



## Asian - Eurasian Human Rights Forum (AEHRF)

www.world-citizenship.org

CRP.1/#20

From : Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum (AEHRF)  
[E/C.2/2002/R.2/Add.7] Deferred Application for Consultative Status  
with the Economic and Social Council

To : Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations  
2004 Regular Session, May 2004

20 May 2004

Honorable Members of the Committee,

In order to give to the Honorable Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations the possibility to consider our application with all needed information, we have the pleasure to invite your kind attention this letter and the documents enclosed to it.

### Part 1: Questions & Answers

During the present session, some questions were raised verbally and our representative present in the session has taken notes of the followings points. As there are no written official questionnaires presented to us, we apologize if there is any minor discrepancy in our note taking exercise. We have, however, tried to be as precise as we can for the complete satisfaction of the Honorable Delegations.

#### **Q1. To provide more publications**

##### **Answer:**

Up to now, we are waiting on more specification about the additional questions about our publications that could give full satisfaction to the Committee.

In order to facilitate the Committee in his request, we would like to resume the relevant following points:

- a. From January 1998 to July 2003, our NGO used to publish a registered quarterly journal titled 'Asian-Eurasian Commentary' for public distribution. From October 2003 till date we have converted this quarterly journal into monthly journal and is regularly published ever since with its Editor in New Delhi and the Co-editor in Geneva. The latest issue in hand is of March 2004. That represents a total of 28 issues.



## Asian - Eurasian Human Rights Forum (AEHRF)

[www.world-citizenship.org](http://www.world-citizenship.org)

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- b. The issues we have given to the Commission for the primary application to ECOSOC are: March 2001, July 2001 and November 2001 issues.
- c. In addition to what the applicants for ECOSOC status are normally supposed to attach to their application form, we have also given the following documents:
  - o During previous sessions of the Committee: December 2002, March 2003, April 2003, July 2003 and November 2003 issues.
  - o From October 2003 till ending March 2004, we have been regularly mailing the copies of our issues to about 200 recipients on our mailing list including some of the Members of the NGO Committee.
  - o We mailed the Asian-Eurasian Commentary issues of January, February and March 2004 to the Distinguished Members of the Committee and also to their embassies in New Delhi and Geneva.
  - o We also mailed the copies of these last 3 issues to the UN office in New Delhi who acknowledged the receipt and brought us on their mailing list.
  - o We have also given to the Committee some documents pertaining to seminars we held in course of time at various places including the Human Rights Commission, Geneva.
- d. In addition to these, we join to the present letter the February 2004 issue of Asian-Eurasian Commentary because one article (on page 3) gives an answer to the following question (Q5) regarding our 'Exchange Program'.
- e. We are convinced that the Distinguished Members of the Committee will understand the technical and practical difficulty, for us to provide all issues, and for the Members to read them in time. In order to reply to natural preoccupations of the Committee, we explain the purpose of our publications:
  - o The aim of bringing out the journal is to disseminate among wider sections of people the principles and activities of the UN and its subsidiary bodies strengthening international peace and promoting and preserving Human Rights for all. It has the educative aspect.
  - o The criterion for accepting articles for publication in our issues is that it should ultimately have relevance to the protection and promotion of Human Rights.



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- f. Our web site [www.world-citizenship.org](http://www.world-citizenship.org) has the name of the concept we want to develop for the promotion of Human Rights in a positive way because we know that implementing the resolutions of such matters is a time consuming process. We believe that this process needs to be supported by encouraging good will acting for the application of the Human Rights rather than indulging in an exercise of denunciation. Our new issues of 'Asian-Eurasian Commentary' will be soon available on the web site, but it is still under construction.

### **Q2. Financial statement to be converted in USD**

#### **Answer:**

Please find attached the document given the summary of financial statement in USD.

### **Q3. Criterion to choose members (in relation to the fact that we have members in 18 countries and are active for the Human Rights in Asia and Eurasia)**

#### **Answer:**

As the name of our NGO is referring to the Asian and Eurasian region, we encourage members from that region, but this does not mean that we close doors to such persons from other parts of the world as would desire to become our NGO's member and fulfill the statutory conditions. Two existing members are required to endorse the application of a prospective member.

Genuine interest in promotion of UN activities and human rights is the basic criterion for becoming a member. Our members are voluntary men and women helping us to realize our aims and objectives, without any other criterion like political opinion, religious convictions, race or ethnical origin.

