



**Institute of Human Rights of
Catalonia**

Annual Report 2007

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I. BACKGROUND OF THE INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF CATALONIA

The Institute of Human Rights Institute (IHRC) was formed more than 20 years ago by a group of committed people fighting for the progress of freedom and democracy in the world, and with the objective of joining the individual and collective forces of public and private institutions in order to expand political, economic, social and cultural rights for everyone.

Progress in a globalised world constitutes a reality inseparable from the progress of peace and democracy. For that reason, an opposition is necessary to the constant violations of human rights – that affect us and/or can affect everyone – through the use of legal power and militant action.

The founding objectives of the Institute are the study, investigation, divulgation and promotion of human rights from an interdisciplinary perspective, with the objective, among others, of improving the cooperation between individuals, peoples and developing countries, always looking for means of coordination and platforms with other groups and individuals who are working towards the same objectives.

In order to make our objectives and projects possible, the IDHC is open to all opinions and forms of participation committed to the defense of fundamental rights. It collaborates with entities and organisations, whether public or private, in the design, realisation and execution and financing of activities.

The Institute has a large number of members who, with their different levels of involvement and economic contributions, through the Board of Directors and other participatory bodies, allow the IHRC to continue to be a plural, independent and democratic entity, and to continue reinforcing the objectives of twenty years ago and adapting them to new challenges, allowing us to work with the hope of making a future possible where everyone's rights are recognised and can be enjoyed.

The IHRC was registered in the Registre d'Associacions i Fundacions de la Direcció General d'Associacions i Fundacions de la Generalitat de Catalunya on the 22nd of July 1983, no. 6296 of Section 1a, Barcelona. Any person over the age of 18 who assumes the rights and responsibilities written up in the statute can become a member of the Institute.

2. PRESENTATION, OBJECTIVES AND GUIDELINES

The IHRC carries out three parallel, yet independent, lines of work; the promotion, consultation, and teaching of human rights. In each of these areas special attention is given to relations with other institutions, network participation and study and research activities.

In the area of **promotion**, activities of different types are carried out on diverse themes (forgotten conflicts, rights in the city, emerging rights, human rights in the street...) but with a common objective; to spread the culture of human rights in our society in order to make effective the respect, enjoyment and guarantee of fundamental rights.

With respect to its **consultancy work**, the IHRC offers technical and scientific support to public institutions in the development and implementation of, for example, the European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City. The Institute also gives its support to specific projects linked to the strengthening of the culture of human rights in civil society.

As part of its work **teaching** human rights, the IHRC organises courses, specialist seminars, short courses for specific groups, studies and research work, analysis and evaluation projects, and conferences at the local as well as the international level.

Of special interest among the educational activities are those involving the exchange of trainees and professionals by way of scholarships and internships and/or professional placements in our organisation and in other institutions such as the Council of Europe or the United Nations.

One of the key points that we must not forget when working for the development of fundamental rights is that it is a topic that affects us all and for that reason the importance of networks is fundamental.

Reflecting this belief in the importance of networks, the IHRC forms part of the Federació Catalana d'Organitzacions No Governamentals pels Drets Humans and the Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos on the state level, and the international network of UNESCO Institutes of Human Rights and the network of The Council of Europe Institutes of Human Rights.

The IHRC is in a period of expansion as an institution, this being the result of years of serious and vigorous work and the trust that is has been given by other institutions and individual collaborators. The 2006 report lists the projects and activities carried out during that period of expansion.

Our objectives for 2007 were:

- I to give theoretical and practical support to professionals who work in the area of

- human rights by means of training in legal, social, economic, cultural aspects;
- 2 to promote the exchange of experiences between human rights professionals at theoretical and practical levels.
 - 3 to design training methods for institutions that defend and promote human rights, especially those in the public sector, and for specific groups such as aid-workers;
 - 4 to create new ways of promoting human rights at the local and international levels;
 - 5 to increase basic training on fundamental rights, human rights in the street and human rights in everyday life;
 - 6 to widen the scope of the debate and research on the subject matter of the new realities of the Fundamental Rights - the emerging rights, the circulation, debate and improvement of the Charter of Emerging Human Rights, approved in Barcelona in September 2004.
 - 7 to continue collaborating with international organisations and bodies that work on a international level to create the conditions necessary for the enjoyment of human rights by the whole population, like for example the Council of Europe or the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights;
 - 8 to study and collaborate in the incorporation of the discourse and praxis of human rights in the political agenda of local governments in the province of Barcelona by means of the “Network of Towns and Cities for Human Rights” linked the politics of participation promoted by the Diputació and the Ajuntament of Barcelona.
 - 9 to increase the visibility and presence of the IHRC in the media and public life of our society.

3. PROMOTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

3.1. XX Solidarity Prize 2006

On the 13th of February 2007 at the Parliament of Catalonia the Premi Solidaritat 2006 and the Mitjans de Comunicació prize were awarded to the Associació de Persones Participants ÀGORA de l'Escola de Persones Adultes de la Verneda Sant Martí and to Radio 4 respectively.

The ceremony, which was presided over by the President of the Parliament, Ernest Bernach, began with a speech by the President of the IHRC, Jaume Saura. The Director, David Bondia, then spoke about the prizewinners before the commemorative plaques were awarded by the President of the Parliament.

Adelaida Morte, President of the Associació Àgora and one of its members, accepted the prize on behalf of the institution. Like every year, the prize was a work of art created and donated especially for the occasion. For the 2006 edition the artist was the Catalan painter Elas Pons.

On behalf of Radio 4, Antonio Vidal, Director of RNE-Catalunya, accepted the commemorative plaque from President Benach.

Both representatives of the winners gave a few words of appreciation for the prizes. The ceremony ended with a speech by the President of the Parliament of Catalonia in which he praised the winners' work and stressed the fundamental importance of the respect for human rights.

At the end of the ceremony the Parliament offered refreshments to the more than 200 attendees, among them members and friends of the winners and of the IHRC, as well as political representatives.

The members of the committee for the 2006 prize were; Xavier Badia, General Programme Coordinator of the Programa per a l'Institut Internacional per la Pau; Miguel Angel Gimeno, Vice-President of the IHRC and Magistrate of the Tribunal Superior de Justícia de Catalunya; Àlex Masllorens, Director of Functions of the Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament; Arcadi Oliveres, President of Justícia i Pau; Roger Revilla, President de la Federació Catalana d'ONGs pels Drets Humans; Ferran Sales, Journalist; Josep Maria Solsona, Vice-President of the IHRC; Francesc Triola, Director of COMRàdio; David Bondia, Director of the IHRC; and Jaume Saura, President of the IHRC.

3.2 Human Rights in the Street

The Human Rights in the Street programme began in 2003 with the aim of taking ideas about human rights to the public. The programme was redefined in 2006 through its adoption to the

current socio-cultural context, although without changes to its inspiring principles. The activities are now carried out solely through storytelling sessions, designed with a new methodology and based exclusively on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The stories are used as educational tools that work due to their entertainment value, taking advantage of means of expression and communication to get knowledge of human rights and the Universal Declaration across to the public. The public participation and interaction with the storyteller and the IHRC member who accompanies him occurs throughout the whole session. There are two types of sessions, one for children and another for teenagers and adults.

The session begins with a member of the audience picking one article from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights out of a box containing a copy of each of them. After it has been read, a story that illustrates the chosen article is told. The story gives an example of a violation of rights relating to the chosen article, or explains the importance of those rights in different contexts. The sessions last for 50 minutes and are designed jointly by the IHRC and the carefully chosen storyteller.

3.3 Emerging Human Rights

3.3.1. Participatory process: from the Charter to the Declaration

The Charter of Emerging Human Rights (CEHR) project is the tangible result of the meeting “Human Rights, Emerging Necessities and New Commitments” held in Barcelona from the 18th to the 21st of September 2004. The meeting was organised by the IHRC as part of the Universal Forum of Cultures-Barcelona 2004.

Since the approval of the CEHR the IHRC has been organising seminars in Barcelona and has participated in international networks and meetings - with the objective of involving the greatest possible number of actors -, as well as adding a specific section on the CEHR to our website.

