section, on behalf of the IEC, was also undertaking a study on international financial institutions.

A lengthy discussion followed in which support was expressed for both of the principles laid down in resolutions B.31 and B.311.

The working party then discussed the FRG Section resolution B.311. It was proposed and agreed to take out the last paragraph and handle it separately.

A vote was then taken on resolution B.311, as amended, and it was defeated with five votes in favour, 10 against and six abstentions.

The last paragraph of B.311 which had been taken out of the original resolution was presented as follows:

> "RESOLVES that AI appropriately accentuates in its actions and publications the equivalence of and the interdependence between civil and political rights on the one hand and economic, social and cultural human rights on the other hand."

The FRG Section referred to previous discussions on this point and proposals to issue a leaflet on this question. The FRG Section suggested that the paragraph should be referred to the IEC and the working party agreed to this.

For the text of the resolution referred to the IEC, see page 60.

The IEC enabling resolution B.31 on the "Guidelines for Approaching Companies" was considered on the understanding that no amendments should be made which would affect the spirit of the resolution.

It was pointed out that reference in the guidelines to who to approach in companies should be flexible enough to incorporate approaches at all levels of the workforce.

The Swedish Section said that the open nature of contacts with companies should be made more explicit. It was however argued that the existing phraseology did in fact reflect the open nature of discussions and that the present wording also gave sufficient flexibility to enable the most appropriate approaches to be made. The amendment proposed by the Swedish Section was defeated.

Following further discussion on the guidelines, the following amendments were passed:

- In the second paragraph of the Preamble (Ai) Definition and Scope, and amendment was proposed to replace the word "always" by the words "in general".

- Under point four, Procedure and Action (B) it was proposed to delete the last two lines.

- It was also proposed to add an additional point 11 to the section, Procedure and Action (B). This additional point should read:

  "Approaches to companies on human rights questions should never be combined with a request for funds. If the management should offer a donation during the course of the discussion with AI representatives, clarify that your visit is not for fund-raising purposes."

  (This text was taken from the part of the guidelines that were not subject to the approval of the ICM -- see page 7 of the proposed guidelines.)

Resolution B.31 as amended above was then passed with 14 votes in favour, four against and two abstentions. *For the text of the decision adopted by the Council, see decision 22, page 27.*

Resolution B.32

The British Section presented its resolution, stressing the importance that the policies that are pursued by governments and financial institutions must be taken into account in AI research in order to improve the quality of its policy decisions. It was pointed out that the interpretation by the ICM Preparatory Committee to link this resolution to the issue of "co-responsibility" was incorrect.

Various questions were raised about the intent behind the resolution.

The resolution was defeated.

Resolution B.33

The Swedish Section agreed to withdraw its resolution B.33 in view of the forthcoming discussions on MEC/MSP to be held in 1983.

Resolution B.34

The Indian Section presented its resolution by stressing the fact that the ordinary AI membership was often confused by the rather complicated implications of AI's policy as regards MEC relations and requested that a report be drawn up, clarifying AI's position, to be used by the membership.

The working party expressed its support in terms of the spirit of the resolution. However, in view of the forthcoming discussions on MEC/MSP and relevant papers on the issues envisaged for 1983, it was decided with the consent of the Indian Section to refer resolution B.34 to the IEC.

The Council agreed to refer the resolution to the IEC (see page 60).

B.4 Publicity and Publications

Resolution B.41

In presenting its resolution the Venezuelan Section expressed concern about AI often being described as a "London-based" organization. The Venezuelan Section asked that news conferences be held in other areas of the world in an attempt to counter the assumption that AI be considered British.

Several smaller sections reiterated the concern expressed by the Venezuelan delegate.

The US Section stressed that sections should constantly urge newspapers to rectify any reference to AI as "London-based".

In reply to the Venezuelan Section concern, the IS said it was aware of the importance of projecting AI as a worldwide movement. This issue had also been discussed at the International Meeting on AI's Public Image in May 1982, and the report of that meeting addressed these problems.

Two friendly amendments were made and accepted to the resolution:

- in the fourth and fifth paragraphs the words "or other regions" should be inserted after "Latin America".
- at the end of the last sentence of the fourth paragraph, the words "or Portugal" should be added.

The US Section proposed an amendment to read:

"RESOLVES that the effort to persuade the media to describe AI as 'the worldwide human rights movement' is also the responsibility of sections."

After a lengthy discussion on which there appeared to be a unanimous view to strengthen the image of AI as an international movement, it was decided to refer the resolution to the IEC.

For the text referred to the IEC by the Council, see page 61.

Resolution B.42

The Dutch Section in presenting resolution B.42 expressed concern about the problems the section faced in trying to meet AI's program on publications.

In its response the IS said that a decision had been taken as a matter of priority to conduct a survey of AI's program on publications, including translation. It was pointed out that sections would be consulted on the question of the translation of the annual report.

The resolution was passed unanimously. *For the text adopted by the Council, see decision 23 , page 31.*

Resolution B.43

The IS in presenting recommendation 6 of the Draft Plan explained that a decision had been taken recently to undertake a thorough review of the AI Newsletter. It was pointed out that the proposed program of supplying sound tapes was particularly important to AI's development program.

A friendly amendment was proposed and accepted to add the following to the end of the first sub-paragraph: "in close cooperation with sections".

As regards the third sub-paragraph on news releases, an amendment was proposed to add the phrase "taking into account the results of the Press Officers Seminar in March 1982", at the end of the sentence.

The fourth sub-paragraph was changed to add at the end of the sentence "in addition to existing production of audio-visual material".

The above two amendments were passed and the resolution as amended was then passed by a unanimous vote.

For the text adopted by the Council, see decision 24, page 32.

B.5 Human Rights Education

The Progress Report on "AI's policy on Human Rights Education" (POL 32/01/82) was presented to the meeting. The IEC explained that this document is a report on progress achieved in this field as well as a policy document on AI's human rights education work. It was emphasized by the FRG Section that AI should play a more active role.

It was further clarified that the clearing-house in the FRG Section should be given a consultative status to the IEC on matters dealing with human rights education.

The progress report was noted by the working party.

Resolution B.51

This resolution was originally proposed by the Spanish Section in view of the domestic legal restrictions which prevented young people from becoming AI members. A solution to the problem has been found and the resolution was subsequently withdrawn.

Resolution B.52

The IEC presented recommendation 7 from the Draft Plan.

The FRG Section expressed the view that it was now time to develop a minimum program for spreading human rights awareness in countries where there are no or almost no AI structures and that where possible, initiatives should be undertaken in consultation with local AI members.

The following amendments were proposed to the second sub-paragraph:

1) "and where possible develop a minimum program for", to be inserted after "explore ways of".

2) After the words "human rights" the following to be inserted: "in consultation as appropriate with local AI members".

The amendments were passed.

A friendly amendment was proposed and accepted to insert "non-governmental and" in the last sub-paragraph, second line.

The resolution as amended was then passed by a unanimous vote. *For the text agreed by the Council, see decision 25, page 32.*

B.6 Work with International Organizations

Resolution B.61

The IEC presented recommendation 8 of the Draft Plan.

The FRG Section expressed its appreciation of the efforts made by the IS to assist sections in their work with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs). It was mentioned that a survey is currently being undertaken concerning AI's relations with NGOs at national level by the Swedish and Dutch Sections. It was also pointed out that the review of AI's relations should not be restricted to NGOs concerned with human rights.

The FRG Section proposed an amendment to the effect that the review of AI relations with international NGOs should also be made in the context of the question of AI's mandate and human rights of the "second and third generation". The amendment was defeated.

The IEC agreed that a fifth sub-paragraph be added to B.61 stating:

"take an active part in the educational programs of international organizations where appropriate".

The resolution as amended was then passed. *For the text agreed by the Council, see decision 26, page 33.*

B.7 Any Other Business

The issues raised by the US Section and FRG Section representatives on the Draft Plan and on El Salvador in the Secretary General's Report respectively, which were referred to Working Party B from the opening plenary session were withdrawn by the respective sections.

A vote of thanks was made for:

- the interpreters for their splendid work during 13½ hours of discussion, and
- organizational help by members of the Italian Section.

REPORT OF WORKING PARTY C: ORGANIZATION

Chairperson:	Juan Mendez	US Section
Rapporteur:	Line Thibault	Canadian Section
Drafting Consultant:	Harris van Beek	Australian Section
Secretary:	Lici Kopiej	International Secretariat

01 The meeting was opened by Jan Egeland (IEC).

02 A roll-call of participants was taken.

03 Juan Mendez and Line Thibault were appointed Chairperson and Rapporteur respectively.

04 Harris van Beek was appointed Drafting Consultant.

05. The proposed agenda and timetable, including matters arising from the plenary, was adopted. During the discussions, the working party also considered matters referred by Working Party D.

C.1 Transition to Biennial International Councils

The "Second Report of the International Committee on Decision-Making Process and Structure" (ORG 01/03/82) was introduced by Harry Hummel, on behalf of the committee.

In the general discussion, concern was expressed as to whether any decision should be deferred to next year's ICM for the following reasons:

- Clarification was needed about the respective roles of the IEC, IS and ICM,
- Information was needed on the budgetary implications for 1983/84 and 1985/86.
- Questions were also raised as to the practicability of planning in such long terms. With regard to the proposed deadlines (of nine months in advance of the ICM) some delegates felt that since those resolutions would be distributed to sections six months in advance, this procedure would give sections time to plan. Other delegates, however, felt that such an early deadline would only result in the abuse of the procedure for submitting emergency resolutions.

In spite of these concerns, the working party recognized that this was a very important issue which had already been discussed at the 1981 ICM in Montreal and should be disposed of by this ICM.

The meeting moved to consideration of resolution C.11, relating to the nature and structure of the meeting to be held in the intervening years between ICMs.

Resolution C.11

There were many suggested amendments to Resolution C.11. It was decided to discuss the concerns raised by the amendments in general and then to appoint a drafting committee to submit to the working party the text of an agreeable amendment.

The question of appeals from sections against IEC decisions was addressed, as well as the question of the attendance of groups from countries where there are no sections. The voting procedures applicable to this meeting were also discussed, as well as the relevance of a discussion on the budget at the planning and finance meeting.

- Although representatives of some sections were concerned about the question of appeals to the meeting against decisions of the IEC, it was pointed out that it was not the purpose of that meeting to raise these matters as it was not meant to have decision-making powers and the IEC should not have to be responsible to that meeting. The proposal to allow the meeting to hear appeals against decisions of the IEC was put to the vote and defeated by a small majority.

- The working party then moved to the question of attendance of groups from countries where there is no section. After discussion, the working party reached consensus that it should be left to the discretion of the IEC to invite such groups.