As published in our November 03 issue (Asian/Eurasian Commentary given to the Committee during the last December session), our NGO is growing and the Executive Council took the decision to expand the field of its activities by creating the alternate branch for Europe with its office in Geneva.



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The new Swiss members, Sophie L. Barathieu and Heidi Barathieu-Brun, have joined the NGO because of their dedication to Human Rights. Their proposal for the 'World-Citizenship' concept was considered as highly conducive to the aims and objects of the United Nations. (See on page 3 of the attached issue: UNESCO's positive reaction to it)

### **Q4. Translation of a letter from French to English**

#### **Answer:**

Up to date we are waiting on the document to be translated.

### **Q5. What about the 'Exchanges Program with young people' and why nothing appears in the financial report**

#### **Answer:**

Perhaps this question comes because of the information mentioned on our web side. As it is under construction, the information published in regard to youth exchange program is not complete and updated. We regret inconvenience caused thereof, which will be rectified shortly.

Our Exchanges Program will serve as an effective instrument for the realization of our concept of 'World-Citizenship'. Page 3 of the attached February 2004 issue of Asian-Eurasian Commentary reflecting the project states that it is scheduled for implementation in 2005 – 2006.

This explains why the expenditure on this activity is not reported in our financial statement.

The Exchanges Program under consideration depends largely on funding availability (for the exchanges themselves and the e-learning constituting the previous step) which in turn largely depends on our NGO receiving ECOSOC status.



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### **Part 2: Additional Information about our Geneva Office**

To complete our application with some new and relevant information, we have the pleasure to inform the Committee that our Geneva Office is now officially created and recognized by the Swiss authorities.

Please find attached two documents certifying the existence of our office:

1. From the Geneva Welcome Center, NGO Coordinator (dated 12 February 04)
2. From the main register 'Register du Commerce de Geneve' (dated 30 March 04)

### **Part 3: Conclusion**

We stay at your disposal for any other question you could have.

Unfortunately our representative has to go back to Geneva on Friday 21<sup>st</sup>, but we stay available by fax and email for the duration of the session in order to reply in time.

We hope that this complement of information will help the Committee to recommend the special consultative status with ECOSOC to our organization without any further delay.

Yours faithfully,

Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum (AEHRF)

  
Sophie L. Barathieu

Attached documents:

- Asian-Eurasian Commentary, February 2004 issue (4 pages)
- Summary of financial statement converted in USD (1 page)
- Attestation from the Geneva Welcome Center (1 page)
- Confirmation of the official 'Registre du Commerce de Geneve' (1 page)

Monthly

# Asian-Eurasian Commentary

Organ of the ASIAN - EURASIAN HUMAN RIGHTS FORUM, E-240, Santa Vihar, New Delhi-110041  
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Editor (South Asia) K.N. Pandita Co-editor (Europe) Sophie Barathieu

February 2004

Vol. V

No. 2



## Appointment

### Un Secretary-General appoints Louise Arbour of Canada High Commissioner for Human Rights

The UN Secretary-General, following consultations with the Chairmen of the five regional groups of Member States, on 20 February informed the General Assembly of his intention to appoint Justice Louise Arbour of Canada as the new United Nations High Commissioner of Human Rights.

The General Assembly is expected to consider and approve the nomination in the near future. Once her nomination is approved by the Assembly, Justice Arbour is expected to retire from the Supreme Court of Canada in late June 2004 to take up her new assignment in Geneva.

Since 1999 Louise Arbour has served on the Supreme Court of Canada. In 1996 she had been appointed by the Security Council as Chief Prosecutor for the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda, based in The Hague.

Admitted to the Quebec Bar in 1971 and the Bar of Ontario in 1977, she served for 13 years as Associate Professor of Law and later Associate Dean at Osgoode Hall Law School at York University (criminal law, criminal procedure, evidence, droit civil) and became a member of the bench in December 1987, first as a trial judge on the Supreme Court of Ontario and, in 1990, at the Ontario Court of Appeal.

In April 1995, she was chosen to lead an official investigation into the operation of the correctional service of Canada, based on allegations by female inmates at a women's prison in Kingston, Ontario.

Until her appointment to the Tribunals, she served as vice-president of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association. She is also a life member of L'Association des Juristes d'Expression Française de l'Ontario.

Throughout her career, Louise Arbour has published extensively, in both English and French, in the fields of human rights, civil liberties, gender issues and criminal procedure. In addition, she has performed editorial work on behalf of the *Criminal Reports*, the *Canadian Rights Reporter*, the *Osgoode Hall Law Journal* and *La Revue Générale de Droit*, and has been a guest speaker at many conferences and presentations throughout the world.