It must be emphasised that, after three years of the participatory process, thousands of people have been informed of, and have worked with, the content of the Charter of Emerging Human Rights. The declaration of support for the text, on our website since the beginning of 2006, has been signed by hundreds of individuals and organisations.

The activities relating to the CEHR carried out in 2007 were; three seminars on the Charter (section 3.3.2.), the participation in the World Social Forum in Nairobi in January (section 6.4.1.) and the collaboration in the conference “Human Rights and Justice” in Monterrey in November as part of the Universal Forum of Cultures-Monterrey 2007 (section 6.4.2.).

At the Monterrey event the participatory process was concluded with the adoption of a final text – which includes the changes and improvements proposed by the participatory process of the three preceding years. The most significant change was the decision to give the text a new name that expresses its claim to universality - changing from Charter to Declaration of Emerging Human Rights.

3.3.2. Participatory seminars

Three seminars on the content of the Charter of Emerging Human Rights were held in 2007, adding to the three that were held in 2006. They tackle the following emerging human rights:

- Human Rights related to sexual orientation and sexual identity
- The Human Right to access to drinking water and sanitation
- Human rights and climate change.

There were a number of objectives of these seminars. We wished to present a series of recognised rights from the Charter of Emerging Human Rights project that, for different reasons, had not been sufficiently developed, or that needed a more in-depth consideration. Also, since organised civil society was the constituent actor of this programmatic text, we thought it necessary to involve that society once again in its compilation. Furthermore, we believe in the importance of establishing a discussion with the involved social, political, cultural and economic agents, since they are the precisely the ones who can make interesting contributions. At the same time, these seminars also served the IHRC’s aim of providing human rights education.

3.4. Forgotten Conflicts Programme

The Forgotten Conflicts programme, begun by the IHRC in 2006, aims to spread awareness of the situations of war in which numerous populations of the world currently live, and to make an in-depth consideration of the human, economic, social, and political natures of those

conflicts.

The programme aims to cover the double reality that in many cases characterises these conflicts - the lack of media coverage that they receive and the consequent ignorance on the part of international civil society, specifically in Catalonia, and at the same time the neglect that these areas suffer due to the inactivity or inability of the international community.

By means of research and the spreading of information, the IHRC aims to contribute to the overcoming of this situation of ignorance by conveying these realities to Catalan society in three different ways; through the publication of research, the organisation of talks and/or discussions, and the publication of a database of resources on each of the forgotten conflicts covered.

The Forgotten Conflicts covered during 2007 have been: Tibet, Mapuches and Côte d'Ivoire

3.5. Historical memory

At a time when laws on Spanish historical memory are being developed - in the *Congrés dels Diputats* as well as the *Parlament de Catalunya* -, the IHRC thought it fitting to carry out a project on historical memory seen from different perspectives. An analysis from a legal point of view was made in order to consider the legal content of the right to the truth, those entitled to it, its legal basis and its relation to justice and the process of transition. The project also included a comparative analysis with the aim of discovering how similar situations have been dealt with in other states that have suffered repressive regimes guilty of massively violating human rights and fundamental liberties. Such a method allowed us to understand what has been done and what is being done in Catalonia and Spain from a better perspective.

Also, since in all processes of recuperation of memory historians have a greatly significant role to play, the IHRC decided to approach the question of how their work on this hugely important subject has been carried out.

On the 18th of September 2007 a seminar was held at Pati Llimona in the centre of Barcelona. The first session began at 10am and consisted of specialists from the legal world analysing the right to the truth and its application in Spain. The analysis covered the role of transitional justice in processes of transition (Margarida Capellà), the characteristics of the process of the Spanish transition (José Antonio Martín Pallín), the process of the recuperation of historical

memory in Spain (Pelai Pagès), and the Law of historical memory of the Congrés dels Diputats (Daniel Fernández i Carlos Jiménez Villarejo). The participants were introduced by David Bondia, Director of the IHRC.