- It was suggested that the voting rights at this meeting should be weighted in accordance with the rules applied at the ICM. This suggestion was voted on and defeated by a clear majority.

- The question of whether or not it was necessary for the meeting to discuss the budget and review the annual accounts was then addressed. There was a consensus that this was necessary.

The working party, having reached a decision on the amendments dealing with the purpose of the finance and planning meeting, appointed a drafting committee to incorporate the various amendments into a new resolution.

The resulting resolution of the drafting committee was then approved with the deletion of the word "strictly" in the third paragraph, to read as follows:

"The International Council

DECIDES that a Meeting on Implementation and Review be held in the years between meetings of the International Council.

The status of the meeting would be consultative to the IEC.

The purpose of the meeting would be confined to receiving reports on and reviewing:

a) the implementation of decisions from previous ICMs including the plan and the budget;

b) the decisions of the IEC;

c) the work of international committees;

d) the functioning of the IS;

e) accounts in relation to the approved budget;

f) the preparation for the next ICM including preparation of the draft plan and budgets;

and to advise on adjustments that may be needed;

At least one and not more than two representatives from each section should attend the meeting. One representative from groups in countries where there are no sections may attend at the discretion of the IEC. The chairperson and alternate chairperson elect of the ICM should also attend and the former should chair the meeting."

This amended resolution was referred to Working Party D where it was further amended by the addition of the sentence "The IEC should determine when and where the meeting will be held."

In the plenary, the French Section reintroduced the amendment to add the sentence "In the case of votes, these should be weighted according to the voting at the last ICM". This amendment was defeated.

For the final text adopted by the Council, see decision 27, page 34.

One delegate pointed out that it was necessary to clarify decision 28 of the 1981 ICM with regard to the precise time at which biennial ICMs and meetings in intervening years would come into effect. The following resolution was then presented:

"The International Council

recalling decision 28 of the 1981 ICM

DECIDES that the ICM will be held every two years after 1983, and that the first Meeting on Implementation and Review be held in September 1984."

This resolution was carried by a substantial majority. The Italian Section asked for its opposition to be recorded.

For the decision of the Council, see decision 28 , page 34.

Resolution C.12

Resolution C.12 was approved with the following amendment at the end of paragraph 3:

"and that sections be encouraged to submit resolutions within the fixed headings of the draft two-year plan".

The amended resolution was further amended by Working Party D by the addition of the sentence: "This plan should also include information on long-range planning and outline budgets for the following two years".

For the final text adopted by the Council, see decision 29, page 35.

Resolution C.13

After discussing the time schedule for submission of resolutions to the ICM and for distributing such resolutions to sections, the resolution was amended as follows:

- replace "September" with "August/September" (line 1 of schedule) and replace "March" with "February" in line 7 of schedule;
- the third line of the schedule was deleted. It was proposed that the third line be amended to read "April/May" -- accounts and detailed budget to sections" and that line 13 be amended to read "April -- accounts and detailed budgets to sections".

This amendment was referred by consensus to Working Party D.

The resolution was adopted by consensus.

The resolution as amended was referred to Working Party D. For the final text agreed by the Council, see decision 30 , page 35.

Resolution C.131

This Statute amendment was adopted by consensus.

The Statute amendment was adopted by the Council by consensus. It was also clarified that the Statute amendment would apply from the close of the 16th International Council. For the text of the decision, see decision 31, page 36.

Resolution C.132

This was adopted by consensus.

The resolution was adopted by the Council. It was also agreed that this amendment to the Standing Orders would apply from the close of the 16th International Council. For the text of the decision, see decision 32 , page 36.

C.2 International Council: Other Issues

Resolution C.21. This was adopted by consensus.

For the text adopted by the Council, see decision 33 , page 36.

Resolution C.22. This was adopted with a minor change of language; to replace "proposed" by "recommended".

For the text adopted by the Council, see decision 34 , page 37.

Resolution C.23

The resolution was carried with an amendment at the end of the third paragraph, adding the words: "and providing background information to the resolutions".

For the text adopted by the Council, see decision 35, page 36.

Resolution C.24

There was an amendment proposed to this resolution to add the following at the end of the second sentence:
"a preliminary report should be given in the plenary session".
This amendment was defeated.

A further amendment was moved to replace the words "be held" with "start". This amendment was carried by a large majority.

A further amendment was presented to specify that Working Party D would start on Tuesday and finish on Saturday. This amendment was defeated by a small majority.

With these amendments the resolution was put to the vote and defeated.

The working party then proceeded to discuss certain matters arising from the plenary session, that is proposed amendments to paragraphs 6.4, 7.2, 12.3, 6.1 of the Standing Orders.

Amendments to Standing Orders

Paragraph 6.4. The amendment proposed in the plenary was as follows:

"An appeal may be made by a section to the International Council against a decision of the Credentials Committee. This appeal must be made immediately after the announcement of the Credentials Committee's decisions in the opening plenary session."

Questions were raised about the necessity of building into the Standing Orders an appeal against a decision of the Credentials Committee. The question was put to a vote and a large majority of the delegates decided that such a procedure was appropriate.

The timing of such an appeal was also considered. It was stressed that the right to appeal should not be restricted to the opening of the plenary session as decisions are made by the Credentials Committee after the first plenary session.

An amendment was proposed and carried by a large majority to delete the word "opening" in the last sentence of the proposed amendment to the Standing Orders.

An amendment was then proposed to restrict the right of appeal to the section concerned. This was defeated.

The resolution was adopted as amended.

For the text adopted by the Council, see decision 37, page 38.

Paragraph 7.2. The Plenary Session requested the working party to address the question of the intent of the Standing Orders with respect to the status of the IEC members in the proceedings of the ICM.

Some participants expressed concern that the purpose should not be to create a third category of participants at the ICM. The working party then came to a consensus, however, that the intent of Standing Order 7.2 was to have the IEC members participate as non-voting delegates.

Paragraph 8.2. The discussion about paragraph 8.2 of the Standing Orders took place after the study of resolutions C.32 and C.321 as it was felt that they were related.

The proposal was that the last sentence of paragraph 8.2 of the Standing Orders be amended to read "shall be introduced in the opening plenary session in person by one of the nominating sections".

Great concern was expressed at the financial implications of having all the IEC candidates introduced in person at the plenary session. It was also strongly stressed that it would not be acceptable to allocate too much time to the presentation of the candidates. This amendment to paragraph 8.2 of the Standing Orders was defeated.

However, the working party wished to point out that it is highly recommended that IEC candidates should be present at the ICM.

The Greek Section wished its opposition to the decision to be recorded.

The second amendment to paragraph 8.2 of the Standing Orders referred by the Plenary Session was the proposition by the Returning Officer that a deadline of two months before the ICM be established for submission of all nominations. The proposal read as follows:

> "Nominations to vacant posts on the IEC, the FCC and the chairperson and alternate chairperson of the Council should be submitted by sections nine months in advance so that the names and details of candidates can be circulated to all sections with the other ICM papers. The deadline for submission of nominations should be fixed at two months in advance of the ICM.",

and accordingly to delete the sentence "the returning officer shall also decide on the deadlines for submission of nominations" in paragraph 8.3.

An amendment was presented to the proposition of the Returning Officer that the deadline should be established at 24 hours before the election. The amendment was carried by a substantial majority.

There was a consensus to amend the Returning Officer's proposition by changing the time limit for submission of nominations from nine months to two months, as is the current practice.

The proposition as amended was carried.

For the final text agreed by the Council, see decision 38, page 38.

Paragraph 12.3. The proposal was that " discretion of chairperson" be deleted in sub-paragraph iv).

Although it was mentioned that this amendment would reflect the usual procedure for this type of meeting, it was generally felt that the chairperson should retain discretion.

The amendment was defeated.

Paragraph 8.4. The proposal was that a representative of the section hosting the ICM should be included in the ICM Preparatory Committee.

It was stressed that the ICM Preparatory Committee was not involved in the practical arrangements for the ICM.

The proposition was defeated by the working party wished to note that the concerns raised by the proposal were well understood and that the section hosting the ICM should be consulted by the IEC on all practical arrangments.

Paragraph 6.1. The proposal was to provide for the election of the Credentials Committee in advance of the ICM.

Discussion followed as to whether the Credentials Committee is a committee of the ICM and whether the chairperson of the ICM could exercise the power to appoint it.

This question was put to the vote and adopted unanimously.

For the final text adopted by the Council, see decision 36, page 37.

C.3 International Executive Committee

Resolution C.31

The question of the election of IEC members for two-year terms was addressed. General concern was expressed that the resolution as presented would lead to the election of all members of the IEC at each ICM, and could lead to an entirely inexperienced IEC.

An amendment was proposed to the effect that only half of the members elected to the IEC at an ICM would take over their responsibilities immediately after that ICM while half of the previous IEC members would carry on for one year when they would be replaced by the remaining elected IEC members.

In opposition to this amendment, it was pointed out that it was the responsibility of the ICM to ensure that all the members of the IEC were not replaced at the same time. It was also pointed out that the amendment would lead to a situation where people not further mandated by an ICM would still have one year to serve on the IEC.

The amendment was defeated.

The resolution was then put to a vote and carried by a substantial majority. *For the Statute amendment adopted by the Council, see decision 39 , page 38.*

Resolution C.311

This Statute amendment was approved by consensus. *For the text adopted by the Council, see decision 40 , page 39.*

The working party decided to discuss resolution C.321 before C.32 because the former was more inclusive.

Resolution C.321

There was a general concern that too little was known by many section delegates about candidates for the IEC.

An amendment was proposed to delete paragraph (c) of the resolution. This amendment was carried.

A further amendment to replace the word "standardized" in paragraph a) by the word "minimum" was defeated.

A further amendment was proposed to add a new paragraph (c) to read as follows:

> "Sections that wish to propose a candidate to the IEC are requested to consult in advance with the candidate's own section."

This amendment was carried by a large majority.

The resolution was carried as amended.

For the text adopted by the Council, see decision 41, page 39.

Resolution C.33

This was adopted by consensus. *For the text adopted by the Council see decision 42, page 39.*

Resolution C.34

Some speakers expressed the view that this resolution was unnecessary or that it would create problems of interpretation. There was great concern expressed with respect to the meaning of the word "voluntarily".

Questions were raised whether it would include refugees, people forced to emigrate for economic reasons and people posted abroad by their employer. The length of residence was also considered.

There was an amendment proposed to delete the word "voluntarily". The amendment was defeated.

It was pointed out that the expression "voluntarily resident" was to prevent disqualification of refugees.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried by a substantial majority.

The Finnish Section wished its opposition to be recorded. The Belgian Section wished its abstention to be recorded.

For the text of the Statute amendment adopted by the Council see decision 43, page 40.

Resolution C.35

There was an amendment proposed to the resolution that in paragraph (b) the words "alternate treasurer" should be deleted and that a new paragraph (c) be inserted which would read "in the event of a vacancy occurring in respect of the treasurer, the IEC shall appoint a new treasurer to fill the vacancy until the next ICM".

The amendment was carried by a small majority.

There was a further amendment to add a last sentence to new paragraph (b) to state that alternate members would be the candidates to the IEC who were not elected by the ICM, but received the highest number of votes after those who were elected.

The amendment was carried by a small majority.

There was a discussion on the desirability of creating two categories of members of the IEC.

In spite of the amendments, when put to a vote the resolution was defeated.

Resolution C.36

This was withdrawn in view of the previous vote.

Resolution C.37

Following up on a point in the resolution regarding the amount of time involved in IEC membership, several delegates suggested that consideration be given to financial compensation to IEC members. It was pointed out that this question had also been raised at the 1981 ICM and had been rejected by the delegates and by the IEC.

An amendment was introduced to give compensation to IEC members for loss of earnings. The implications of such a decision on elected representatives of sections were pointed out. The amendment was defeated by a large majority.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

For the text agreed by the Council, see decision 44 , page 40.

Resolution C.38

The resolution was approved by consensus. *For the text agreed by the Council, see decision 45 , page 40.*

Resolution C.39

An amendment was made by the proposing section as follows:

- paragraph 2, replace "proposes that a member of the IEC" with "recommends to the IEC that one of its members" and delete everything after the word "necessity".

It was felt that it would be difficult for the IEC to carry out its work with one of its members responsible for the work of the Campaign and Membership Department and another of its members responsible for liaison with sections.

It was pointed out that in cases where there were difficulties within a section, a mechanism whereby consultation between the sections concerned and an IEC member could take place would be welcome.

The resolution was voted on and defeated by a large majority.

The working party decided, however, to convey to the IEC the concern expressed in the debate that the IEC should take steps to improve contact with sections.

C.4 International Consultations

Resolution C.41

An amendment was introduced and accepted as friendly whereby "correspondents in national sections" would read "section correspondents".

It was requested that the report record that "section correspondents" does not only refer to correspondents appointed by sections, but also to individuals who may wish to correspond in a personal capacity.

It was stressed that developing sections attach great value to receiving information on the work of international committees and that the resolution would encourage their participation in the form of comments.

The resolution as amended was put to the vote and carried by a very large majority without abstentions.

For the text adopted by the Council, see decision 46, page 41.

Resolution C.42

An amendment was proposed to replace the second paragraph with the following:

> "It is confirmed, in conformity with decision 37 of the 1981 ICM, that international strategy meetings should be held regularly and that other international meetings should be held when necessary as an important means of improving communication and cooperation".

The amendment was adopted.

The resolution was voted on and adopted as amended.

For the text adopted by the Council, see decision 47 , page 41.

Resolution C.43

There was a proposal to amend the fourth paragraph of the resolution by deleting "up to six times a year". It was mentioned that such a limit was not appropriate as international meetings should be held only when necessary.

The amendment was carried by a large majority.

There was a further amendment to add at the end of the last paragraph of the resolution, that the IEC is particularly requested to review the role and the work of the Borderline Committee.

Although they were informed that the IEC was already undertaking a review of the Borderline Committee, the working party voted in favour of the amendment.

The following amendment was proposed to be added at the end of e amended fourth paragraph:

"and international strategy meetings regularly, in accordance with decision 37 of the 1981 ICM".

The amendment was carried.

There was then a proposal to replace the first paragraph with the following:

"The International Council reaffirms its will to develop international consultation, especially within the regional context, including the proposals to ...."

The amendment was carried.

The resolution as amended was then approved by consensus.

For the final text adopted by the Council, see decision 48, page 41.

C.5 Information Handling

Resolution C.51

Some concerns were expressed with respect to the clarity and conciseness of the documents produced by the IS. The possibility of requesting an expert opinion to solve the problems was raised.

The appropriateness of colour coding was challenged as it would not be effective due to reproduction of documentation.

It was stressed that this question was being addressed by the IS. The working party agreed to note the resolution without deciding on it.

Resolution C.52

An amendment was proposed and carried to add at the end of the second paragraph "especially in regard to data protection".

It was also proposed to add "as necessary" after the word "initiate" in the second paragraph of the resolution. This was also carried.

It was further proposed to delete the last paragraph of the resolution but this was defeated by a large majority.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by consensus.

For the text adopted by the Council, see decision 49 , page 42.

C.6 Development

Jan Egeland, chairperson of the IEC Sub-committee on Development, presented the "Progress Report on the Implementation of AI's Development Program" (ORG 03/01/82). In the ensuing discussion participants expressed satisfaction at having a report by which to evaluate progress in this field, but pointed out that the general results obtained so far were not in accordance with the high priority the movement had assigned to development at the 1981 ICM. Particular criticism was directed at the lack of regional meetings, the limited resources of IS staff assigned to these tasks and particularly the small amount of time the RLOs spent in the field. Other concerns raised were directed at the lack of detailed reports on budgetary considerations and of efforts planned for conducting special fund-raising for development. Additionally, some participants felt that the IS should not delegate many of the development functions, but rather assume greater responsibilities. Some participants also requested more detailed information about cooperation between sections in the area of development.

On the other hand, other participants expressed their feeling that the fundamental tools, including policy guidelines and structural changes at the centre, are now in place. The movement should decentralize the involvement in this area.

A motion summarizing these concerns was drafted by David Hinkley, chairperson of the Council, and introduced for discussion. It was intended to replace resolution C.66 from the draft plan. After discussion, a drafting committee was appointed to draft a new resolution that was later treated as C.66 (see below).

Resolution C.61

The working party then proceeded to discuss the "Guidelines for Sections and Groups". Three friendly amendments were accepted by Andrew Blane on behalf of the IEC:

i) Under section I, Notes, to add a new paragraph:
"(c) exemption: any one or all of the guidelines for sections and groups may be waived by the IEC in relation to a particular section or group, where considered advisable or necessary in the existing circumstances":

ii) Under section III, Explanatory Note to Article 5, to include in the text of this resolution the full Explanatory Note about "reasonable and consistent level of activity" given under resolution B.11 of ORG 51/02/82.

iii) Under section IV, to insert an introductory sentence after the heading, to read "In order to maintain the independence of sections, it is recommended to adopt the following rules:"

All three amendments were adopted by the working party.

An amendment to change the name "guidelines" and replace it by "recommendations" was defeated.

An amendment to 1.7 and its explanatory note was introduced to:

i) change the word "must" to should in no. 7;

ii) delete the words "the international working language" in the respective Explanatory Note.

The amendment was carried by a very small majority.

An amendment to delete article 5 of section IV was defeated.

Andrew Blane also introduced changes in the original section I, article 4 of the version proposed by the IEC to read:" A section must not operate in violation of the law of its own country". He responded to several points of information on this topic, stating that the purpose was to make certain that AI will not work in a clandestine fashion and that it is intended as a general position, to be interpreted in each case by the section concerned, not by the international movement.

He also responded to questions about the meaning of "top level officials" in section IV, article 1, saying that this is also a position statement and that it should be interpreted flexibly within each section. The Belgian Section delegation noted its view that this particular item had not received sufficient consideration during the debate.

Other questions, treated as points of information, were raised about the security relating to the responsibility to maintain membership records and mailing lists (section II, article 9) and for distribution of the AI Newsletter and other publications (see IV, article 12). Andrew Blane clarified that, where security risks may be involved, those functions can be delegated to appropriate international bodies.

He also clarified a typographical error in section IV: the marginal note "(amended) corresponds to article 4, not article 5. The words "or senior staff member" should be added at the end of article 4 and the words "body or senior staff member" should be deleted at the end of article 5.

With the preceding amendments, the resolution was adopted.

In the plenary session, it was proposed that the explanatory note to article 5 of section III should not be included in the decision but that in accordance with the recommendation of Working Party B (already agreed by the Council) the Council should ask the IEC to revise the note in the light of the decision taken on AI local group work The Council decided however to include the explanatory note as part of the guidelines being adopted by the Council.

For the text of the guidelines adopted by the Council see decision 50 , page 42.

Resolution C.611. This resolution had been referred in the plenary session to Working Party B.

Resolution C.612. This Statute amendment was approved by consensus.

For the text adopted by the Council, see decision 51 , page 51.

Resolution C.613. This Statute amendment was approved by consensus.

For the text adopted by the Council, see decision 52 , page 52.

Resolution C.62

Although some opposition was voiced to this proposal in the sense that the Working Rules were considered sufficiently clear, the working party adopted the resolution.

The Puerto Rican group requested its position to be recorded:

"Proposed minimum definition of the term "national":

- refers to the country which has achieved a constitutional status;
- the people of the country have exercised their right to self-determination;
- that within the structure of its Constitution, the country is vested with the attributes of political sovereignty that clearly identify the status achieved by the people of the country as an autonomous body politic.

(Reference: UN Resolution 748 (XIII) of 27 November 1953)."

For the text adopted by the Council, see decision 53 , page 52.

Resolution C.63

Questions were raised about whether the intent of this resolution was to make information available throughout the movement or to let all sections exercise control over staffing of other sections. The Austrian Section amended its resolution as follows:

(a) in the third paragraph, replace "demands" with "encourages";
(b) in the fourth paragraph, replace "demands" with "requests";
(c) insert after the word "make" the following phrase: " ... available information to the IEC and sections concerning ..."; and
(d) delete the words "open to consideration hy the IEC and sections".

As amended, the resolution was passed. The Faroe Islands, Venezuelan and Italian Sections wanted their opposition to be recorded.

After this decision had been taken by the working party, a representative of Working Party D was allowed to take the floor to express the desire of Working Party D that Working Party C reconsider their decision because Working Party D had voted against the same

resolution. It was decided to reopen the discussion. The working party decided to direct the chairperson and rapporteur to seek a compromise with the chairperson and rapporteur of Working Party D, with the understanding that if such a compromise was not possible, resolution C.63 as amended would be presented to the plenary.

An agreement with Working Party D had not been reached and resolution C.63 as amended was submitted to the plenary.

The Council agreed to accept the recommendation of Working Party D (resolution D.32) and to reject the resolution, on the understanding that sections should make available through the standardized financial reports details of the number and category of full-time staff in their section.

Resolution C.64: Status of Non-State Territories

Jan Egeland introduced the IEC resolution and advocated caution in moving towards a very radical departure from the nationally-based organization of sections. He stressed that associations and sections would be equal in everything except name. In opposition to the IEC proposal participants expressed the fear that sections based in non-state territories would become "second class" members of the movement and that this would ruin their work for AI in their countries as well as AI's public image therein. It was suggested that to avoid discussing a problem cannot be justified on the grounds of impartiality about political matters, and that there should be no fear of opening the door to many conflicting situations because the IEC would still decide on a case-by-case basis. It was proposed to defer the question to the next ICM to allow for further discussion. This motion was defeated by a narrow margin. It was also strongly felt that at least one section and two entities in non-state territories needed a prompt resolution of their status so the matter could not be further deferred.

