

Amnesty International Review 1998



Public
AI Index ORG 10/01/99
1999

Amnesty International, International Secretariat, 1 Easton Street, LONDON WC1X 0DW, UNITED KINGDOM
Amnesty Works

“When I was 16 or 17 it was the first time I heard about Amnesty International. In a radio news broadcast it was reported that Amnesty International had appealed to the Shah’s government on behalf of political prisoners. When a person lives in a country where he gets only little information about the outside world, he feels small, powerless and utterly defenceless against the apparatus of the dictatorship. But then if one learns that there is an organization like Amnesty International – an organization which is not indifferent to the fate of those people – it gives you new strength.”

Faraj Sarkouhi was adopted as a prisoner of conscience by Amnesty International after he was convicted and imprisoned in Iran solely as a result of exercising his right to freedom of expression. In his own words: “All I had done was writing articles for the magazine Adineh and taking part in the writers’ association’s activities.”

On 23 January 1998 Faraj Sarkouhi was finally released from prison on the completion of his sentence, and in April his passport was returned to him by the authorities. In May he flew to Germany where he was reunited with his wife and children, who had been living there for some years.

Shortly after Faraj Sarkouhi arrived in Germany, he spoke to Amnesty International about the role that international non-governmental organizations, including Amnesty International, had played in securing his release. “I would like to point out that the activities undertaken on my behalf were really extraordinary. They have saved my life,” he explained. “Even more important is the fact that the international public’s attention was directed towards the miserable situation of writers, and of course all the political prisoners, in Iran.”

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

1998 was a momentous year for Amnesty International. The 50th anniversary of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was an occasion to look back and celebrate achievements and, in particular, the work of human rights defenders. 1998 also saw the dawning of a new era with the decision to set up a permanent international court and the arrest of former Chilean head of state Augusto Pinochet.

During the year, more than a million of our members worldwide took part in the largest and most ambitious campaign we have ever carried out – to promote global awareness of the UDHR. We set ourselves the target of collecting five million pledges of support for the Declaration. On 10 December, more than 13 million pledges from 125 countries were handed over to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan in Paris, France. The campaign ended with a globally televised concert which united stars of the

1988 “Human Rights Now” tour with a younger generation of musicians, also supporters of Amnesty International.

After several years of lobbying and campaigning, a UN conference held in Rome, Italy, in June and July finally established the statute for a permanent international criminal court. In the face of intense pressure from some governments, an Amnesty International delegation in Rome successfully lobbied for a strong, independent and fair statute. We believe that the court, which will try people accused of genocide and crimes against humanity, will send a strong message to deter future perpetrators of such crimes as they will be held accountable for their actions.

The governments of Spain and the United Kingdom (UK) dealt a further blow to impunity later in the year with the arrest of former General Pinochet. Amnesty International members had been campaigning since 1973 for those responsible for the torture, killings and “disappearances” in Chile to be brought to justice. [After Spain applied for Augusto Pinochet’s extradition from the UK], the organization [successfully] argued in submissions to the UK’s highest court that as a former head of state, Augusto Pinochet should not enjoy immunity from prosecution.

Two events signalled the changing human rights climate as well as the success of our campaigning. I met President Kim Dae-jung and Prime Minister Abdelrahman Alyusofi – both former prisoners of conscience – during visits to South Korea and Morocco. 1998 also saw the release after campaigning of prisoners of conscience Dr Beko Ransome-Kuti from Nigeria and Aktham Nu’aysa from Syria.

In October our members launched a major campaign against human rights violations in the USA. Amnesty International is continuing to campaign against the use of the death penalty, police brutality, ill-treatment of asylum-seekers and the transfer of military equipment to countries where it can be used to carry out abuses.

We rounded off the year by hosting the first ever world summit of human rights defenders, which brought together around 300 grassroots human rights activists from nearly 100 countries, as well as UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson and several Nobel laureates. The summit produced an action plan to defend those brave individuals who work to protect the rights of others.