The second session began at 4.30pm with the participation of Ferriol Sòria, a specialist in truth commissions, who analysed the characteristics that such commissions must have in order to be considered as such. Cecilia Rossetto then described the occurrences of the Argentinian dictatorship and the subsequent process of transition before Ali Tabji, member of the Moroccan Association of Human Rights, analysed how truth commissions were carried out by the Moroccan government. Lastly, Meir Margalit, an Israeli Historian, reflected on the weight of historical memory in Israeli society. The discussion was moderated by Jaume Saura, President of the IHRC. The seminar was attended by different public groups - from people with first hand experience of the history of the Spanish Civil War and Francoism (mainly the morning session), to those from the world of the academic study of law, truth and transitional justice (afternoon session). Around 70 people attended the seminar.

As a theoretical and practical guide to making the right to truth and justice effective, 200 copies of a publication containing the talks have been produced. They are also available in electronic format in the Historical Memory section of the IHRC website in order that they are available to not only the diverse collectives that have been demanding the memory of the occurrences of the Civil War and Francoism, but to society in general.

4. EDUCATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

4.1. 25th Human Rights Course 2007

The Human Rights course, which takes place every year, is aimed at students of legal, social and economic sciences, civil servants, members of the armed forces, lawyers, social workers, economists and all those professionals working in human rights. The sessions are taught by prestigious professors from a variety of countries. During the course a register is kept and certificates of attendance and course completion are awarded to those students that complete the requisites established by the organisation.

The 25th IHRC Human Rights Course was held between the 5th and 23rd of March at the Escola d'Administració Pública de Catalunya (EAPC). The Director of the course was David Bondia and the coordinators were Maria Campuzano and Luciana Coconi.

David Minoves, Director General of the Cooperació al desenvolupament i Acció Humanitària, Maria Teresa Aragonés i Perales, Director of the EAPC, and Jaume Saure, President of the IHRC were in charge of the inauguration of the course. The introduction was given by José Manuel Bandrés, Magistrate at the Supreme Court, Eugeni Gay Montalvo, Magistrate at the Constitutional Court and Josep Verde i Aldea, former vice-president of the European Parliament. All three are Ex-presidents of the IHRC. The introduction consisted of a consideration of the struggle for human rights over the last 25 years.

Carles Ramió i Matas, Director of the EAPC, and David Bondia, Director of the IHRC brought the course to a conclusion, while the closing session was presented by Christos Giakoumopoulos, Director of the DG I of Human Rights of the Council of Europe. He dealt with the theme of the Council of Europe and the CIA flights. As always, the course is recognised by the Council of Europe.

4.2. Human Rights Course in Girona

In collaboration with the University of Girona and with the support of the Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (ACCD), the IHRC organised the 2nd Human Rights Course in Girona. The course was held at the University of Girona on Wednesdays and Fridays from the 5th of October to the 16th of November, and organised by the IHRC, bringing its courses to the territory of Catalonia.

The opening speech, “The Council of Europe and the European Convention on Human Rights”, was made by Ramon Paniagua, Professor of International Public Law at the University of Girona. It outlined how the course would develop, basing itself on the European system of the protection of human rights. We emphasise in this report the participation of Alfonso de Salas, Head of the Human Rights Division of the Council of Europe, as well as that of José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, Professor at the Complutense University of Madrid and formerly a judge at the European Court of Human Rights, who was responsible for the course’s closing speech.

4.3 Human Rights Courses for aid workers

Aid work is, more and more, professionalised work that is characterised by the good preparation of its workers and the specialisation of the projects carried out. Human rights, as a

transverse axis of aid policy, must serve as a guide to the actions of all those involved.

This is the reason why the IHRC decided, in 2006, to hold a training course aimed specifically at aid workers and entitled “Humanització del dret internacional”, and divided into three areas International Law of Human Rights, International Penal Law, and International Humanitarian Law.

During 2007 two courses were held, one in January, coordinated by Luciana Coconi, and the other in October, coordinated by Anaïs Franquesa. 22 people took part in each of the courses. Aid workers were given priority for course selection, whether they worked with local NGOs, on the ground in developing countries or in project management. From the beginning it was considered that a small group would be preferable, in order to be able to work with the participants in a personal and direct manner.