The working party decided by a vote of 13 to nine with two abstentions to adopt the resolution proposed by the Japanese Section. The Japanese delegate requested that this report include the explanation circulated by the Japanese Section. See Appendix I.

In the plenary session, the French Section proposed an amendment to introduce the following as a first paragraph:

> *"reaffirming that AI refrains from taking any position on matters relating to the international legal status of any territory or population".*

This was accepted as a friendly amendment.

The French Section further proposed to replace the second paragraph of the resolution with the following:

> *"INSTRUCTS the IEC to define clear criteria governing decisions relating to the recognition of a section in a non-state territory bearing in mind the previous ICM decisions on the general principle of 'one section, one country'."*

This amendment was agreed.

The Statute amendment as amended was then adopted by consensus. For the text, see decision 54, page 53.

Resolution C.65. This resolution was carried unamended in the working party.

In the plenary it was agreed to refer this resolution to the IEC because it would be affected by the decision on the pooling arrangement for travel to the ICM. For the text of the referred resolution see page 61.

Resolution C.66

As noted above, an alternative resolution C.66 was submitted by David Hinkley, chairperson of the Council, which was formally proposed by the Belgian Section and seconded by the Swiss Section.

In discussion, questions were raised about the ICM discussing development programs, about recommending staff appointments or giving too much detail for a plan that the IEC should draft.

The Drafting Committee appointed after its discussion produced an amended proposal.

"The International Council

NOTES the proposed program for 1983 and 1984 on Development,

WELCOMES the progress report on implementation of the AI development program as a first explication of the advances and shortcomings of AI's work in this area to date,

ASSERTS however that the actual progress on development reflected in the report does not match the demands and expectations implied in the priority given to development by the international movement,

INSTRUCTS the IEC and IS to prepare for the 1983 ICM a plan for the advancement of the development program,

SPECIFIES further that sections and groups be encouraged to participate in the preparation of this plan, and in particular for the developing sections and groups to articulate their needs and plans,

RECOMMENDS that the plan include clarification and concrete elaboration of the application of decision 40 of the 1981 ICM to the following areas:

1. the potential for regional approaches and mechanisms, including meetings, offices and information and multilingual programs;

2. the elaboration of a development program for the Middle East;

3. the role of sections and groups in the development program, including the involvement of "developed" sections in strengthening new sections through information-sharing, travel and exchanges, and bilateral cooperation, in a progressively decentralized fashion under the guidance of the IEC;

4. the financial resources to be made available for development from the international budget under appropriate headings, including the allocation of staff at the International Secretariat and an expansion of the Spanish-language program; and the elaboration of a financial policy for development including criteria for assistance relating to staff and other recurring expenditure, such plans to include options;

ENCOURAGES the "developed" sections to inform their membership more actively on the needs, problems and possibilities for development, in order to strengthen the basis for implementing future plans in terms of the considerable human and financial resources that will be required."

The Drafting Committee adopted the following friendly amendments:
- to delete the word "new" in point 3 of the "recommends";
- to use the words "groups and sections" in the same line, instead of only "sections";
- to insert a new point 4 to read: "the role of plans for development and self sufficiency made by the developing groups and sections themselves". (Original point 4 would become point 5.);
- in the last phrase of the new point 5 to insert "preferably" between "plans" and "to".

All these amendments were also adopted by the working party.

Additionally, the working party discussed four other amendments:
- to delete point 2 (and re-number the points accordingly) and to insert a new paragraph between those commencing with the words "ASSERTS" and "INSTRUCTS" to read "INFORMS the IEC of its reservations regarding the regional priorities for development stated in the Draft Two-Year Plan with regard to the Middle East";
- in point 4, to insert after the word "expansion" the words "of multilingualism and particularly";
- to insert an initial paragraph taken from the original alternative proposal, before the paragraph starting with the word "WELCOMES" and to read "Wishing to state its unequivocal reaffirmation of the high priority to be placed on internationalizing the existence, work and character of AI";
- to replace the word "developed" by the word "all" in the final paragraph and to eliminate the quotation marks.

All these amendments were also adopted by the working party and the resolution, as amended, carried by consensus.

For the final text adopted by the Council, see decision 55, page 53.

C.7 IS Administration and Technology

Resolution C.71 was adopted by consensus without discussion.

The resolution was also on the agenda of Working Party D (resolution D.71) where it was amended by the addition of a paragraph:

"encourages the IS to continue to take the necessary steps to support and coordinate section programs on computerization with a view to developing an appropriate network of computerization, as is already being undertaken by the InfoTech group".

For the text agreed by the Council, see decision 56 , page 54.

C.8 Any Other Business

A resolution proposed by the Italian Section, in connection with its submission to the plenary about decision 35 of the 1981 ICM and the size and structure of the IEC, was ruled out of order because it amounted to a Statute amendment and had not been submitted before the required deadline.

The Puerto Rican group representative explained his group's concern about the difficulty of communication with the IS and problems arising on travel matters, as announced in the opening plenary session. However, no motion on the matter was formally introduced and seconded, so the working party did not discuss it.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF WORKING PARTY C

From: Japanese Section

Date: 9 September 1982

Explanation of the Second Option of the Statute Amendment Concerning AI Entities in the Non-State Territories (C.64)

1. After some meetings with relevant AI members in the non-state territories, the Japanese Section had a belief that it would be better to submit a counter proposal of the Statute amendment in order to avoid future unhappy feelings of the members concerned by having the second-class category of AI organization, i.e. those in Faroe Island, Puerto Rico, Hong Kong and other members in the anticipated mandatory territories.

2. The essence of our proposal is that the movement of Amnesty International will adopt the word "section" instead of "national section". This change will apply to groups in the non-state territories as far as they hope to become sections under the IEC criteria, without any discrimination in their status and names. The reasons for this proposal are described as follows:

   1. Even at present at the routine level we simply call any individual national section without using the word "national" (for example we call the national section in West Germany "FRG Section"). Thus at the practical level the change from "national section" to "section" would not affect the existing national sections, including the Faroe Islands Section, but would make it possible to give the same name with the same rights to the AI entities in the non-state territories.

   2. Adopting the name of "section" instead of "national section" and not creating a new concept of AI entity such as "AI Association", we could maintain the principle of equality in the movement all over the world between members in nations and those in the non-state territories. We should remember that it is not the responsibility of the people in the country, state or territory, but the political, cultural and historical circumstances that have decided their status as nation, state or territory.

   3. Amendment of Article 3 of the Statute will be simpler with just a single deletion of the word "national" from the present Article, than saying something like "Amnesty International shall consist of national sections, associations, affiliated groups and individual members" which sounds a bit confusing in terms of categorical classification.

4. Furthermore, we believe that Amnesty International is in principle an international (or universal) movement based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights aiming to surmount the yoke of governmental (which comes from the concept of the nation) repression or the non-governmental (which also comes from the concept of the nation) repression of human rights. So the idea of using the word "section" instead of "national section" is very attractive to us in order to express the movement's universal character better than using the word "national".

3. However, we also support the present system not to recognize plural sections in one country as the principle of the movement. Therefore, in order to avoid future temptation to create new independent sections from already existing sections (for example the Scottish Section or the Northern Irish Section vs. the British Section, or the New South Wales Section vs. the Australian Section), we strongly support the adoption of the proposed Criteria for IEC Decisions in line with the original one with a single change of its wording from "Amnesty International association or national section" to "Amnesty International Section".

Article 8 of the Statute to be amended as follows:

"An Amnesty International Section may be established in any country, state or territory with the consent of the International Executive Committee. In order to be recognized as such, an Amnesty International section shall (a) prior to its recognition have demonstrated its ability to organize and maintain basic AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL activities, (b) consist of not less than two groups and 20 members, (c) submit its statute to the International Executive Committee for approval, (d) pay such annual fee as may be determined by the International Council, (e) be registered as such with the International Secretariat on the decision of the International Executive Committee. Amnesty International sections shall take no action on matters that do not fall within the stated object of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL: The International Secretariat shall maintain a register of Amnesty International sections. Amnesty International sections shall act in accordance with the working rules and guidelines that are adopted from time to time by the International Council. The International Council shall determine the criteria according to which the International Executive Committee may grant recognition of an Amnesty International section."

Note: consequential amendments to other articles will be necessary.

REPORT OF WORKING PARTY D: FINANCE

Chairperson:	Erik Hundewadt	Danish Section
Rapporteur:	Tommaso Cerasi	Italian Section
Drafting Consultant:	Anne Weyman	International Secretariat
Secretary:	Denise Hollingbery	International Secretariat

01 The Treasurer opened the meeting, welcoming all participants. He extended a particular welcome to Ian Plaistowe of the auditors, Arthur Andersen, who had done such good work for the International Secretariat over the past eight years.

02 A roll-call was taken of all participants at Working Party D. See Appendix II.

03 Erik Hundewadt, Danish Section, was appointed chairperson and Tommaso Cerasi, Italian Section, rapporteur of the working party.

04 The agenda and timetable were approved, with the addition of an emergency resolution, submitted by the Japanese Section and accepted by the Credentials Committee, on the subject of the pooling arrangement for travel to the ICM. This would be discussed under Any Other Business.

05 Matters Arising from the Plenary Session

a) Advertising of Staff Vacancies

It had been pointed out in the plenary session that sections frequently did not receive details of vacancies in the International Secretariat in time for applications to those vacancies. A discussion took place about how sections might be more fully involved in finding suitable applicants for vacancies in the International Secretariat. The Treasurer advised notifying sections of vacancies by telex.

b) Administrative Staffing in the International Secretariat

The plenary session had referred to Working Party D a question about the long-term administrative effect on the International Secretariat of the delay in filling the vacancy for Deputy Secretary General. A discussion took place in the working party of the structure and staffing of the Secretary General's Office and of the administrative responsibilities of heads of department. The working party noted the IEC's decision not to recruit an Assistant Secretary General but rather to strengthen the administrative skills of staff and that, to this end, management training had begun at the International Secretariat.

D.1 Reports of the Financial Position

a) Treasurer's Report (FIN 04/02/82)

Standardized Financial Reports

The Treasurer stressed that the completion of standardized financial reports would ultimately benefit all sections, that it was not a bureaucratic exercise, and that he would undertake an analysis of the reports received which would be made available to sections. He recorded with dismay that only nine out of 41 sections had submitted standardized financial reports to the International Secretariat and reminded sections of decision 44 of the 1981 International Council.