Despite these successes, much work remains to be done. We will spend 1999 campaigning for the International Criminal Court to be set up as soon as possible, and against both the terrible massacres of people in Algeria and Kosovo, and the appalling attacks on human rights defenders and the targeting of opposition party members in Colombia. We will also devote resources to the

refugee crisis in many parts of Africa. I urge you to support and join our work to ensure that the generations born in the next 50 years live in a world free of fear and injustice.

Pierre Sané Secretary General

OUR MANDATE

Membership

The overwhelming majority of Amnesty International's work is done by volunteers – over one million of them. In 1998 there were members in 148 countries of which 99 had registered local groups. There were 54 countries and territories, including Hong Kong and the Faroe Islands, with established Amnesty International sections. This volunteer membership carries out Amnesty International's campaigning work – the letter-writing, Urgent Action networks, relief activities, public information and education, and other techniques which have brought the force of international outrage to bear in more than 45,000 cases since Amnesty International was founded in 1961.

During 1998 Amnesty International issued 425 Urgent Actions – appeals on behalf of individuals whose lives or safety are feared to be in immediate danger. An estimated two to three thousand appeals are made by members for every Urgent Action issued.

Every two years these volunteers select delegates to Amnesty International's International Council meeting, which sets policy and determines the directions to be taken by the movement. The Council then elects an International Executive Committee to carry out its decisions. This democratic system allows every Amnesty International national section to participate in the decision-making process and ensures that the view from the “grassroots” continues to inform the organization's activities.

Internationalism

Amnesty International has members in almost every country in the world, making it one of the largest international non-governmental organizations. The diversity of Amnesty International's membership itself reaffirms the ideal of universal human rights and refutes the claims that human rights are solely part of a “western” or “developed world” agenda.

To ensure impartiality, members are not allowed to campaign against violations in their own country, but the movement's size means that it can combat human rights violations wherever and whenever they are reported. This tradition of internationalism also enables Amnesty International to provide groups with culturally effective support; campaign materials are produced in at least four languages – Arabic, English, French and Spanish – and usually many others as well.

As a result, Amnesty International is well positioned to influence the UN, the European Union, the Organization of American States and other intergovernmental organizations with global interests.

Doan Viet Hoat, a professor of English and Vice President of administration at Van Hanh University in Ho Chi Minh City, was initially detained without trial between August 1976 and February 1988. He was rearrested in November 1990 after distributing a newsletter critical of government policies and in March 1993 he was charged with “carrying out activities to overthrow the government”. He was sentenced to 20 years in prison, reduced to 15 years on appeal. He spent the last four years of detention in solitary confinement at a remote “re-education” camp and was in frail health on his release.

Doan Viet Hoat was released on the condition that he leave Viet Nam and immediately after his release he flew to the USA. On his arrival on 3 September, he acknowledged the role played by the international community and indicated his intention to return to Viet Nam.

“After eight years in prison, finally I again become a free man. Due to being almost completely isolated from even other prisoners for four years, with no newspapers, no books, I am poorly informed of what is going on in Viet Nam and around the world. Also, my health has been deteriorating dangerously... I would like to send my thankful appreciation to all international human rights organizations, all governments and especially to the Vietnamese community for their continuous concerns and interventions during my imprisonment... I urge the international opinion and the Vietnamese communities to continue their pressure... to release all political prisoners still in jail...”

“Maybe you just sent one card – but all of these cards are like little drops of water that combine to create an avalanche of pressure”.

The avalanche that greeted Nigerian prisoner of conscience Chris Anyanwu was a special delivery of mail sacks containing 11,000 letters and cards from members of Amnesty International and other human rights organizations around the world.

As the prison guards brought in sack after sack of letters and cards from all over the world, Chris Anyanwu sat on a carpet of mail, her spirits soaring. She carefully read each message and pasted them on to the walls of her tiny cell, cherishing the photographs of perfect strangers who at that moment became such perfect friends. “It was so moving. I gained such strength from them. I knew I had committed no crime and now I knew the world also knew why I was in prison.”