The course consisted of theoretical and practical sessions including:

- 1 Theoretical classes held by professors from the University of Barcelona and members of the Institute of Human Rights of Catalonia, in which the international rules in the areas of Human Rights, Humanitarian Law and International Penal Law were studied and analysed;
- 2 Sessions held by members of NGOs or specialised personnel;
- 3 A practical session in which work was carried out, according to previously acquired knowledge and experience, towards the resolution of real conflicts which are influenced by the application of International Law of Human Rights, Humanitarian Law and International Penal Law, with the study of 7 practical cases.

4.4. VII Basic Income Symposium: an emerging human right

The IHRC, together with the Basic Income Network (XRB), organised the 7th Basic Income Symposium: an emerging human right, which took place at the Col·legi d'Advocats de Barcelona on the 22nd and 23rd of November 2007 thanks to the support of the Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (ACCD) and the Regidoria de Benestar Social del Ajuntament de Barcelona.

The event was the result of close collaboration between the IHRC and the XRB that has taken place since 2004, when, as part of the Forum of Cultures Barcelona 2004, the discussion “Human rights, emerging necessities and new commitments” took place. At that event the Charter of Emerging Human Rights Project, which recognises the right to a universal basic income, was approved. Since then, the IHRC and the XRB have organised a seminar on basic

income each year with the aim of making this innovative tool known and of discussing its political, legal and social legitimation, as well as the real possibility of its implementation.

In 2007, the symposium held annually by the XRB was presented as the most suitable platform for the promotion of open and transparent public debate between experts, academics and politicians. A platform that, at the same time, would promote the study of, and interest in, basic income as well as the circulation of the idea in society.

The symposium took the form of simultaneous discussion tables. It began with a speakers' reception, mainly involving the academic community that works in different areas of social wellbeing. 36 speakers took part in the round table discussions, in which the benefits and preconceptions of the implementation of basic income in different situations (the labour market, women, immigration, the guarantee of human rights) as well as its normative justification and economic viability, were analysed and discussed

The opening and closing speeches were plenary sessions with large political contingents. Both were attended by political representatives of different political standpoints from the local, regional and national levels who explained how their respective administrations were working in different social programmes and which would be the paths to the introduction of a tool like basic income to the political agenda. At present no administration has taken on this tool, though a sub commission to deal with the proposal is pending in the Parliament.

The symposium was well received by the public; there were more than 100 attendees. Among these were university students who wrote essays on the themes dealt with during the sessions, a requisite to obtaining the symposium certificate. The certificate counted for two credits of free election at the University of Barcelona and the University Pompeu Fabra.

5. NETWORKS AND INTERNATIONAL PRESENCE

5.1. Euro- Mediterranean Network of Human Rights

Two IHRC members participated in two workgroups of the Euro- Mediterranean Network of Human Rights: David Bondia, in the Palestine group, and Maria Dolors Balibrea, in the Justice group.

The objective of the Justice working group was to promote the impartiality and interdependence of judicial systems in the Euro Mediterranean region. With that aim Maria Dolors Balibrea attended the workgroup meeting which took place in Paris on the 7th and 8th of September 2007.

The IHRC collaborated with the Sodepau organisation in the preparation of the press conference that took place on the 30th of November with the aim of spreading the news of the case of Mohamed Samraoui. Mr Samraoui, an activist and Algerian political refugee in Germany, was detained in Spain under an extradition order issued by the Algerian government on the grounds of alleged terrorist activities. Samraoui is a known opponent of the government and is protected by his political refugee status. The IHRC and the Euro Mediterranean Network wanted to denounce this situation of abuse, which culminated with Mr Samraoui fleeing to Germany after the judge's deadline for a response to the Algerian government's request.

The workgroup on Palestine had the fundamental objectives of promoting and protecting the human rights of Palestinians in the Occupied Territories and the countries that have taken them in as refugees. With the aim of achieving these objectives, David Bondia met with the other members of the workgroup in Berlin on the 23rd and 24th of February. In that meeting the final report on the human rights situation in the Occupied Territories was approved and has since been presented in Brussels.