She was inducted into the International Hall of Fame -- International Women's Forum in 2003, the same year in which she was awarded an Honorary Fellowship at the American College of Trial Lawyers, and won the Médaille de la Faculté de droit de l'Université de Montréal.

Louise Arbour was born in Montreal on 10 February 1947. She is fluent in French and English. ■

## Drugs

### Afghanistan on the brink of "narco-state"

Mark Berniker

The US-led campaign against terrorism faces a potentially devastating setback in Afghanistan, where an explosion of opium cultivation threatens to ruin stabilization efforts.

Afghan President Karzai and Antonio Maria Costa, head of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), both have warned

recently that, unless immediate measures are taken to contain drug trafficking, Afghanistan stands to become a "narco-state."

"I don't think we can call it a narco-state now, but Afghanistan is obviously at a critical juncture," said Costa, who attended a February 8-9 conference in Kabul that explored solutions to the narcotics crisis. "It

could go either way."

The ability of the Afghan government to address the narcotics threat has potentially profound ramifications for international efforts to contain terrorism. "The fight against terrorism will be more effective if drug trafficking [in Afghanistan] is interrupted," Costa said, adding that there is "mounting

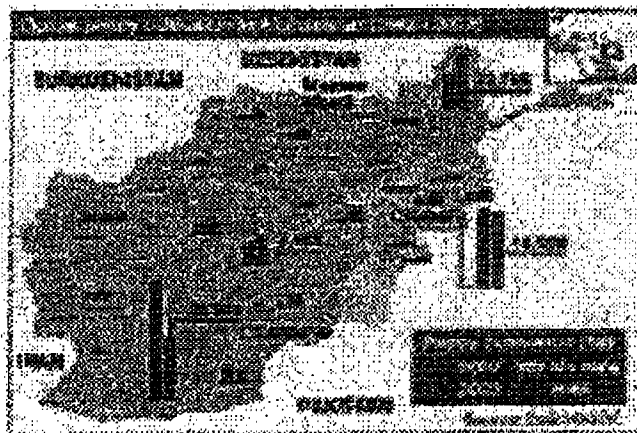
evidence of drug money being used to finance criminal activities, including terrorism."

At the Kabul conference, Karzai appealed for international assistance to fund a four-year, \$300 million plan to reduce opium cultivation by 70 percent. Afghan officials also urged global donors to help develop programs that encourage farmers to grow crops other than poppies, which are the raw material for opium and heroin.

Despite a ban imposed by Karzai, opium production is booming in Afghanistan. According to UNODC, Afghanistan was responsible for producing about 3,600 metric tons of opium in 2003, a 6 percent increase over the previous year. The more than \$1 billion generated by the narcotics trade accounts for close to half of the Afghan gross domestic product (GDP), and is possibly greater than the total amount of reconstruction funds devoted to Afghanistan since the ouster of the Taliban in 2002.

One UN report estimated that close to 1.7 million Afghans, in a country of around 28 million people, are directly involved in poppy cultivation. The report underscored the economic realities of the opium trade in Afghanistan, adding that raw opium can yield \$280 or more per kilo. Experts add that Afghan farmers can make \$15 or more a day cultivating opium, or up to \$4,000 per year. The average salary in Afghanistan is around \$30 per month. Karzai said a lack of "alternate livelihoods" has left many farmers with no choice but to produce narcotics.

The UNODC says that opium is now being grown in 28 of Afghanistan's 32 provinces, versus 18 provinces in 1999. The country supplies up to 90 percent of the heroin consumed in Europe, according to various estimates. Karzai also expressed concern about a rise in heroin and opium use inside Afghanistan - a relatively new trend in the country.



CND/UNODC map of Afghanistan's heroin production

Costa, the UNODC chief, indicated that foreign aid could not entirely solve Afghanistan's drug problem. Karzai, he added, faced "delicate decisions" in addressing government corruption. Costa explained that for many influential Afghans, especially the warlords who dominate outlying regions, the drug trade is a major source of their power. He added that warlords often use payoffs from drug traffickers to finance their private armies. Some officials also funnel trafficking-related bribes into private bank accounts.

"There are a number of authoritative people, whether in government, whether in Kabul, or whether in the provinces, or whether in the general business environment, who allow trafficking and cultivation," Costa was quoted as saying by the American ABC television network. "The collaboration and support with the opium economy received from these individuals needs to come to an end."