An unprecedented international outcry over death sentences and long prison terms imposed on prisoners of conscience, resulted in Chris Anyanwu’s sentence being reduced to 15 years.

For Chris Anyanwu the succession of General Abdulsalami Abubakar as Head of State meant freedom after three years in detention.

Hope is a precious weapon, and often the only weapon, for prisoners struggling to survive the intense psychological warfare waged by the authorities. Solidarity and support from the world outside is essential to sustain that hope. “Others have not been as lucky as me,” she says. “I was lucky – I had you.”

Credibility

Amnesty International has access to a wealth of expertise and contacts among volunteers and staff that makes its research and reports among the most credible internationally. Without any political agenda, except to oppose the abuse of human rights in areas covered by its mandate, the organization takes up cases and causes, and reports the truth “without fear or favour”. Its carefully researched reports and recommendations are taken seriously even by the governments and political groups that Amnesty International regularly confronts.

A major source of this credibility is Amnesty International’s independence from government influence. Amnesty International’s research is funded by membership contributions, along with donations from trusts and foundations, so that its message can remain impartial. No government or armed opposition group, right-wing or left-wing, democratic or autocratic, in the “north” or “south”, can be allowed to abuse basic human rights.

The importance of Amnesty International's membership, internationalism and credibility is constantly confirmed by the testimony of the political prisoners freed, the refugees granted asylum, the torture victims released and given medical treatment, and the families reunited thanks to pressure from Amnesty International's members.

CAMPAIGNING ACTIVITIES

USA Campaign: Rights for all

In October 1998 Amnesty International launched a worldwide campaign to stop human rights violations in the USA. The Rights for All campaign presented a major challenge to the Amnesty International movement. The USA prides itself on its democracy, individual freedom, and political and legal equality. However, these principles are not matched by the reality of life in the USA today.

At a news conference in Washington DC, Amnesty International released a 150-page report examining a wide range of concerns, including the sexual abuse of women inmates by prison officials, the misuse of electro-shock weapons, and a flagrant disregard for international standards concerning torture and the treatment of children. More than a million Amnesty International members worldwide are campaigning for a renewed commitment by the US authorities to place human rights protection at the heart of US domestic and foreign policy. Many newspapers publicized the powerful stories told by victims of human rights violations – victims such as Warnice Robinson, who described the painful and humiliating experience of being forced to give birth in shackles.

An early success came in November, when Detroit City Council passed a resolution calling on the State of Michigan to ban the use of restraints on pregnant women before and during labour. This landmark resolution followed a public hearing at which Amnesty International testified regarding human rights violations against women and children in Michigan prisons. In December the Illinois Department of Corrections reportedly changed its regulations in order to end the use of restraints on pregnant women in transit or in hospital.

The Rights for All campaign is integral to Amnesty International's efforts to mobilize support for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The USA is an immensely powerful nation and has a responsibility to take a lead by living up to its human rights promises – promises to be found in US laws and in international human rights standards.

UDHR Campaign

In December 1997 Amnesty International launched its campaign to mark the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) by asking people all around the world to support the rights enshrined in the Declaration.

A year later, more than 13 million people in 126 countries had pledged to do everything in their power to “ensure that the rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights become a reality around the world”. Their pledges were handed over by Amnesty International to the Secretary-General of the UN, Kofi Annan, who said: “This is a day when the people have spoken, and they have spoken as one. This is a day when they have put our conscience on notice.”

Nobel Laureate and leader of the Burmese opposition Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was the first person to sign the pledge. She was followed by UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson and politicians such as Yasser Arafat, Tony Blair, Rafael Caldera, Jacques Chirac, Bill Clinton, Kim Dae-jung, Václav Havel, Yoweri Museveni, Lech Walesa, Ezer Weizmann and Abderrahmane Youssoufi, as well as human rights defenders, religious leaders, entertainers and

sports personalities.

Millions of ordinary people – teachers, schoolchildren, trade unionists, police and army officers – also signed the pledge either in one of the 35,000 books distributed worldwide by Amnesty International or electronically on web sites.

