

Racial Discrimination

Acceded: 21 October 1991.

Estonia's initial, second and third periodic reports were due 20 November 1992, 1994 and 1996 respectively.

Discrimination against Women

Acceded: 21 October 1991.

Estonia's initial report was due 20 November 1992; the second periodic report was due 20 November 1996.

Torture

Acceded: 21 October 1991.

Estonia's initial report was due 19 November 1992; the second periodic report was due 19 November 1996.

Rights of the Child

Acceded: 21 October 1991.

Estonia's initial report was due 19 November 1993.



GEORGIA

Date of admission to UN: 31 July 1992.

TREATIES: RATIFICATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

Land and People: Georgia has submitted a core document (HRI/CORE/1/Add.90) for use by the treaty bodies. The report prepared by the government contains demographic and statistical data and information on the country's history, the economy and economic development, the general political structure and the general legal framework for the protection of human rights. The chief guarantee of the functioning and development of the system to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms is the Constitution, particularly Chapter II, "Georgian citizenship; Fundamental human rights and freedoms". International treaties or agreements that are not contrary to the Constitution prevail over internal normative instruments. The functions of the Committee for the Protection of Human Rights and for Ethnic Relations, established in April 1992 within the executive, include to serve as a source of information for the country's leadership on the human rights situation, to study and monitor the situation as regards law, judicial decisions and administrative orders in the sphere of human rights, to examine complaints and submissions from citizens concerning breaches of rights and to make recommendations for the restoration of those rights. The Committee may also consult on any issues pertaining to human rights and assist in public education and the dissemination of knowledge on rights and methods for their protection. The Constitution also established the institution of People's Advocate with responsibility for exposing violations of human rights and personal freedoms and reporting on them to the competent bodies or persons. The People's Advocate is elected by Parliament for a five-

year term, thus guaranteeing independence. Other institutions for the protection of rights include the Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights and Questions of Ethnic Minorities, the Constitutional Court, and the post of Deputy Secretary of the Security Council for the Protection of Human Rights (established in 1997).

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Acceded: 3 May 1994.

Georgia's initial report (E/1990/5/Add.37) has been submitted and is scheduled for consideration by the Committee at its November/December 1999 session; the second periodic report is due 30 June 2001.

Civil and Political Rights

Acceded: 3 May 1994.

Georgia's second periodic report is due 2 August 2000.

Optional Protocol: Acceded: 3 May 1994.

Discrimination against Women

Acceded: 26 October 1994.

Georgia's initial report (CEDAW/C/GEO/1) has been submitted and is scheduled for consideration at the Committee's June 1999 session.

Torture

Acceded: 26 October 1994.

Georgia's second periodic report is due 24 November 1999.

Rights of the Child

Acceded: 2 June 1994.

Georgia's initial report (CRC/C/41/Add.4/Rev.1) has been submitted and is pending for consideration at the Committee's May/June 2000 session; the second periodic report is due 1 July 2001.

THEMATIC REPORTS

Mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary execution, Special Rapporteur on: (E/CN.4/1998/68, paras. 14, 15, 32, 86; E/CN.4/1998/68/Add.1, paras. 182-185)

The report refers to several cases in which death sentences were passed by the Supreme Court of Georgia acting as a court of first instance, and the official verdict recording that the sentence was final and not subject to appeal. The Special Rapporteur (SR) also received information indicating an alarming number of deaths in detention. According to the reports, during 1995 alone, 122 prisoners had died, with tuberculosis reportedly being one of the main causes of death aggravated by inadequate food, unsanitary conditions, and lack of medicines to prevent the spread of parasitic infections and disease. The SR also transmitted a case to the government related to death which occurred when police stopping two individuals and required them to be tested for drug abuse. The victim died from a beating administered