At present, Britain, acting under a mandate specified in the Bonn agreement on Afghanistan's reconstruction, is leading anti-trafficking efforts in Afghanistan. British advisors, for example, have helped train units of the Afghan police force in anti-narcotics tactics. British forces also reportedly led a January 2 raid that destroyed facilities used to convert raw opium into heroin.

US and British military officials have been quoted saying that a "spring offensive" against traffickers

is in the offing. The opium harvest doesn't begin until April, or May, and from all indications this year's crop is going to top 2003's record production.

Some reports say that British and American forces are ready to use "slash and burn" tactics in waging their campaign to reduce drug production. Some expert warn that the use of such tactics would lay waste to Afghanistan's agricultural capacity, and potentially alienate millions of Afghans, making them more receptive to Islamic militant ideology.

It remains to be seen whether Karzai can attract all the international anti-trafficking assistance that he seeks. Top finance officials from G8 nations sent a muddled message following a meeting in Boca Raton, Florida on February 6-7. A G8 communiqué expressed a desire to further assist in Afghanistan's reconstruction, but it "insisted" that the country curtail opium production. Afghan analysts say the country now risks becoming caught in a vicious cycle, in which Afghanistan requires foreign aid to contain opium production, while the international community is reluctant to extend such aid unless the drug threat is first eliminated.

On February 2, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (UNFAO) launched an appeal for \$25.5 million to fund alternative crop cultivation programs in Afghanistan. The five-year initiative will focus on agricultural development in four of Afghanistan's main opium producing provinces: Badakhshan, Helmand, Kandahar and Nangarhar.

"The opium trade is ruled by criminal gangs that operate on an international scale, also involving and fueling terrorism. That is why opium production threatens the restoration of law and order in Afghanistan," Angelika Schuckler, a farm management economist at UNFAO, told EurasiaNet.

"You have to tackle the root causes of why farmers grow poppy. We have identified a number a root causes, the main ones being poverty,

indebtedness, unemployment and lack of governance," Schuckler continued. "Our approach is to rehabilitate the agricultural

infrastructure, and to create short-term employment for the landless and the unemployed." ■

## Project

# Our Projects related to The Concept of "World Citizenship"

Sophie L. Barathieu

As I have explained in my article published in the issue No. 11 (November 2003), the concept of *World Citizenship* is the guideline for all my actions on this earth.

Reminder: We encourage each citizen of the world to develop a global humanist consciousness and to contribute to local initiatives within his/her means.

Global Vision: Humanist Values

Local Actions: Cohesion and Individual Responsibility

This will be resumed by 2 x 3 simple words and will become the slogan for the actions developed for our NGO:

*Global Humanist Vision*  
*Local Responsible Actions*

What are the projects planned till today?

## Part I

(First quarter of 2004)

### Become a Citizen of the World

To be a Citizen of the World means to be aware of one's share of responsibility towards the future of humanity. Therefore, we will propose to all people to sign (electronically on our web site) a simple charter with a link to the UNESCO Manifesto 2000 (<http://www3.unesco.org/manifesto2000>).

The first e-mail exchanges with the UNESCO have confirmed that the concept of *World Citizenship* is appreciated. One feedback we received says:

"I congratulate you for your enterprise creating the *World citizenship* concept. Effectively, as you mention it, this concept is very close to the *Manifesto 2000*. Your idea to couple the signature of the *Manifesto 2000* to a commitment as citizen of the world appears to be very interesting."

UNESCO, Paris, Culture of Peace Coordination

Today, (01/29/2004), there are 75 264 247 signatories of the *Manifesto 2000*.

At the moment we are waiting for the registration of our NGO on the website and we will need some technical support to realize the link. Thereafter it will be possible for us to launch our cultural projects for promoting the concept in broad sections of civil society.

## Part II

(Beginning by the end of 2004)

### E-Learning Program

In order to help people to develop a global vision of the world, our NGO will propose lessons through the web site.

We are in the process of identifying the right partners who could give us the technical platform.

The themes of the lessons will be (some examples)

- Human Rights
- Democratic principles
- What is the UNO (and other multilateral organizations)

- Humanism

- Conflicts resolutions in a non violent way

- Change Management

One of our associates, Professor K. N. Pandita, has already written some very thoughtful lessons on Humanism in a simple language, and I thank him for his valuable effort.

If you are a teacher, an academic, a writer, a journalist, a jurist or one with some knowledge in these domains, desirous of contributing to this program, you are warmly welcome in the team.