Commercial companies also participated. In an initiative called Make Your Mark, customers at Body Shop stores in 34 countries contributed three million thumb prints in support of the campaign pledge. In the Netherlands, the television company AVRO worked with Amnesty International to collect over three million signatures. Another television company, MTV, collected signatures from entertainers visiting its studios around the world. Al Jazira, Qatar's satellite television station, promoted the campaign in the Middle East.

This landmark campaign aimed to forge a stronger and more dynamic human rights movement. The protection of human rights defenders was therefore a key campaign goal. Twenty-eight individual appeal cases were circulated. Conditions improved for many, and two were released from jail during the year – Dr Beko Ransome-Kuti from Nigeria and Akhtam Nu'aysa from Syria.

Working with international organizations

The need for international justice

When perpetrators of heinous crimes escape justice, an ominous message is sent to society: violators need not be afraid. Amnesty International's worldwide experience over 40 years shows that impunity is the catalyst for renewed cycles of human rights violations. In countries emerging from armed conflict and embarking on reconstruction and reconciliation, the need for justice is overwhelming. This need led 120 governments to adopt the Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in Rome, Italy, on 17 July 1998. Once established, the ICC will have jurisdiction over the worst crimes in the world: genocide, other crimes against humanity and war crimes. This success came only four years after Amnesty International members worldwide began campaigning for the establishment of a just, fair and independent ICC. Their efforts were reinforced by 800 other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) — members of the worldwide NGO Coalition for an International Criminal Court, which Amnesty International helped to found in 1994.

Most of the principles which Amnesty International regards as fundamental were incorporated in the ICC Statute, and Amnesty International and other NGOs are currently campaigning for prompt ratification of the Statute so that the ICC can start delivering justice.

International justice for crimes against humanity became headline news around the world when Augusto Pinochet, former President of Chile, was arrested in the United Kingdom (UK) in October after an extradition request from Spain. The fate of the former President, under whose military government thousands of people were tortured, killed or “disappeared”, focused unprecedented attention on the issue of impunity. Legal proceedings in the UK to determine whether Augusto Pinochet would be extradited to Spain had not concluded by the end of 1998.

Responding to crisis: Kosovo

For more than a decade, particularly when the world's attention was on the conflicts in Croatia

and Bosnia, Amnesty International has been warning the world of the growing human rights crisis in Kosovo province in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, where every day ethnic Albanians have been victims of human rights abuses. In 1998 Amnesty International's fears were tragically borne out. Serbian police and military operations, ostensibly directed at the armed opposition Kosovo Liberation Army, led to hundreds of civilian deaths through extrajudicial executions or indiscriminate attacks. Villages in Kosovo were burned to the ground and more than 250,000 people were displaced. Refugees were forced to flee or crowd into inadequate shelters. The vast majority of the victims in Kosovo were ethnic Albanians, but Serbs also suffered human rights abuses at the hands of armed ethnic Albanians.

Amnesty International mobilized its membership in response to the human rights crisis in Kosovo. Amnesty International members and supporters around the world wore black on 19 September to generate public concern at the continuing human rights tragedy in Kosovo province. The program of campaign events included vigils, demonstrations, public meetings and other activities in towns and cities worldwide. The Day of Action was also a display of solidarity for the Serbian organization Women in Black, which has been in the forefront of the peace movement in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Amnesty International appealed to the international community to introduce immediate, effective and independent human rights monitoring in the province and to provide durable protection for those displaced by the conflict. Amnesty International called on the Yugoslav authorities to order a halt to indiscriminate security force actions, to investigate human rights violations thoroughly, to prosecute the perpetrators and guarantee the safety and well-being of ethnic Albanian detainees. Amnesty International also called on the Kosovo Liberation Army to respect the Geneva Conventions.

MISSION HIGHLIGHTS OF 1998

During 1998 Amnesty International sent over 150 missions to around 100 countries. Such missions involve meetings with government and non-governmental organization officials, trial and inquest observations, conferences, contacts with non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, and the documentation of human rights violations through interviews with victims and other witnesses.