Criteria for the Acceptance of Funds

The Treasurer informed the working party that he was in the process of preparing a paper on the criteria for the acceptance of funds. The paper should be available to sections before the end of the year and, on this basis, the working party agreed not to enter into discussion on the matter.

New Premises (ORG 06/07/82)

There was a lengthy discussion about finance for the new premises. In reply to questions about the possibility of sections lending money to finance the new premises, the Treasurer undertook to discuss on a bilateral basis any suggestions from sections on this subject. At this point the Treasurer gave special thanks to those sections whose generosity in contributing to the Program Reserve and Special Projects Fund had made it possible to reduce the amount of the loan from the Midland Bank.

b) Accounts to the Year Ended 30 April 1982 (FIN 04/02/82)

The working party noted with approval the accounts for the year to 30 April 1982 and recommended that the International Council adopt them. It also noted that the PAI accounts were not complete and would have to be adjusted in the current financial year.

For the decision of the Council, see page 55.

c) Annual Report of the Financial Control Committee (FIN 02/01/82)

A discussion took place of the FCC report to the International Council. In its review of AI accounting procedures, the FCC had particularly noted problems in the area of section accounting with the IS. It was pointed out that sections should submit monthly invoices for payments made on behalf of the IS and that requests for such payments could only be authorized by the Administrative Manager.

On the subject of internal control, the point was made that this was a matter for the movement as a whole and not merely for the IS. Although the impossibility of the FCC's reviewing section accounts was recognized, the value of having an FCC correspondent in sections was pointed out. The FCC's importance as an advisory body was also stressed, especially with regard to completion of the standardized financial report by sections.

The Council agreed to express its thanks to the FCC for submitting such an informative and readable report to the meeting.

d) Report of the Auditors

Ian Plaistowe, of Arthur Andersen, presented an oral report to the working party. He commented particularly on the continuing improvement of the IS accounts and mentioned that he had prepared a draft memorandum of accounting procedures which would be sent shortly to the IEC. The working party noted the report and the Treasurer thanked him for his helpful advice and prompt response to queries.

D.2 Fund-raising

International Clearing-House for Publicity and Fund-Raising Samples

A report from the clearing-house was presented by the Danish Section. The report indicated the problems involved in using the system for sending samples, particularly given the high cost of transporting the samples and the lack of suitable facilities in some sections for distributing them to groups. It appeared that the purpose of the clearing-house, to assist section fund-raising, had not been fulfilled. The working party agreed that it should be left to the Danish Section, in consultation with the IEC, to seek appropriate ways to continue the clearing-house system or to abandon the project.

Resolution D.21

Resolution D.21 was carried by consensus. The Treasurer asked that particular note be taken of the fact that the resolution underlined the recommendation of the draft two-year plan (POL 05/02/82) that fund-raising is a section, not an IS, responsibility.

For the text of the decision adopted by the Council see page 55.

D.3 Section Finances

Paper on Assessment System and Deductibility of Costs (FIN 61/03/82)

A discussion took place on the assessment system and on deductibility of costs in relation to the above paper. There was a general feeling in the working party that more precise guidelines were

needed and to this end the working party instructed the FCC, in consultation with section treasurers, to review the functioning of the assessment system with regard only to the 1976 ICM decision on deductions from assessable income. They further instructed the FCC to make recommendations on any change suggested to ensure the continued fairness of the system and to establish more definitive guidelines.

In addition, the working party requested that the Treasurer report in a circular to sections on his application of the assessment system.

For the decision adopted by the Council, see decision 59 , page 55.

Resolution D.31

The working party endorsed the intent of the proposed Statute amendment but considered it unsuitable as a Statute article. It recommended instead that the International Council note Article 8 of the Statute and instruct sections to include the text of the amendment in their own statutes.

The Australian Section accepted this amendment.

In the plenary session, it was agreed that this resolution should be added as a requirement for section statutes, as specified in decision 28 of the 1979 ICM. For the text of the decision adopted by the Council, see decision 60 , page 55.

Resolution D.32

The working party considered resolution D.32 an unwarranted invasion of a section's proper area of responsibility and rejected the resolution. The Treasurer proposed, however, that it would be useful if sections were to include in their standardized financial reports details of the number and category of full-time staff in their section. This proposal was endorsed by the working party. Sections were also reminded of the basic AI principle that volunteer staff should be employed whenever possible in preference to full-time staff.

The working party's discussion on this resolution was then referred to Working Party C which considered the same resolution as C.63. See page 115.

D.4 Budgets

Resolution D.41

The working party discussed resolution D.41 as amended by Working Party C and by the Treasurer. The text of the amended resolution was approved. *For the text adopted by the Council, see decision 27, page 34.*

In addition, the working party proposed that the International Council request the IEC to submit to the 16th International Council a proposed amendment to Statute Article 13 specifying that only those sections that have paid in full their annual fee as assessed by the International Council for the two previous financial years shall vote at the International Council.

It was recognized that difficulties could be created for sections if the international budget could not be accurately forecast and that forecasts over a two-year period might be unreliable. The Treasurer proposed that the contingency provision should be carried forward from the previous year to meet unpredictable increases in expenditure and that any shortfall on the income side should be covered from the Program Reserve and Special Projects Fund, and requested the International Council to authorize the IEC to implement this proposal.

The International Council agreed to authorize the IEC to carry forward the contingency provision from the previous year to meet unpredictable additional expenditure and to cover any shortfall in income from the Program Reserve and Special Projects Fund.

Resolution D.42

Resolution D.42 was amended and approved as follows:

> "It is proposed that a two-year plan be presented by the IEC to the ICM under fixed headings and linked with a two-year budget. This plan should also include information on long-range planning and outline budgets for the following two years."
>
> In order to improve the procedure for discussion of the plan at the ICM, the ICM Preparatory Committee should make a note to each resolution referring to the relevant paragraph in the plan.

For the text adopted by the Council, see decision 29 , page 35.

Resolution D.43

Resolution D.43 was amended and approved. *For the text adopted by the Council, see decision 30 , page 35.*

The working party voted against the recommendation of the Committee on International Decision-Making Process and Structure that Working Party D meetings be held in advance of the three other working parties. It recommended that the present procedure should continue and that all four working party meetings should be held simultaneously.

Ivar Asp (Swedish Section) wished his dissent on this point to be recorded.

Draft Two-Year Plan (POL 05/02/82, part III)

The draft two-year plan was noted and approved on the understanding that the three per cent growth referred to the number of posts and not the level of the budget. *This was agreed by the Council.*

Budgets for 1983 and Outline Budgets for 1984 (FIN 03/01/82)

The working party agreed that the cost of travel for section delegates to the International Council and any section underpayment of their assessment should be met from the Program Reserve and Special Projects Fund. The working party recommended the adoption of the budget for 1983 of £3,539,000 as amended for international meetings and premises expenditure, and a section assessment of £3,198,000. Some sections present indicated that, at this stage, they felt they would be unable to meet their assessment. The shortfall amounted to £101,338. The schedule of section assessments and the amounts committed by sections who felt that they would be unable to meet their assessment is appended to this report (see Appendix I).

Budget: Program Reserve and Special Projects Fund

The working party considered the Program Reserve and Special Projects Fund budget and recommended the adoption of the budget for the eight months to 31 December 1982 showing a total income of £503,000, with a balance brought forward of £841,977 and expenditure of £990,532. The working party also recommended the approval of the 1983 Program Reserve and Special Projects Fund budget showing an income of £324,000 and expenditure of £632,838 with a balance brought forward of £354,445.

Outline Budget

The outline budget for 1984 was noted. It was recognized that the figures in the outline budget would be adjusted to take account of the higher cost for international meetings and the lower expenditure on premises.

Following a question about the possibility of raising money for the new premises from outside the United Kingdom, the Treasurer agreed to take expert advice on the matter and to put his findings to the FCC for review in the next meeting of the FCC in the late autumn.

Relief Budget

The working party considered and approved the relief budget for the eight months to 31 December 1982 and for 1983 showing a total relief expenditure of £66,000 and £100,000 in the two periods. The relief budget for 1984 was noted.

In approving these budgets the working party recognized that the following decisions had been endorsed:

1) the allocation of a bequest of £150,000 towards the financing of the new premises for the International Secretariat,

2) the payment from the fund of £900,000 by 31 December 1983 for premises,

3) that any excess of income over expenditure arising from the general budget should, as a matter of principle, be transferred to the Program Reserve and Special Projects Fund,

4) transfers to the Relief Fund if depleted and income to cover such transfer is received in excess of budget,

5) transfers to the Long-term Reserve Fund for early repayments of loans taken up for the financing of the new premises if corresponding income is received in excess of budget both earmarked and unearmarked.

The budgets were approved by the International Council. *For the decision, see page 56.*

Program Accounts (FIN 04/03/82)

The IEC member responsible for Administration told the working party that the information contained in the program accounts was available to sections from other sources and that therefore the present high cost of producing the program accounts was not justified. The following recommendation to the International Council was agreed by consensus:

"The International Council

noting present procedure and workload involved in providing the ICM with program accounts,

noting further the plans to computerize the finance and accounting unit of the International Secretariat,

INSTRUCTS the IEC to suspend production of program accounts until a computerized system has been introduced,

REQUESTS that in designing such a system the need to provide program accounting and program budgeting information should be fully considered."

This recommendation was agreed by the Council. *See decision 62, page 56.*

D.5 Financial Control Committee

Resolution D.51

Resolution D.51, which came from the Committee on International Decision-Making Process and Structure, was amended by the working party as follows:

"The International Council

DECIDES that members of the FCC are elected under the same procedure and criteria as set out by the International Council in Statute and Standing Orders for election of members of the IEC.

This includes
- term of office to be two years
- total number of terms of office not to exceed three consecutive terms
- election by the direct proportional system
- requirement for no more than one member of any section to hold office at any one time.

It furthermore DECIDES that membership of the FCC is inconsistent with the office of treasurer of any section. Therefore the treasurer of any section elected to the FCC shall resign from that office at the next AGM of their section or within one year whichever is earlier.

In addition to three regular members of the FCC the ICM shall also elect under the same rules and criteria but by separate ballot an alternate member of the FCC who shall take the place of a member of the committee in the case where a vacancy occurs between ICMs. In the interim such alternate member shall receive all documentation sent to regular of the committee.

For the transition period the term of office for the FCC member elected at the 14th ICM shall be extended until the end of the 17th ICM. This shall also apply to the member elected at the 15th ICM."

The resolution was adopted by consensus. The Spanish delegate wished his proposal that the alternate member should be the candidate with the next highest vote in the election for the FCC to be recorded.

The FCC agreed with the resolution but considered it necessary to draw to the attention of the working party that the requirement for section treasurers could be extended to any individuals elected to a section or international board position, that people with the necessary background to work on the FCC were likely to be holding such positions. Nevertheless the FCC hoped that a change in the rules to this effect could be made in the near future.

It was clarified that the alternate member would not have to resign as a section treasurer until he or she takes up office as an FCC member.

For the decision of the International Council, see page 56.

D.6 Relief

Isobelle Jaques, Relief Committee chairperson, introduced the annual report of the Relief Committee (FIN 52/09/82) and described the working of that committee and its concerns over the last year. She mentioned that few sections had completed the relief reports requested in FIN 52/05/82 and stressed their importance. After a full discussion of relief matters, the working party agreed by consensus that the following recommendation should be put to the International Council:

"The International Council

URGES sections, as a matter of urgency and priority, to report to the International Secretariat on their relief activities in as much detail as possible,

REQUESTS the IEC to review and compile comprehensive information on AI relief activities based on information received,

also REQUESTS the IEC to review in this context and in the light of the 1982 International Meeting on AI's Public Image the advisability of accepting national government grants for relief purposes,

RECOMMENDS that the IEC review the possibility of an international meeting on AI relief operations and formulate recommendations for future AI policy and activities on relief."

This recommendation was adopted by the Council. *See decision 64, page 57.*

D.7 Any Other Business

i) Resolution D.71

Resolution D.71 was accepted by consensus, with the following addition:

"encourages the International Secretariat to continue to take the necessary steps to support and coordinate section programs on computerization with a view to developing an appropriate network of computerization, as is already being undertaken by the InfoTech group."

For the text adopted by the Council, see decision 56, page 54.

ii) Emergency Resolution on the Pooling Arrangement for Travel to the ICM

The working party considered the emergency resolution submitted by the Japanese Section and referred by the plenary session. The working party was unable to agree to the resolution and a drafting committee was set up to redraft the resolution. In addition, the Finnish Section put forward the following proposal:

"The International Council

Whereas the pooling arrangement decided upon by the 14th ICM in 1981 has proven to be administratively complicated,

- seems not to give sufficient incentive to purchase cheap fares,
- makes the financial planning in sections more difficult,
- does not achieve equal participation in terms of rich and poor sections, but rather in terms of distance which is only one dimension of equality

RESOLVES that this International Council decide to abolish the pooling system,

RESOLVES that financial assistance be provided in order to permit sections to send at least two duly elected representatives to each ICM and that the distance, the number of groups and any special disadvantage of the section, such as the translation burden, should be taken into consideration."

The resolution was put to a vote and was defeated. After further discussion it was tabled again and defeated again, although the Norwegian Section delegate asked that his support for the resolution be recorded in the minutes.

The emergency resolution, as amended by the drafting committee, was discussed and approved by the working party.

"The International Council

noting the importance of equal participation by the entire movement of Amnesty International in the international decision-making process, as explained and stressed by the first report of the Committee on International Decision-making Process and Structure to the 14th ICM,

endorsing the decision of the 14th ICM that the pooling arrangement be adopted to ensure equal participation in international meetings, including the ICM,

NOTES that the present assessment system of the section contributions provides the fairest system for the apportionment of the costs of the international movement,

RESOLVES that the international budget shall provide for the travel costs of each section sending to the International Council as many participants as there are working parties being held simultaneously. Where a section is entitled to only one delegate, costs of only two participants will be provided. The International Secretariat shall make funds available to each section for the cheapest appropriate fares.

FURTHER DECIDES that funding arrangements for one participant at the biennial Meeting on Implementation and Review shall also be provided from the international budget

ALSO RESOLVES that the present pooling and assistance arrangements for other international meetings shall continue."

At the request of the Treasurer, the working party also agreed that section accounts for travel under this system would only be considered and paid if submitted within thirty days of the close of the International Council, the operative date being that on which the accounts were sent to the IS.

In the plenary it was agreed that it would be up to the discretion of the IEC as to whether groups should receive funding.

The resolution was agreed by the International Council. *See decision 65, page 58.*

iii) Data Protection Legislation

The IEC member responsible for Administration gave a brief talk on the status of data protection legislation in countries throughout the world and on the difficulties that Amnesty International may encounter in this area. It seemed that the best course of action for AI would be to attempt to negotiate special exemption from such legislation in countries where this was a problem. He made special mention of the report on the subject which had been prepared by the InfoTech group and informed the working party that a paper would be prepared by the International Secretariat advising sections how to approach their local data protection authorities.

* * *

The Treasurer extended his thanks to Michael Klein for his invaluable work on the IEC over the last three years and to the chairperson of Working Party D for the smooth and efficient running of the working party.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the working party chairperson, rapporteur and secretary.

WORKING PARTY D — APPENDIX I

SECTION ASSESSMENT 1983

Section	No of relevant gps groups for assess^{t}		Income in Sterling at Exchange rate on 9 June 1982	Group related Fee	Registration Fee	Income Related Fee		Total Assessment
			£	£	£	£		£
Australia	55		162,530	5,500	100	58,812	(35,000)	64,412
Austria	93		121,782	9,300	100	41,568		50,968
Bangladesh	-		-	-	-	-		-
Barbados	-		3,587	-	35	-		35
Belgium	100		182,191	10,000	100	64,681		74,781
Canada	54		256,731	5,400	100	95,316		100,816
Denmark	89		237,067	8,900	100	86,349		95,349
Ecuador	-		-	-	100	-		100
Faroe Islands	-		2,894	-	29	-		29
Finland	19		32,693	1,900	100	9,946	(8,000)	11,946
France	364		943,240	36,400	100	349,064		385,564
FRG	634		1,315,058	63,400	100	482,543		546,043
Ghana	-	Est	4,048	-	40	-		40
Greece	1		4,565	45	45	-		90
Iceland	-		2,767	-	28	-		28
India	6		1,585	95	16	-		111
Republic of Ireland	5		19,797	500	100	5,496		6,096
Israel	1	Est	2,000	20	20	-		40
Italy	54		43,218	5,400	100	12,665	(13,165)	18,165
Ivory Coast	2	Est	5,000	100	50	-		150

WORKING PARTY D

APPENDIX II

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Name	Section
Roger Gurr	Australia
Martin Herzberger	Austria
Norbert Szirch	Austria
Nadia Antonoff	Belgium
Annette Smedts	Belgium
François Martin	Canada
Michael McConigal	Canada
Erik Hundewadt	Denmark
Johanna Niemi-Kiesilainen	Finland
Marc Mouro	France
Philippe Vallet	France
Claudine Wibaux	France
Herbert Peters	FRG
Philipp Schaumann	FRG
A. K. Bannerman-Williams	Ghana
Thano Alexiou	Greece
Thorvaldur B. Einarsson	Iceland
Alfonso Alfonsi	Italy
Tomasso Cerasi	Italy
Giampiero Donna	Italy
Yutaka Ogita	Japan
Diego Urzua	Mexico
Frits Davelaar	Netherlands
Jaap Wiersma	Netherlands
Audun G. Madsen	Norway
Ruth Sherry	Norway
Juan Antonio Domingo	Spain
Ivar Asp	Sweden
Monica Lindblom	Sweden
Erik Zachrison	Sweden
Josef Helg	Switzerland
David Williams	UK
Stephen R. Abrams	USA
Maurice Weiner	USA

IEC

Dirk Börner	Treasurer
Isobelle Jaques	
Michael Klein	

FCC

Georges Le Guevel

IS

Denise Hollingbery
Anne Weyman

Section	No of relevant gps groups for assess^{t}	Income in Sterling at Exchange rate on 9 June 1982	Group related Fee	Registration Fee	Income Related Fee	Total Assessment
		£	£	£	£	£
Japan	42	44,727	4,200	100	13,714	18,014
Republic of Korea	-	5,000	-	50	-	50
Luxembourg	8	28,675	800	100	8,816	9,716
Mexico	1	6,022	60	60	349	469
Nepal	-	30	-	10	-	10
Netherlands	244	864,182	24,400	100	323,105	347,605
New Zealand	23	24,190	2,300	100	6,500	8,900
Nigeria	1	1,992	19	19	-	38
Norway	105	265,884	10,500	100	96,885	107,485
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	2	-	20	10	-	30
Portugal	1	-	10	10	-	20
Senegal	-	450	-	10	-	10
Spain	16	8,702	1,392	87	860	(1,500) 2,339
Sri Lanka	3	405	30	10	-	40
Sweden	253	433,564	25,300	100	156,065	181,465
Switzerland	75	678,838	7,500	100	257,901	265,501
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK	192	522,468	19,200	100	192,841	(150,000) 212,141
USA	243	1,748,260	24,300	100	665,371	689,771
Venezuela	1	3,465	34	34	-	68
Income-related fee 38.71%	2,687	£7,977,607	£267,025	£2,563	£2,928,847	£3,198,435

PART FIVE

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL NEWS RELEASE
ISSUED AT THE CLOSE OF
THE 15TH INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL 1982

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S COUNCIL PLANS INCREASED PRESSURE TO AID PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Rimini, Italy - Delegates from 48 countries today (Sunday 12 September 1982) wound up Amnesty International's annual council meeting with plans to strengthen pressure to stop governments from imprisoning people for their ideas of origins.

Some 300 members, representing more than 350,000 volunteers around the world, met here for four days to establish the movement's program in the coming year.

They also discussed plans to campaign over the next two years against torture, the death penalty and political killings by governments.

In a new decision, the International Council agreed that each Amnesty International group should work for all of the movement's central objectives:

- freeing prisoners of conscience (people imprisoned for their ideas or origins, who have not used or advocated violence);
- seeking fair and prompt trials for political prisoners;
- opposing torture and executions.

In the past, some groups have specialized in pressing for one or another of these goals. They will now be called on to mount public pressure both through appeals for individual prisoners and participation in broader campaigns on human rights issues.

The council approved an international budget for 1983 of about £3.5 million, an increase of some 20 per cent over 1982. All of this money is raised by the membership. No contributions to the international budget are sought or accepted from governments.

The council elected four new members to its nine-member International Executive Committee, which will govern the movement until the next council meeting. They are Austrian political scientist Wolfgang Heinz, US publisher Whitney Ellsworth, Dutch graduate student Jan Willem den Herder and Italian lawyer Franca Sciuto.