On the 20th and 21st of April in Rabat, Morocco, there was a meeting of the Moroccan Association for Human Rights, a member of the Euro Mediterranean Network. David Bondia, Director of the IHRC, was invited as an expert of the Network. The objective of the trip was to attend the Congress of the Moroccan Association for Human Rights as an observer as well as to participate as an invitee in the act of the creation of the Arab Association for Human Rights.

5.2. United Nations Council of Human Rights

As a member of the Federation of Associations of the Defence and Promotion of Human Rights, with a Special Consultative Statute before the ECOSOC, the IHRC participated as an observer in the sessions of the now defunct United Nations Commission on Human Rights since 1996. Since 2006, with the creation of the new Human Rights Council, the IHRC continues to participate.

In 2007, members of the IHRC participated in the following Council sessions:

- The fourth period of sessions from the 12th to the 30th of March.
- The first part of the sixth period of sessions from the 18th to the 30th of September

- The second part of the sixth period of sessions from the 10th to the 14th of December

During its participation, the objectives of the IHRC were:

- To check the changes that were introduced in the new Council of Human Rights with respect to the old Commission;
- To follow the plenary discussion the written communications that the Federation presented;
- To establish contacts and exchanges with Special Rapporteurs, permanent missions and NGOs;
- To participate in the acts organised by the permanent missions and different NGOs; and
- To attend meetings of NGOs present in the Council – called by the CONGO and with the presence of a representative of the NGOs/Council liaisons office – in order to debate and exchange thoughts on the NGOs' participation in the interactive dialogue on special thematic procedures.

The IHRC produced, as always, a report on each of the sessions for the Federation of Associations of the Defence and Promotion of Human Rights.

5.3. Participation at International Forums

5.3.1. World Social Forum

On the 21st of January 2007 the IHRC, with the collaboration of the Lliga dels Drets dels Pobles, organised the workshop Human Security: the Human Right to Land and Water, as part of the World Social Forum – Nairobi 2007.

The workshop had a double objective, to publicise the Charter of Emerging Human Rights, and to discuss, principally with African organisations, the need to recognise, protect and claim these rights from their experiences on the ground. The recognition of these rights is fundamental for the eradication of famine and extreme poverty in the world, and they are the motors of economic development.

The workshop consisted of two parts. The first had a theoretical nature; the international instruments for the guarantee and defence of both rights were described in order to highlight that which is lacking in the international human rights system with reference to these rights.

5.3.2. Universal Forum of Cultures Monterrey 2007

From the 30th of October to the 4th of November the event “Governability and participation. Human Rights and Justice” took place as part of the Universal Forum of Cultures Monterrey 2007. The event, organised by the UNESCO Chair for Human Rights, was participated in by members of the IHRC. It was the follow up to the event “Human rights, emerging necessities and new commitments” which took place in September 2004.

The main objective of the Monterrey event was the adoption of the final text of the Charter of Emerging Human Rights, after three years of participative process (see part 3.3.).

The President of the IHRC, Jaume Saura, and the President of Honour, José Manuel Bandrés, participated in diverse debates and round table discussions on the content of the Charter. After five days of intense discussion with hundreds of attendees a final text was decided upon. The most significant change was the one made to the name of the text, changing to the Declaration of Emerging Human Rights, given its claim to universality.

Also, the Ibero-american Network of UNESCO Chairs of Human Rights, Peace and Democracy was set up, having among its founding objectives the promotion of the rights recognised by the Declaration of Emerging Human Rights.

6. PUBLICATIONS

6.1. Human Rights in the 21st Century

The IHRC has prepared, together with the Universitat Oberta de Catalunya and with the support of the Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament, the publication of a human rights manual. It is a didactic manual that explains the theory of human rights, from internal and international perspectives, and with practical exercises that allow students and teachers to tackle the study of human rights in an interactive manner.

The manual was written by professors from different Catalan universities. The editing process was finished in November 2007 and the presentation of the book will take place in the first trimester of 2008.

6.2. Forgotten Conflicts series

During 2007 three editions of the Forgotten Conflicts series were published: *Nepal* and *Western Sahara* containing the talks and investigations from the events held on those conflicts in 2006, and *Tibet* containing those from the event held in May 2007 (see section 3.4.). 100 copies of each publication were produced.