## Part III

(Year 2005 - 2006)

### Exchanges Program

The e-learning program will help us to select young people for the next step named *Exchanges Program*. It is to organize exchanges between young people to visit each other's home for enhancing the understanding of different peoples and countries. Through direct contact, discussions and interaction, students will gain first-hand experiences, which are far more pragmatic than what they can get from books and other media. Understanding and friendship are essential if we wish to build a better world for the people of all countries.

The follow-up of our projects and actions will be published in the future issues of Asian-Eurasian Commentary. ■

The author is the President of AEHRF (European Branch)



## Central Asia: Is the IMU Still A Threat to Regional Security? A Eurasianet Partner Post

The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) is one of the two best-known radical Islamic groups in Central Asia. The other is Hizb ut-Tahrir, which — unlike the IMU — is staunchly non-violent.

Between 1997 and 2000, and using Tajikistan's remote mountainous areas as its base, the IMU carried out kidnappings, assassinations, and a series of armed raids deep into Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Its stated objective: to establish an Islamic state in Uzbekistan.

The IMU then relocated its base of operations to Afghanistan and extended its mandate. It now wanted to overthrow all regional Central Asian governments. At the time, intelligence sources put its membership at some 3,000-4,000 militants. It has now been two years since the IMU was believed to have been largely destroyed by the U.S.-led military campaign that toppled Afghanistan's Taliban regime. Does it remain a threat to Central Asian security?

The IMU's military leader, Juma Namangani, is believed to have been killed in northern Afghanistan. But it is widely assumed that the group's political leader, Takhir Yuldashev, is hiding in the tribal belt along the Afghan-Pakistan border.

The U.S. State Department released this week a public announcement for Tajikistan, warning that terrorist groups allied with Al-Qaeda, such as the IMU — which is featured on the U.S. blacklist of terrorist groups — remain "active" in the country and still pose "risks" to travelers.

Last year, the State Department issued advisories for Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, warning that radical organizations like the IMU could be planning attacks targeting U.S. interests. However, Tajik Deputy Prime Minister Saidamir Zuhurov has said there is no information available

indicating the IMU has stepped up its activities in Tajikistan.

Nuralisho Nazarov, head of the Tajik border guards staff, last year repeatedly told RFE/RL correspondents that terrorist groups continued to be present on the Afghan side of the border with Tajikistan. He said these groups could easily reach any region of Tajikistan.

Amirkul Azimov, head of Tajikistan's Security Council, over the past several months had strongly denied the presence of terrorist groups at the border threatening Tajik security. But in an interview this week with RFE/RL, he neither confirmed nor denied the reports. "In any case, the presence of any terrorist group in this particular region or any other region is a serious threat. Particularly, the presence of the IMU at the Tajik-Afghan border is a serious threat to Tajikistan and the whole of Central Asia," Azimov said.

Colonel Talant Razzakov is an official with Kyrgyzstan's National Security Service. He says, "Of course, there is a danger of IMU for Kyrgyzstan because the Taliban movement has not been fully crushed yet. They are continuing their struggle using both military force and ideological means in Pakistan and the border areas near Pakistan."

In Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, alleged members of the IMU were detained last year for their suspected involvement in explosions in Bishkek and Osh in 2002 and 2003.

But analysts remain unconvinced about the IMU's military threat. Rashid says militant groups have always been present in northern Afghanistan. But he notes that U.S. pressure there is now so strong that it will be very difficult for these groups to resume a strong military presence. David Lewis is head of the International Crisis Group's Central Asia project in Osh, in southern

Kyrgyzstan. He says the IMU's activities in Central Asia have been exaggerated.

"There is some evidence that small groups of people linked to the IMU have tried to enter Central Asia or reactivate their activities. This all remains small-scale and rather unorganized. I think in some way their activities have always been exaggerated. It's been useful for some of the governments in Central Asia to have a threat and it's been one of the reasons for the kind of repression we've seen in Uzbekistan and the strong role of security forces throughout the region," Lewis said.

Lewis notes that it is hard to tell whether the IMU represents a proper organized force or an alliance of small groups. He says some members seem to have been recruited by drug traffickers and other criminal groups, while others have moved on to part of the global Islamic movement in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Analysts underscore that much of the religious extremism in Central Asia is fueled by the radicalization of politics rather than by political Islam. Rashid says local political systems need to open up in order to prevent extremist Islamic groups from developing in Central Asia.