Spain

In March an Amnesty International delegation headed by Pierre Sané travelled to Catalonia, the Basque Country, and Madrid to launch a “Program for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights”. The mission was timed to coincide with both the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 20th anniversary of the Spanish Constitution. Forty meetings were arranged with government ministers, party leaders, members of non-governmental organizations, judges, lawyers and journalists.

Discussions at these meetings covered a wide range of issues of concern to Amnesty International with regard to Spain and the world – notably Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Mexico. In relation to Spain, discussions focused on the system of extended incommunicado detention which is often applied to “terrorism” suspects; the growing number of racially motivated assaults on non-European ethnic groups by law enforcement agencies; and the excessive length of judicial inquiries. Media coverage of the visit was extensive.

The delegation also met a large number of Amnesty International members in Barcelona, Madrid and Vitoria and attended a sitting of the Human Rights Commission of the Basque Parliament, which was addressed by Pierre Sané.

Brazil

Two missions went to Brazil in 1998 to document conditions of detention. The delegates obtained an overview of the prison system and its problems, and identified various institutions which raise particular concerns for Amnesty International. The first mission team visited 24 penal institutions in eight states. The second mission was joined by independent penal expert Professor Roy King.

Defending human rights in Brazil can be a life-threatening undertaking. An Amnesty International report published in 1998, *Brazil: Human Rights Defenders: protecting human rights for everyone*, detailed a number of cases where people have suffered assassination attempts, threats, harassment and death. The report called on the Brazilian government to do more to support human rights defenders and to speed up the introduction of reforms that would reduce human rights violations.

Morocco

In June Amnesty International undertook a high level mission to Morocco, a country that has witnessed improvements after years of gross human rights violations. Hundreds of prisoners of conscience and political prisoners have been released in recent years and important legislative changes have increased human rights protection.

The mission aimed to support the efforts of Amnesty International's local members to promote human rights awareness in Morocco in the context of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It also raised continuing concerns about human rights with the new government and pressed for fast action to address them. Additionally, it called for Amnesty International's members in Morocco to be given proper legal registration to enable them to work without hindrance.

During the mission it became clear that Amnesty International is widely understood and respected. In his many meetings with government officials, the Secretary General discussed the government's human rights commitments, Amnesty International's hopes for the future and the organization's 1999 International Council meeting, which is to be held in the capital, Rabat.

South Korea

In September Pierre Sané led an Amnesty International delegation to South Korea. The main aims of the mission were to raise the profile of Amnesty International in South Korea, to promote the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) campaign and to raise Amnesty International's concerns in relation to human rights, both publicly and with government officials. The visit took place six months after President Kim Dae-jung took office with a commitment to improve human rights protection.

Since taking office, the government had introduced some positive reforms, but further legal and institutional reforms were needed. At meetings with President Kim Dae-jung and senior ministers, Pierre Sané called for reform of the National Security Law, the release of prisoners of conscience, dialogue with domestic human rights groups and the establishment of an independent human rights commission. Pierre Sané encouraged the government to play a more active role in international and regional human rights initiatives. President Kim Dae-jung, his ministers and several members of the National Assembly signed Amnesty International's UDHR pledge. The South Korean media does not usually cover human rights issues in any depth, but the presence of Amnesty International's Secretary General helped generate unprecedented coverage in all the main daily newspapers. The Amnesty International delegation also met small groups of influential senior journalists and editors, as well as a number of human rights non-governmental organizations, students, trade union leaders and several recently released long-term political prisoners.

The mission provided an excellent opportunity to engage with a key Asian government in dialogue on human rights.

Africa Human Rights Defenders Conference

Throughout 1998, a series of sub-regional workshops, organized under the banner of Amnesty International's Human Rights Defenders Project (Defending the Defenders), formed part of the organization's celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. These workshops culminated in a final conference – the All-Africa Human Rights Defenders Conference – in November 1998 in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Workshops were held to bring together human rights defenders from southern Africa in Harare (Zimbabwe) in March 1998; West and Central Africa in Bingerville (Côte d'Ivoire) in July 1998;

and North Africa in Rabat (Morocco) in October 1998.