PART SIX

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS FROM SECTIONS AND GROUPS

	DELEGATES	OBSERVERS
AUSTRALIA	Roger Gurr Eric Moxham André Frankovits	Harris van Beek
AUSTRIA	Franz Schneider Ingrid Reusch Michael Kerbler	Hans Peter Eisenprobst Martin Herzberger Georg Barta Norbert Szirch Gerd Bengesser Daniel Waldhuber
BANGLADESH	-	
BARBADOS	Rawle Francis	
BELGIUM	Amand d'Hondt Henri Jurfest Willy Laes Guido Ryckmans	Claude Dekoninck Monique Pini-Ebstein Pierre Trachte Annette Smedts Toon van den Brempt Nadia Antonoff
BRAZIL		Carlos A. Idoeta Rogerio Studart
CANADA	Helen McIntyre Michael Schelew Line Thibault	David Matas Phil de Gruchy Michael McGonigal François Martin André Picot Andrée Thouin
CHILE		Mafalda Larrain
COLOMBIA		Oswaldo Perez
COSTA RICA		Manuel P. Moya

DENMARK	Erik Hundewadt Kirsten Glassow Nielsen Preben Meier Pedersen	Aase Rabbe Anette Fischer Mogens Madsen Bibi Petersen Grethe Lykke Poulsen Eva Rasmussen
ECUADOR	-	
FAROE ISLANDS	Elin S. Jacobsen	Maud Heinesen
FINLAND	Björn Sundell Johanna Niemi Riikka Pilli-Sihvola	Irma Swahn Jaana Savolainen
FRANCE	Philippe Vallet Claudine Wibaux Françoise Boiteux Françoise Pasquier Teddy Follenfant	Jean-Pierre Chevalier Marc di Montalembert Marc Mouro François Richard Michel Caron
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	Herbert Peters Jacqueline Deloffre Dieter Overath Peter Klein Tino Thun Philipp Schaumann	Klaus Kollbach Björn Ratjen Helmut Frenz Klaus Stahler Walter Rövekamp Dieter Euler
GHANA	E. A. Mingle	A. Bannerman-Williams
GREECE	Demosthenes Konaris	Thanos Alexiou Nana Moessi Maria Kalli-Piniou Poly Papathanasopoulou France Papailiou Zoe Spyromiliou
GUYANA		Merle McCormack
HONG KONG		Victor Liu
ICELAND	Hrafn Bragason	Thorvaldur Gretar Einarsson Hera Karlsdottir Anna Atladottir
INDIA	Rama Melkote	
IRELAND	Breifne Walker	
ISRAEL	Nitza Shapiro-Libai	

ITALY	Franca Sciuto Cesare Pogliano Letizia Frailich	Enrico Riva Luciana Ricciardiello Pier Cesare Bori Tommaso Cerasi Antonio Marchesi Giusseppe Forlani Paolo Sandrucci Sergio Di Giorgi Giampiero Donna Laura Fanton Alfonso Alfonsi Antonello Lotronto
IVORY COAST	Ndoli Ahoua	
JAPAN	Edith Hønson Yutaka Ogita	Megumi Komori Shirotaka Ishida
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Benjamin Yoon	
LUXEMBOURG	Antoine Seck Monique Jacoby-Dabe	Nic Klecker John Taylor
MAURITIUS		Rajeymanee Thrany Pyneeandy
MEXICO	Marta Hernandez	Graciela Quesnel Diego Ursua
NEPAL	Jagannath Poudyal	
NETHERLANDS	Peer Baneke Dick Oosting Ko Braun Jaap Wiersma Jan Willem den Herder	Dirk van Norren Charles Groenhuysen Dam Backer Frits Davelaar Maria Pronk Rian Visser
NEW ZEALAND	Shirley Murray	John Murray
NIGERIA	Moses Babayemi	Esther Olufumile Babayemi
NORWAY	Audun Gjøstein Madsen Ruth Sherry Kjartan Sørland Marianne Egeland	Leif Vethesen Inger Ingebrigtsen Aina Smith-Erichsen Thomas Spence
PAKISTAN	-	
PERU	Sofia Macher	Oscar Pena
PORTUGAL	Vitor Costa Nogueira	Antonio Joao Simoes Monteiro
PUERTO RICO		Gonzalo Fernos Patricia Riddick
SENEGAL	Bacre Waly Ndiaye	

SPAIN	Fernando Baz Juan Antonio Domingo	Maritxu Zulueta Javier Senen
SRI LANKA	Desmond Fernando	
SWEDEN	Ivar Asp Agneta Berg Ulla Birgegard Bodil Hansson Monica Lindholm	Brita Grundin Lars Ronnas Kerstin Sundman Margit Westerberg Erik Zachrison Birte Lindblom
SWITZERLAND	Walter Kälin Michele Resin Marta Fotsch	André Daguet Michele Egli Nicky Scherrer Ursula Maeder Françoise Vatré Josef Helg
TRINIDAD		Peter Quentrall-Thomas Michael Castagne
TURKEY	-	
UNITED KINGDOM	Patricia Scotland David Williams Jane Sherwin Carol Berwick	Janet Johnstone Sue Adams Jenny Stephenson
USA	Ann Blyberg Steve Abrams Mary Jane Patterson Herb Clemens Juan Mendez	John Healey David Flockhart Robert Maurer Pat Rengel Candy Markman Maury Weiner
VENEZUELA	Jesus Dolara	Ana Maria Rada

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Andrew Blane	USA
Dirk Börner	FRG - Treasurer
Jan Egeland	Norway
Stephanie Grant	UK - co-opted
Isobelle Jaques	IS Staff Representative
Edy Kaufman	Israel
Michael Klein	FRG
Stelios Nestor	Greece
Suriya Wickremasinghe	Sri Lanka
José Zalaquett	Chile

FINANCIAL CONTROL COMMITTEE

Georges Le Guevel	France

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Arnt Meyer-Lie	Sweden
Jørgen Kelstrup	Denmark
Federico Allodi	Canada

GUESTS

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Whitney Ellsworth	IEC Candidate
Wolfgang Heinz	ALternate Chairperson of the Council
David Hinkley	Chairperson of the International Council
Harry Hummel	Committee on International Decision-Making Process and Structure
Vincent McGee	IEC Candidate
Ian Plaistowe	Arthur Andersen and Co., Auditors
Gorm Wagner	Danish Medical Group

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

Maggie Beirne	Head of Campaign and Membership Department
Anne Burley	Head of Europe Region
Sherman Carroll	Campaign and Membership Organizer
Julia Collier	Assistant, Secretary General's Office
Sreelata da Costa	Regional Liaison Officer (Asia)
Lia Dover	Campaign Coordinator
Judy Goldman	IEC Assistant
Wesley Gryk	Deputy Head of Research
Gerson Gu-Konu	Regional Liaison Officer (Africa)
Thomas Hammarberg	Secretary General
Denise Hollingbery	Secretary, Administration Department
Menno Kamminga	Assistant Legal Adviser
Tony Klug	Campaign Coordinator
Friederike Knabe	Head of Documentation and Information
Lici Kopiej	Secretary, Campaign and Membership Department
David Laulicht	Press Attaché
Eduardo Marino	Regional Liaison Officer (Latin America/Caribbean)
Marion Marshrons	Executive Assistant, Americas Region
Margc Picken	UN Representative
June Ray	Researcher, Middle East Region
Richard Reoch	Head of Press and Publications
Nigel Rodley	Legal Adviser
David Smith	Executive Assistant, Africa Region
Malcolm Tigerschiold	Campaign and Membership Organizer
Tracy Ultveit-Moe	Researcher, Americas Region
Françoise Vandale	Researcher, Asia Region
Louise Vischer	Assistant, Death Penalty and EJEs
Jane Ward	Coordinator, Secretary General's Office
Anne Weyman	Administrative Manager
Clayton Yeo	Head of Research

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-Governmental Organizations

Commission of the European Communities	Gianfranco Giro, Carla Borsa
United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)	Jack Landau

Non-Governmental Organizations

Anti-Slavery Society	Peter Davies
Baha'i International Community	Giovanni Ballerio
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches	Frans Bouwen Maria Giardet
Defence for Children International	Per Tegmo
International Association of Democratic Lawyers	Luigi Cavalieri
International Committee of the Red Cross	Laurent Nicole
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	Angelo Gennari Remo Versace
International Council of Women	Lydia Rossini
International Humanist and Ethical Union	Paolo Recanatini, Cesare Pio
Liberal International	Pietro Spadaro
Lutheran World Federation	Eckehart Lorenz
World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (YMCAs)	Harold Jenner
World Jewish Congress	Friedrich L. Brassloff
World Medical Association	Bruno Baruchello
World Muslim Congress	Abdul Qayyum Khan
World Veterans Federation	Vittorio Badini-Confalonieri
World Young Women's Christian Association	Ellen Clark

INTERPRETERS

S. Monique Abelleira	Elsa Haim
Christine Anderson	Ruth Lambert
Angela Brewer	Lourdes Lekuona Lertxundi
Dorothy Burnet	Béatrice Mallet
Ines Caravia	Diana Mary Pidgeon
Bernard Carbiener	Marie-Hélène Poffet
Jeannie de Clarens	Marine Henry
Marie Michelle Clavel	José Rojas
Marcia Martinez Covarrubias	Martine Schleich
Suzanne Establie	Kathleen Joan Taylor
Golda Fernandez	Claire Tolnay
Francisco Garcia	Lidia Valdivia-Mendoza
André Gaucheron	William Worsdale

Statute of Amnesty International

As amended by the 15th International Council, meeting in Rimini, Italy, 9-12 September 1982

OBJECT

1. CONSIDERING that every person has the right freely to hold and to express his or her convictions and the obligation to extend a like freedom to others, the object of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL shall be to secure throughout the world the observance of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, by:
   a) irrespective of political considerations working towards the release of and providing assistance to persons who in violation of the aforesaid provisions are imprisoned, detained or otherwise physically restricted by reason of their political, religious or other conscientiously held beliefs or by reason of their ethnic origin, sex, colour or language, provided that they have not used or advocated violence (hereinafter referred to as "Prisoners of Conscience");
   b) opposing by all appropriate means the detention of any Prisoners of Conscience or any political prisoners without trial within a reasonable time or any trial procedures relating to such prisoners that do not conform to internationally recognized norms;
   c) opposing by all appropriate means the imposition and infliction of death penalties and torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of prisoners or other detained or restricted persons whether or not they have used or advocated violence.