While the IMU's capacity for future action remains dubious, attention in Central Asia has refocused on Hizb ut-Tahrir, which experts estimate has up to 20,000 members in the region. The group, which seeks the establishment of a caliphate in the region, is banned in all Central Asian states.

Hizb ut-Tahrir has always defended what it calls a staunch commitment to nonviolence. But Uzbek intelligence officers argue that although Hizb ut-Tahrir members have not advocated violent means in the past, they could easily turn in that direction. ■

05/20/2004 10:15 FAX 212 909 9240 NGO SECTION/DESA 2/010/012

**Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum (AEHRF)**  
**[E/C.2/2002/R.2/Add.7] Deferred Application for**  
**Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council**

**Summary of financial statement for the year 2000-2001**  
**(Ending 31 March 2001)**

	<b>Indian Rupees <u>INR</u></b>	<b>Conv (1) Original 46.50 <u>USD</u></b>	<b>Conv (2) 19-May-04 45.50 <u>USD</u></b>
<b><u>Income</u></b>			
Membership dues	146,490.00	3,150.00	3,220.00
Governments	Nil	Nil	Nil
Intergovernmental organizations	Nil	Nil	Nil
Contracts	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sources : Private foundations	157,200.00	3,381.00	3,455.00
Non-member/public	223,260.00	4,801.00	4,907.00
Sale of membership forms	18,400.00	396.00	404.00
Total income	<u>545,350.00</u>	<u>11,728.00</u>	<u>11,986.00</u>
<b><u>Expenditure</u></b>			
Administration	146,215.00	3,144.00	3,214.00
Projects (seminars/symposium and human rights campaign and drive) as per schedule	321,222.00	6,908.00	7,060.00
Other activities (conferences/meetings/publication and distribution of material/purchase of journals, magazines etc. as per schedule)	77,413.00	1,665.00	1,701.00
Total expenditure	<u>544,850.00</u>	<u>11,717.00</u>	<u>11,975.00</u>

Conv (1) = As per the conversion rate given in the application  
1 United States dollar = 46.50 Indian rupees

Conv (2) = Using conversion rate on <http://www.oanda.com/convert/classic> (19 May 04)  
1 United States dollar = 45.50 Indian rupees

# Genève.welcome

## A QUI DE DROIT

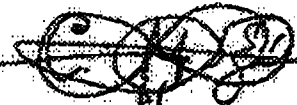
Centre d'Accueil  
Genève Internationale  
Geneva Welcome Center

La Coordination des Organisations Non gouvernementales du Centre d'Accueil - Genève Internationale atteste par la présente que *Asian - Eurasian Human Rights Forum (AEHRF)* est une organisation non gouvernementale (ONG) dûment constituée le 13 novembre 2003 selon la législation suisse en vigueur.

Le siège mondial de cette ONG se trouve à New Delhi (Inde) et le siège européen est à Genève.

Madame Sophie L. Barathieu est la Présidente du siège européen.

Genève, le 12 février 2004



Cruz Melchor EYA NCHAMA  
Coordinateur ONG

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# REGISTRE DU COMMERCE DE GENÈVE

**EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE**

No réf. 03714/2004

N° féd. CH-660-0657004-0

## Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum

Association inscrite le 23 mars 2004

Réf.	Nom
1	Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum
	Siege
1	Genève
	Adresse
1	rue des Pierres-du-Niton 7
	Dates des Statuts
1	13.11.2003
	Administration:
1	la direction
	But, Observations
1	<b>But:</b> promouvoir et protéger les Droits de l'Homme de tous sans aucune discrimination et dans toutes les parties du monde, avec accentuation sur la région de l'Europe afin de mieux considérer les causes régionales.

Réf.	Ressources
1	cotisations; contributions volontaires et donations; recettes provenant des activités.

Réf.	Membres et personnes ayant qualité pour signer		
Inscr.	Mod.	Rad.	
			Nom et Prénoms, Origine, Domicile Fonctions Mode Signature
1			Barathieu Sophie, de Bâle, à Genève membre* présidente signature collective à 2
1			Pandita Kashi Nath, d'Inde, à New-Delhi, IND membre* vice-président signature collective à 2 <sup>(1)</sup>
1			Barathieu-Brun Heidi, de Bâle, à Vernier membre* secrétaire signature collective à 2 <sup>(1)</sup>

\*de la direction

(1) avec la présidente

Réf.	JOURNAL		PUBLICATION FOISC	
	Numéro	Date	Date	Page
I	3714	23.03.2004	30.03.2004	6