The workshops brought together over 100 defenders from a range of countries. In many of the countries represented, human rights defenders have assumed a central role in the promotion and protection of all human rights and in the course of their work have themselves come under threat. Participants came from many different professions, including workers from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), journalists, lawyers, development field workers and trade unionists. Participants described the harassment they face and shared experiences on how to handle different threats.

The workshops provided an excellent opportunity for networking. As one of the participants at the West and Central Africa workshop said: "It is important to be in contact with other African NGOs so that we can help when they are under threat from their government because of their work and... it is useful to act together in these situations."

For Amnesty International too, it was an opportunity to make contacts and deepen relationships with national NGOs and learn from their experiences.

PUBLICATIONS

More than 2,800 documents were published in 1998. All Amnesty International reports are translated into Arabic, English, French and Spanish. Amnesty International's web site, which was launched in 1994, was by the end of 1998 receiving in excess of 3 million hits per month. The major publications were Amnesty International Report 1998, an annual review of human rights worldwide, and Fair Trials Manual.

Afghanistan	Chile	Guinea-Bissau	Lesotho	Singapore
Algeria	China	Haiti	Liberia	Somalia
Angola	Colombia	Honduras	Libya	South Africa
Argentina	Croatia	Hong Kong	Malaysia	Spain
Armenia	Cuba	India	Maldives	Sri Lanka
Australia	Cyprus	Indonesia	Mali	Syria
Austria	Czech Republic	Iran	Mauritania	Tanzania
Azerbaijan	Democratic	Iraq	Mexico	Trinidad and
Bahamas	Republic of	Israel/Occupied	Morocco	Tobago
Bangladesh	Congo	Territories/	Mozambique	Tunisia
Belarus	East Timor	Palestinian	Myanmar	Turkey
Belgium	Ecuador	Authority	Nepal	Turkmenistan
Bhutan	Egypt	Jamaica	Nigeria	Ukraine
Bolivia	Equatorial	Japan	Pakistan	United
Bosnia-	Guinea	Jordan	Peru	Kingdom
Herzegovina	Ethiopia	Kazakstan	Philippines	United States of
Brazil	Fiji	Kenya	Poland	America
Bulgaria	France	Korea (South)	Romania	Vanuatu
Burundi	Georgia	Kosovo	Russia	Viet Nam
Cambodia	Germany	Kyrgyzstan	Rwanda	Yemen
Cameroon	Greece	Laos	Senegal	Yugoslavia
Chad	Guatemala	Lebanon	Sierra Leone	Zambia

If you would like to receive more information about Amnesty International's publications, please contact your national section – listed on the back cover –

or write to: Amnesty International, International Secretariat, 1 Easton Street,
London WC1X 8DJ, United Kingdom

MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS

Amnesty International has continued developing new technology as an important tool in fighting human rights abuses around the world.

A global network of Amnesty International offices and activists use a sophisticated network built on Lotus Notes and Internet technology for consultation and campaign planning, as well as to distribute news and Urgent Actions.

As a multicultural movement, it is particularly important for Amnesty International that sections of the movement are not disadvantaged through lack of access to technology.

In light of this, information technology development in the African offices of Amnesty International has been a priority. During 1998, with financial assistance from the UK Lottery, computer and e-mail installation, training and support were carried out in Ghana, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda.

The main Amnesty web site (www.amnesty.org) is renowned as a source of comprehensive and free human rights information and as a launch pad for links to web sites run by national sections and groups worldwide.

Amnesty International's media work

Media work is a dynamic and successful area of Amnesty International's campaigning. It gets the organization's concerns on to the international agenda and increasingly produces audio-visual materials for human rights promotion at the local and national level. By using new technology and speeding up our response times, Amnesty International continues to be relied on by the world's media as the key human rights organization providing credible information and analysis on human rights issues.

The rapid growth in broadcast and print coverage of Amnesty International's concerns has continued, with several Amnesty International section offices reporting 1998 as the most successful year ever. For example, mentions in the United Kingdom media during 1998 were double the previous year. Our profile is also increasing in countries where previously the organization rarely received any coverage.

One reason for this is the implementation of a media training program for staff in developing sections. This has helped increase coverage of human rights issues as well as the visibility of human rights activists in the local media. The full integration of media work into high level visits by the Secretary General to countries such as Mexico, Morocco, South Africa and South Korea has also raised awareness of our activities and helped foster links with journalists writing on human rights issues.

Amnesty International staff and members are using digital technology to film and photograph human rights abuses and interview victims in the field. This footage, together with footage commissioned from professional agencies, is being turned around rapidly and distributed to international and national broadcasters via new satellite feeds.

During 1998 we were able to inaugurate the world's first human rights video archive, with thousands of hours of footage available for use by non-governmental organizations, researchers and broadcasters. Our radio products are also now distributed on the Internet through One-world

On-line.

Amnesty International's 1998 campaign marking the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights included work with international, national and local broadcasters on developing programs on the Declaration. This included a "Know Your Rights" series broadcast by the BBC World Service in many local languages, and an Arabic human rights series produced with Radio France Internationale.

1998 BUDGETED EXPENDITURE

RESEARCH & ACTIONS	
Africa	962,800
Americas	819,900
Asia	837,400
Europe	780,600
Middle East	597,500
Total	3,998,200
RESEARCH & ACTION SUPPORT	
Information Resources	625,000
Information Technology	619,700
Mandate & Research Standards	465,900
Legal Issues	443,200
Total	2,153,800
CAMPAIGNING ACTIVITIES	
International Campaigns & Actions	795,000
Media Service	357,400
High Level Missions	169,200
Total	1,321,600
PUBLICATIONS AND TRANSLATION	
Decentralized Arabic Language Service	265,100
IS English Language Service	931,600
Decentralized French Language Service	457,400
Decentralized Spanish Language Service	363,700

Other Languages Decentralized Services	117,600
Total	2,135,400
MEMBERSHIP SUPPORT	
Regional Development	808,400
International meetings	483,900
Development, language and	
technical assistance	902,400
Total	2,194,700
DECONCENTRATED OFFICES	
UN New York Office	134,800
UN Geneva Office	144,900
Costa Rica Office	30,800
Hong Kong Office	244,500
Kampala Office	134,000
Paris Office	163,200
Total	852,200
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	
Finance, Planning and Audit	486,200
Human Resources	1,214,300
Office Management	431,700
Administration expenses	985,600
Building & Equipment expenses	518,000
Depreciation	511,000
Total	4,146,800
Grand Total	16,802,700

These figures combine the expenses of Amnesty International Charity Ltd, registered Charity under the UK Charity Act, number 294 230, and Amnesty International Ltd, registered Limited

Company under UK Companies Acts, number 1606776. Copies of the complete audited reports may be obtained by writing to Amnesty International, International Secretariat, 1 Easton Street, London WC1X 8DJ, United Kingdom.

Thank you

Amnesty International would like to thank its one million members worldwide.

It would also like to thank the following trusts, foundations and companies for their generous support of, and collaboration in, our work. Without them, many of the important projects we carried out in 1998 would not have been possible.

The Body Shop International, CreativEngine, Dutch World Wide Fund, Excite, Ford Foundation, Lotus Development Corporation, National Lottery Charities Board, Penal Reform International, SAS Design,
SCA Fine Paper

AI Index: ORG 10/01/99

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Publications 1998

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Design: Active Ingredient

Print: Creative Print Solutions Ltd

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL WORLDWIDE

ALGERIA

BP377, Alger, RP 16004

ARGENTINA

Av.Rivadavia 2206 - P4A,
1034 Buenos Aires

AUSTRALIA

Private Bag 23, Broadway,
NSW 2007

AUSTRIA

Moeringstrasse 10/1. Stock,
A - 1150, Wien

BANGLADESH

28 Kabi Jasimuddin Road
(1° floor), North Kamalapur,
Dhaka - 1217

BELGIUM

Kerkstraat 156, 2060 Antwerpen
(Flemish)

Rue Berckmans 9, 1060 Bruxelles
(French)

BENIN

BP 01 3536, Cotonou

BERMUDA

PO Box HM 2136, Hamilton HM JX

BRAZIL

Rua Jacinto Gomes 573,
CEP 90040 - 270, Porto Alegre - RS

CANADA

4F, 214 Montreal Rd, Vanier,
Ontario, K1L 1A4 (English)
6250 boulevard Monk, Montreal,
Quebec, H4E 3H7 (French)

CHILE

Casilla 4062, Santiago

COSTA RICA

De la Casa Italia, 100 sur, 300 este, 50
sur, Yoses Sur, San José

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

04 BP 895, Abidjan 04

DENMARK

Dyrkoeb 3, 1166 Copenhagen K

ECUADOR

Casilla 17 - 15 - 240 - C, Quito

FAROE ISLANDS

PO Box 1075, FR-110, Tórshavn

FINLAND

Ruoholahdenkatu 24 D,
00180 Helsinki

FRANCE

4 rue de la Pierre Levée,
75553 Paris, Cedex 11

GERMANY

Heerstrasse 178, 53108, Bonn

GHANA

Private Mail Bag, Kokomlemle,
Accra - North

GREECE

30 Sina Street, 106 72 Athens

GUYANA

PO Box 10720, Palm Court Building, 35

Main Street, Georgetown

HONG KONG

Unit C 3F Best-O-Best Commercial
Centre, 32-36 Ferry St, Kowloon

ICELAND

PO Box 618, 121 Reykjavik

IRELAND

Sean MacBride House,
48 Fleet Street, Dublin 2

ISRAEL

PO Box 14179, Tel Aviv 61141

ITALY

Via Giovanni Battista De Rossi 10,
00161 Roma

JAPAN

Sky Esta 2F, 2-18-23 Nishi-Waseda,
Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo 169

SOUTH KOREA

Kyeong Buk RCO Box 36 Daegu,
706-600

LUXEMBOURG

Boite Postale 1914, 1019

MAURITIUS

BP 69 Rose-Hill

MEXICO

Calle Patricio Sanz 1104, Departamento
8, Colonia del Valle, Mexico D.F. - CP
03100

NEPAL

PO Box 135, Bagbazar, Kathmandu

NETHERLANDS

Keizersgracht 620, 1017 ER Amsterdam

NEW ZEALAND

PO Box 793, Wellington

NIGERIA

PMB 3061, Suru Lere, Lagos

NORWAY

PO Box 702, Sentrum, 0106 Oslo

PERU

Señores, Casilla 659, Lima 18

PHILIPPINES

PO Box 286, Sta Mesa Post Office, 1008
Sta Mesa, Manila

PORTUGAL

Rua Fialho de Almeida, N°13, 1°, 1070
Lisbon

PUERTO RICO

Calle El Roble #54-Altos, Oficina 11,
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00925

SENEGAL

BP 21910, Dakar

SIERRA LEONE

PMB 1021, Freetown

SLOVENIA

Komenskega 7, 1000 Ljubljana

SPAIN

Apdo 50318, 28080, Madrid

SWEDEN

PO Box 23400, S-10435, Stockholm

SWITZERLAND

Postfach, CH - 3001, Bern

TAIWAN

Room 525, No.2, Section 1, Chung-shan
North Road, 100 Taipei

TANZANIA

PO Box 4331, Dar es Salaam

TOGO

CCNP, BP 200013, Lome

TUNISIA

67 rue Oum Kalthoum, 3ème Etage,
Escalier B, 1000, Tunis

UK

99-119 Rosebery Ave,
London EC1R 4RE

URUGUAY

Tristan Narvaja 1624, Ap 1,
CP 11200 Montevideo

USA

322 8th Ave, New York, NY 10001

304 Pennsylvania Ave, SE, Washington
DC 20003

VENEZUELA

Apdo Postal 5110,
Carmelitas 1010-A, Caracas