METHODS

2. In order to achieve the aforesaid object, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL shall:
   a) at all times maintain an overall balance between its activities in relation to countries adhering to the different world political ideologies and groupings;
   b) promote as appears appropriate the adoption of constitutions, conventions, treaties and other measures which guarantee the rights contained in the provisions referred to in Article 1 hereof;
   c) support and publicize the activities of and cooperate with international organizations and agencies which work for the implementation of the aforesaid provisions;
   d) take all necessary steps to establish an effective organization of sections, affiliated groups and individual members;
   e) secure the adoption by groups of members or supporters of individual Prisoners of Conscience or entrust to such groups other tasks in support of the object set out in Article 1;
   f) provide financial and other relief to Prisoners of Conscience and their dependants and to persons who have lately been Prisoners of Conscience or who might reasonably be expected to be Prisoners of Conscience or to become Prisoners of Conscience if convicted or if they were to return to their own countries, and to the dependants of such persons;
   g) work for the improvement of conditions for Prisoners of Conscience and political prisoners;
   h) provide legal aid, where necessary and possible, to Prisoners of Conscience and to persons who might reasonably be expected to be Prisoners of Conscience or to become Prisoners of Conscience if convicted or if they were to return to their own countries, and, where desirable, send observers to attend the trials of such persons;
   i) publicize the cases of Prisoners of Conscience or persons who have otherwise been subjected to disabilities in violation of the aforesaid provisions;
   j) send investigators, where appropriate, to investigate allegations that the rights of individuals under the aforesaid provisions have been violated or threatened;
   k) make representations to international organizations and to governments whenever it appears that an individual is a Prisoner of Conscience or has otherwise been subjected to disabilities in violation of the aforesaid provisions;
   l) promote and support the granting of general amnesties of which the beneficiaries will include Prisoners of Conscience;
   m) adopt any other appropriate methods for the securing of its object.

ORGANIZATION

3. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL shall consist of sections, affiliated groups and individuals members.
4. The directive authority for the conduct of the affairs of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL is vested in the International Council.
5. Between meetings of the International Council, the International Executive Committee shall be responsible for the conduct of the affairs of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL and for the implementation of the decisions of the International Council.
6. The day-to-day affairs of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL shall be conducted by the International Secretariat headed by a Secretary General under the direction of the International Executive Committee.
7. The office of the International Secretariat shall be in London or such other place as the International Executive Committee shall decide and which is ratified by at least one half of the sections.

SECTIONS

8. A section of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL may be established in any country, state or territory with the consent of the International Executive Committee. In order to be recognized as such, a section shall (a) prior to its recognition have demonstrated its ability to organize and maintain basic AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL activities, (b) consist of not less than two groups and 20 members, (c) submit its statute to the International Executive Committee for approval, (d) pay such annual fee as may be determined by the International Council, (e) be registered as such with the International Secretariat on the decision of the International Executive Committee. Sections shall take no action on matters that do not fall within the stated object of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL. The International Secretariat shall maintain a register of sections. Sections shall act in accordance with the working rules and guidelines that are adopted from time to time by the International Council.
9. Groups of not less than five members may, on payment of an annual fee determined by the International Council, become affiliated to AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL or a section thereof. Any dispute as to whether a group should be or remain affiliated shall be decided by the International Executive Committee. An affiliated adoption group shall accept for adoption such prisoners as may from time to time be allotted to it by the International Secretariat, and shall adopt no others as long as it remains affiliated to AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL. No group shall be allotted a Prisoner of Conscience detained in its own country. Each section shall maintain and make available to the International Secretariat a register of affiliated AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL groups. Groups in a country without a section shall be registered with the International Secretariat. Groups shall take no action on matters that do not fall within the stated object of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL. Groups shall act in accordance with the working rules and guidelines that are adopted from time to time by the International Council.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

10. Individuals residing in countries where there is no section may, on payment to the International Secretariat of an annual subscription fee determined by the International Executive Committee, become members of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL with the consent of the International Executive Committee. In countries where a section exists, individuals may become international members of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL with the consent of the section and of the International Executive Committee. The International Secretariat shall maintain a register of such members.
11. Deleted.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

12. The International Council shall consist of the members of the International Executive Committee and of representatives of sections and shall meet at intervals of not more than two years on a date fixed by the International Executive Committee. Only representatives of sections shall have the right to vote on the International Council.
13. All sections shall have the right to appoint one representative to the International Council and in addition may appoint representatives as follows:

10 – 49 groups	:	1 representative
50 – 99 groups	:	2 representatives
100 – 199 groups	:	3 representatives
200 – 399 groups	:	4 representatives
400 groups or over	:	5 representatives

Sections consisting primarily of individual members rather than groups may as an alternative appoint additional representatives as follows:

500–2,499	:	1 representative
2,500 and over	:	2 representatives

Only sections having paid in full their annual fee as assessed by the International Council for the previous financial year shall vote at the International Council. This requirement may be waived in whole or in part by the International Council.

14. One representative of each group not forming part of a section may attend a meeting of the International Council as an observer and may speak thereat but shall not be entitled to vote.
15. A section unable to participate in an International Council may appoint a proxy or proxies to vote on its behalf and a section represented by a lesser number of persons than its entitlement under Article 13 hereof may authorize its representative or representatives to cast votes up to its maximum entitlement under Article 13 hereof.
16. Notice of the number of representatives proposing to attend an International Council, and of the appointment of proxies, shall be given to the International Secretariat not later than one month before the meeting of the International Council. This requirement may be waived by the International Executive Committee.
17. A quorum shall consist of the representatives or proxies of not less than one quarter of the sections entitled to be represented.
18. The Chairperson of the International Council and an alternate shall be elected by the preceding International Council. The Chairperson or, in his or her absence, the alternate, shall preside at the International Council. In the absence of the Chairperson and the alternate, the Chairperson of the International Executive Committee or such other person as the International Executive Committee may appoint shall open the proceedings of the International Council which shall elect a Chairperson. Thereafter the elected Chairperson, or such other person as the Chairperson may appoint, shall preside at the International Council.
19. Except as otherwise provided in the Statute, the International Council shall make its decisions by a simple majority of the votes cast. In case of an equality of votes the Chairperson of the International Council shall have a casting vote.
20. The International Council shall be convened by the International Secretariat by notice to all sections and affiliated groups not later than 90 days before the date thereof.
21. The Chairperson of the International Executive Committee shall at the request of the Committee or of not less than one-third of the sections call an extraordinary meeting of the International Council by giving not less than 21 days' notice in writing to all sections.
22. The International Council shall elect a Treasurer, who shall be a member of the International Executive Committee.
23. The International Council may appoint one or more Honorary Presidents of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL to hold office for a period not exceeding three years.
24. The agenda for the meetings of the International Council shall be prepared by the International Secretariat under the direction of the Chairperson of the International Executive Committee.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

25. a) The International Executive Committee shall consist of the Treasurer, one representative of the staff of the International Secretariat and seven regular members, who shall be members of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, or of a section, or of an affiliated group. The regular members and Treasurer shall be elected by the International Council by the direct proportional system of election. Not more than one member of any section or affiliated group or AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL member voluntarily resident in a country may be elected as a regular member to the Committee, and once such member has received sufficient votes to be elected, any votes cast for other members of that section, affiliated group or country shall be disregarded.
    b) Members of the permanent staff, paid and unpaid, shall have the right to elect one representative among the staff who has completed not less than two years' service to be a voting member of the International Executive Committee. Such member shall hold office for one year and shall be eligible for re-election. The method of voting shall be subject to approval by the International Executive Committee on the proposal of the staff members.
26. The International Executive Committee shall meet not less than twice a year at a place to be decided by itself.
27. a) Those members of the International Executive Committee elected by the 15th International Council in 1982 shall be elected for one year only and shall be eligible for re-election.
    b) Members of the International Executive Committee, other than the representative of the staff, shall hold office for a period of two years and shall be eligible for re-election for a maximum tenure of three consecutive terms.
28. The Committee may co-opt not more than two additional members who shall hold office until the close of the next meeting of the International Council; they shall be eligible to be reco-opted once. Co-opted members shall not have the right to vote.
29. In the event of a vacancy occurring on the Committee, other than in respect of the representative of the staff, it may co-opt a further member to fill the vacancy until the next meeting of the International Council, which shall elect such members as are necessary to replace retiring members and to fill the vacancy. In the event of a vacancy occurring on the Committee in respect of the representative of the staff, the staff shall have the right to elect a successor representative to fill the unexpired term of office.
30. If a member of the Committee is unable to attend a meeting, such member may appoint an alternate.
31. The Committee shall each year appoint one of its members to act as Chairperson.
32. The Chairperson may, and at the request of the majority of the Committee shall, summon meetings of the Committee.
33. A quorum shall consist of not less than five members of the Committee or their alternates.
34. The agenda for meetings of the Committee shall be prepared by the International Secretariat under the direction of the Chairperson.
35. The Committee may make regulations for the conduct of the affairs of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL and for the procedure to be followed at the International Council.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

36. The International Executive Committee may appoint a Secretary General who shall be responsible under its direction for the conduct of the affairs of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL and for the implementation of the decisions of the International Council.
37. The Secretary General may, after consultation with the Chairperson of the International Executive Committee, and subject to confirmation by that Committee, appoint such executive and professional staff as are necessary for the proper conduct of the affairs of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, and may appoint such other staff as are necessary.
38. In the case of the absence or illness of the Secretary General, or of a vacancy in the post of Secretary General, the Chairperson of the International Executive Committee shall, after consultation with the members of that Committee, appoint an Acting Secretary General to act until the next meeting of the Committee.
39. The Secretary General or Acting Secretary General and such members of the International Secretariat as may appear to the Chairperson of the International Executive Committee to be necessary shall attend meetings of the International Council and of the International Executive Committee and may speak thereat but shall not be entitled to vote.

TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP

40. Membership of or affiliation to AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL may be terminated at any time by resignation in writing.
41. The International Council may, upon the proposal of the International Executive Committee or of a section, by a three-fourths majority of the votes cast, deprive a section, an affiliated group or a member of membership of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL if in its opinion that section, affiliated group or member does not act within the spirit of the object and methods set out in Articles 1 and 2 or does not organize and maintain basic AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL activities or does not observe any of the provisions of this Statute. Before taking such action, all sections shall be informed and the Secretary General shall also inform the section, affiliated group or member of the grounds on which it is proposed to deprive it or such person of membership, and such section, affiliated group or member shall be provided with an opportunity of presenting its or such member's case to the International Council.
42. Deleted.

FINANCE

43. An auditor appointed by the International Council shall annually audit the accounts of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, which shall be prepared by the International Secretariat and presented to the International Executive Committee and the International Council.
44. No part of the income or property of AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL shall directly or indirectly be paid or transferred otherwise than for valuable and sufficient consideration to any of its members by way of dividend, gift, division, bonus or otherwise howsoever by way of profit.

AMENDMENTS OF STATUTE

45. The Statute may be amended by the International Council by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast. Amendments may be submitted by the International Executive Committee or by a section. Proposed amendments shall be submitted to the International Secretariat not less than three* months before the International Council meets, and presentation to the International Council shall be supported in writing by at least five sections. Proposed amendments shall be communicated by the International Secretariat to all sections and to members of the International Executive Committee.

* After the 16th International Council in 1983, this provision will require submission not less than nine months before the International Council. This amendment was adopted at the 15th International Council, meeting in Rimini, Italy, 9–12 September 1982.

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