Bilingual editions of these three publications are planned for the first trimester of 2008, as well as one on the *Mapuche*, based on the October 2007 event on that conflict.

6.3. The Charter of Emerging Human Rights series

The Charter of Emerging Human Rights publications are of two types - the text of the Charter, of which 500 copies were produced in 2007, and the talks and conclusions from the different participatory seminars (see section 3.3.2.).

Numbers 1 and 2 of the series, referring to the seminars on Basic Income, rights relating to biotechnology and the right to drinking water, were published in 2007. 200 copies of each version were produced.

Numbers 3 and 4 of the series, referring to the seminars on sexual orientation and gender identity and the second seminar on the right to drinking water and sanitation, were published in the first trimester of 2008. A bilingual version of number 1 in the series will also be published.

6.4. The European Convention of Human Rights, the Strasbourg Court and its case-law

In March 2007 the first edition of the manual “The European Convention of Human Rights, the Strasbourg Court and its jurisprudence”, by the Andorran judge Josep Casadevall, was published thanks to the support of the Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament. The book is the first manual on the theme written in Catalan.

The book consists of three parts - the first introduces the Council of Europe and the European Convention of Human Rights, the second is about the functioning of the European Court of Human Rights, while the third explains the Court's case-law

7. LOOKING AT THE FUTURE

Both the Board of Directors and the technical team of the IHRC evaluate the activities and projects carried out in 2007 very positively. As well as maintaining the IHRC's traditional lines of work, the projects have been diversified and widened with the result being a greater level of insight and understanding in each of them.

On top of this, the technical team has grown and been strengthened, which allows the further development of institutional relations with other entities both public and private.

Looking towards 2008, the principle areas of work will be:

- to maintain, develop and improve the IHRC's traditional projects;
- to continue with projects on the promotion of human rights such as Forgotten Conflicts and Human Rights in the Street;
- to widen and develop lines of debate and investigation on the subject matter of the new realities of the fundamental rights – the emerging rights;
- to make known at the widest possible level the text of the Declaration of Emerging Human Rights approved at the Universal Forum of Cultures Monterrey 2007;
- to strengthen the relations with the different international networks and associations that work for the improvement of the human rights situation in the Euro Mediterranean zone and in Europe;
- to continue collaborating with international organisations and bodies that work on a international level to create the conditions necessary for the enjoyment of human rights by the whole population, for example the Council of Europe or the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights;
- to diversify our training schemes, designing activities specifically for professional groups with links to, and the capacity to transform, the human rights system, for example aid workers;
- to study and collaborate in the incorporation of the discourse and praxis of human rights in the political agenda of local governments in the province of Barcelona by

means of the “Network of Towns and Cities for Human Rights” which is linked to the politics of participation promoted by the Diputació and the Ajuntament of Barcelona.

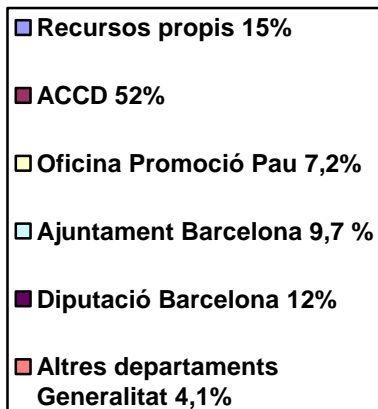
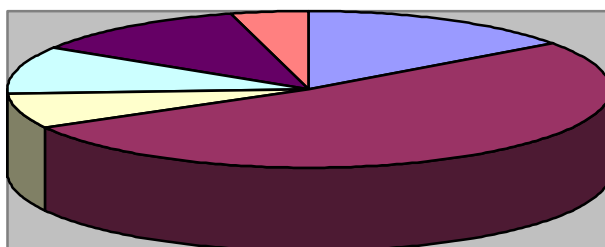
- to increase the presence and visibility of the IHRC in the local and international arenas as well as in the media.

Our aim, in short, is to continue with the struggle for human rights while constantly improving our work.

8. MEMORIA ECONÓMICA

The total budget of the IDHC for 2007 was of 216.637,72 €.

In percentage of different donors:



The budget was spent in the following manner:

