

The principle of double incrimination is accepted and allows for the same acts to be equally punishable in the other country. The report notes that the sensitization of children in Belgium is being addressed through poster campaigns; these encourage child victims to talk to someone about what is happening to them and provide them with phone numbers for help-lines such as *Écoute enfants*. Other campaigns have not only targeted children and the general public but also professionals working with children; still others have focussed on denouncing existing networks of child prostitution.

The report to the 1997 GA (A/52/482, paras. 36, 74, 76) notes that, as a result of the Dutroux case, there has been strong public criticism of the government authorities, the judiciary and police force, in terms of how the case was investigated, which led to accusations of attempts of corruption and cover-up with the government. The report encouraged the government to take active measures to restore public confidence in the authorities through the adoption of appropriate legislative and administrative measures. In the section dealing with pornography, the report cites a poster campaign, known as "Article 34", that has been running since 1994 and encourages child victims of sexual exploitation to speak to someone about their abuse and not remain silent. The campaign involves *Écoute Enfants* and the telephone service the organization operates, covering the French-speaking community. The Flemish community has set up a sensitization campaign on sex tourism and child prostitution through the organization Kind en Gezin (Child and Family), which includes distribution of brochures and leaflets through travel agencies and the offices of airline companies. The objective of the campaign is to denounce existing networks of child prostitution and bring to the light the practices that exist.

Violence against women, Special Rapporteur on:
(E/CN.4/1997/47, Section IV, IV.B, IV.C)

The report notes that Colombian women are trafficked to markets in Belgium. The report points out that there are legal mechanisms in Belgium which are designed to encourage women to report trafficking or slavery-like practices associated with prostitution to the police. These allow women who are willing to participate in the prosecution of their traffickers to stay in the country during the process. In terms of other national laws, the report refers to the fact that prostitution is not a crime, but solicitation of clients is prohibited. Within that context Belgium prohibits "soliciting, taking someone to or bringing someone away from a place for the purpose of prostitution and promoting vice in public places by words, gestures, signs or publicity". The report notes that possession of condoms may be used as evidence of solicitation.

Other Reports

Racial Discrimination: (E/CN.4/1997/68/Add.1, para. 103, 107, 108, 111)

The report of the UN seminar on implementation of articles 4 and 6 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Geneva, 9–13 September 1996) reviewed national provisions on racism and noted that in Belgium: the Constitution includes anti-discriminatory provisions; a criminal law approach was taken to racist offences; a wide range of legislation exists to deal with racism and racial discrimination; and, the anti-racism law was

amended in 1994 in response to a resurgence of nationalism, racism and xenophobia in Europe.

Voluntary Fund for victims of torture, Report of the S-G to the CHR: (E/CN.4/1997/27, para. 5)

The report of the Secretary-General notes that Belgium has contributed to the Voluntary Fund.

World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights, Report of S-G to the CHR: (E/CN.4/1997/36, para. 85)

The report notes that representatives of the UN Information Centre in Brussels lectured on "Human rights, culture and communications" and participated in a symposium on the subject of "L'enfant, avenir des droits de l'homme".

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CANADA

Date of admission to UN: 9 November 1945.

TREATIES AND REPORTS TO TREATY BODIES

Land and People: Canada has not submitted a core document for use by the treaty bodies.

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Acceded: 19 May 1976.

Canada's third periodic report (E/1994/104/Add.17) will be considered at the November/December 1998 session of the Committee; the fourth periodic report is due 30 June 2000.

Civil and Political Rights

Acceded: 19 May 1976.

Canada's fourth periodic report (CCPR/C/103/Add.5) has been submitted but is not yet scheduled for consideration by the Committee; the fifth periodic report is due 8 April 2000.
Reservations and Declarations: Declaration under article 41.

Optional Protocol: Acceded: 19 May 1976.

Racial Discrimination

Signed: 24 August 1966; ratified: 14 October 1970.

Canada's thirteenth periodic report was due 13 November 1995.

Discrimination against Women

Signed: 17 July 1980; ratified: 10 December 1981.

Canada's fifth periodic report is due 9 January 1999.

The Committee examined Canada's third and fourth periodic reports (CEDAW/C/CAN/3 and 4) at its January 1997 session. The reports prepared by the government reflect the multi-jurisdictional nature of the country and include information on actions and developments at the federal, provincial and territorial levels. The reports review provisions in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and jurisprudence related to the rights set out in the Convention, including summaries of cases decided the Supreme Court. Among the areas covered from the perspective of law, administrative measures and programmes are: violence against women; protection of women's legal rights; measures to ensure the advancement of women; special temporary measures and affirmative action programmes; reviews by Parliamentary committees of issues such as stereotyping; measures and decisions taken by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications