

the Working Group was unable to report on the whereabouts of the disappeared persons.

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary execution, Special Rapporteur on: (E/CN.4/1998/68, paras. 14, 39; E/CN.4/1998/68/Add.1, paras. 377-378)

Cases were transmitted to the government concerning the deaths of a gendarmerie captain who was reportedly shot in the back by several bullets fired by members of the Togolese armed forces, and the Counsellor of the German Embassy in Togo who was shot by soldiers at a checkpoint when he refused, as a diplomat, to allow his car to be searched. The report notes that no reply was received from the government on these two cases. The Special Rapporteur expressed concern about the allegations of summary executions that continue to be made against soldiers, and the impunity which appears to protect them.

FIELD OPERATIONS

The national project on Togo is based at the Ministry of Human Rights and Justice and has responsibility to coordinate activities derived from the technical cooperation agreement signed between the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the government. The headquarters is located in Lomé. Yves BoukpeSSI Bakobasso, Gestionnaire national du projet, B.P. 271, Lomé, Togo; Phone: (228) 21-85-59; Fax: (228) 21-19-73; 22-29-06.

The technical cooperation programme is aimed at consolidating a climate of peace and respect for human rights and focusses on training in human rights and the administration of justice and human rights education. Activities carried out under the project include: organization and conduct of seminars and workshops; arrangements to ensure the participation of experts in these and other educational activities; and provision of training materials, legal texts, and basic documents related to human rights.

The main activities up to August 1998 included:

- ♦ training for the National Human Rights Commission in such areas as the preparation and presentation of periodic reports and training for staff at the Ministry for Human Rights;
- ♦ training for army personnel, political parties, trade unions, parliamentarians, and personnel at the Ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Interior and Human Rights; representatives of organizations working in areas affecting children and women as well as human rights NGOs; state-owned and private media; police officers, judges and lawyers;
- ♦ fellowships for further human rights study to members of governmental and non-governmental human rights bodies;
- ♦ providing human rights publications and documents to NGOs, the courts, the National Human Rights Commission and the Commission on the harmonization of national legislation; and

- ♦ purchase of office equipment and materials for a human rights Documentation Centre.



TUNISIA

Date of admission to UN: 12 November 1956.

TREATIES: RATIFICATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

Land and People: Tunisia has submitted a core document (HRI/CORE/1/Add.46) for use by the treaty bodies. The report prepared by the government contains demographic and statistical data as well as information on overall political development, the constitutional and legal framework and the general legal framework for the protection of human rights.

The Constitution establishes fundamental rights and freedoms and a number of laws have been amended or enacted to give effect to specific rights, *inter alia*, the Press Code, a law on reform of the education system, the Personal Status Code, the Nationality Code, the Labour Code, and the Criminal Code. A number of political and administrative bodies have been established to ensure the protection of human rights. These include the Principal Advisor on Human Rights to the Head of State, human rights units in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, the Interior, Justice and Social Affairs, and the Economic and Social Council. In addition to these bodies and the courts, other institutions have been set up to monitor respect for human rights and include the Higher Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, a consultative body under the aegis of the President which, in addition to advising the President may also receive complaints from individuals, and the office of the Ombudsman. International human rights treaties to which Tunisia is a party are more binding than internal legislation.

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Signed: 30 April 1968; ratified: 18 March 1969. Tunisia's second periodic report (E/1990/6/Add.14) has been submitted and is scheduled for consideration by the Committee at its April/May 1999 session; the third periodic report is due 30 June 2000.

Civil and Political Rights

Signed: 30 April 1968; ratified: 18 March 1969. Tunisia's fifth periodic report was due 4 February 1998. *Reservations and Declarations:* Declaration under article 41.

Racial Discrimination

Signed: 12 April 1966; ratified: 13 January 1967. Tunisia's 13th and 14th and 15th periodic reports were due 4 January 1994, 1996 and 1998 respectively.