

indicated that he had had no right of appeal and his only recourse against execution was to petition the President for clemency.

**Religious intolerance, Special Rapporteur on:**  
(E/CN.4/1997/91, paras. 9, 17, 24, 26)

The report refers to violations of religious freedom against Christianity and incidents of ill-treatment, arrest and detention.

The Special Rapporteur's interim report to the General Assembly (A/52/477, paras. 25, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 38, 46) notes that communications were transmitted to the government related to: violations of religious freedom against Christians and Jehovah's Witnesses; refusal to grant official recognition to certain religious groups and communities; attempts by the Orthodox Church to restrict the activities of other Christian organizations; the closure of Armenian Orthodox churches; the question of restitution of goods and properties confiscated under the former regime; and, confiscation of literature of the Jehovah's Witnesses.

**Sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography, Special Rapporteur on the:** (A/52/482, para. 29)

The Special Rapporteur's interim report to the General Assembly notes a growing number of street children and children in prostitution, with estimates of some 1,000 street children in Tbilisi at risk of being forced or recruited into child prostitution.

**Mechanisms and Reports of the Sub-Commission**

**Freedom of movement, Working Paper:** (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1997/22, paras. 24, 32)

The report refers to the new states that emerged following the breakup of the Soviet Union and cites laws in Georgia which have an impact on freedom of movement, including the laws on: the legal status of foreigners; the procedure for entry and departure of foreigners (temporary entry, residence and departure); and, emigration and immigration. The report refers to the conflicts in various countries, including Georgia, and notes that they have generated a massive flow of refugees.

## SECURITY COUNCIL

The reports of the Secretary-General (S/1997/47, 20 January 1997; S/1997/340, 25 April 1997; S/1997/558, 18 July 1997; S/1997/827, 28 October 1997) on the situation in Abkhazia include commentary on *inter alia*: key issues of the peace process, including the future political status of Abkhazia and the return of refugees and displaced persons; humanitarian assistance related to food, medicine and clothing, emergency repairs to schools and hospitals; the marked increase in acts of violence, which involved especially the indiscriminate laying of mines; murders, kidnappings, attacks, explosions and acts of looting; the creation of a grass-roots organization for human rights and democracy in Abkhazia, and the establishment of a human rights commission within the administration of the Abkhaz leader; the beginning of a basic but systematic monitoring of human rights violations by the UN office with a focus on compliance by the Abkhaz authorities with international human rights standards; the reactivation of the peace process without

visible progress on the key issues, namely the future political status of Abkhazia and the permanent return of refugees and displaced persons; the dramatic psychological impact on children and adults alike from the strains of war and subsequent isolation, including post-traumatic stress disorders such as violent behaviour; and, hostage-taking incidents against personnel of aid agencies.

The resolutions adopted by the Security Council (S/RES/1096, 30 January 1997; S/RES/1124, 31 July 1997) *inter alia*: noted with deep concern the failure by the parties to resolve their differences due to the uncompromising position taken by the Abkhaz side; reaffirmed the need for the parties strictly to respect human rights; reaffirmed the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in secure conditions in accordance with international law; condemned the continued obstruction of that return, and stressed the unacceptability of any linkage between the return of refugees and displaced persons with the question of the political status of Abkhazia; reaffirmed the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict; condemned killings, particularly those ethnically motivated, and other ethnically related acts of violence; condemned the continued laying of mines, including new types of mines, in the Gali region; expressed deep concern at the continuing unstable and tense security conditions in the Gali region, characterized by acts of violence by armed groups, by armed robbery, and other common crime and, most seriously, by the laying of mines, including new types of mines; and, reiterated its full support for the implementation of a concrete programme for the protection and promotion of human rights in Abkhazia.

## FIELD OPERATIONS

The UN Human Rights Field Office was opened on 10 December 1996 in Sukumi, Abkhazia. The office is part of the implementation mechanism of a programme for the protection and promotion of human rights in Abkhazia, Georgia which is carried out by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in cooperation with the OSCE and the government of Georgia. The objectives of the programme are: to protect the human rights of the population of Abkhazia, Georgia; to contribute to a safe and dignified return of refugees and internally displaced persons through improvement of the human rights situation; and, to report on human rights developments. A sub-office was opened in Sukhumi in July 1997.

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## HUNGARY

**Date of admission to UN:** 14 December 1955.

### TREATIES AND REPORTS TO TREATY BODIES

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

**Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

Signed: 25 March 1969; ratified: 17 January 1974.

Hungary's third periodic report was due 30 June 1994.

*Reservations and Declarations:* Paragraphs 1 and 3 of article 26.