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# INTRODUCTION

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Thanks to our increased financial resources, the Swedish Helsinki Committee has intensified its work for human rights during the year 2000. The continued bad situation for human rights in the Western Balkans has meant that the Committee has to a great extent concentrated its resources on this region during the year. All-in-all, the Committee worked with over 85 different project partners in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Croatia, Macedonia (FYROM), Montenegro and Serbia during the year 2000. This has been at a total expenditure of more than 27 million Swedish kronor. As in earlier years, the work of the Committee has primarily been directed towards independent media, organisations working with human rights and a few cultural projects. Sida, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, has continued to show a great faith in the work we carry out, and has made possible a major and, most importantly, long-term commitment in the work for democracy and human rights in the Western Balkans. A generous basic agreement with Sida has allowed the Committee more flexibility in its work, a necessity against the background of the uncertain political situation in the region.

In the year 2000, we established close co-operation with the European Commission. The Commission set aside slightly more than nine million Swedish kronor as support for independent media in Serbia and Montenegro, which the Swedish Helsinki Committee was entrusted with the task of distributing. This input contributed to the positive electoral results in Serbia last autumn. This co-operation between the Committee and the European Commission continues, and within this framework we have to date worked with 65 different projects concerned with independent media in Serbia and Montenegro.

An important aspect of our work in the Balkans is the extension of our support to smaller villages in the countryside and other areas which normally have no access to information or international contacts. The Committee has in its work been restrained to make contributions to those areas which have received a disproportionate amount of attention from the rest of the world and which have been assigned many resources. By closely co-operating with other international organisations, we have co-ordinated our contributions and thus avoided problems. At the end of the year, the Committee opened a field office in Belgrade aimed at making our work yet more effective.

In what is now Europe's last remaining dictatorship, Belarus, the position for independent media and human rights organisations during 2000 continued to be a difficult one. The Swedish Helsinki Committee has worked to raise awareness in Sweden of the current situation in Belarus. During the year we have also sent legal experts to the country. It is our hope that within the near future, space and resources

can be created for the Committee to carry out necessary direct contributions in support of a process of democratisation in Belarus.

The Swedish Helsinki Committee's work with human rights in Sweden has come in particular to focus upon issues of integrity. In February, the Committee presented the report "Bugging and Secret Camera Surveillance – State Intrusion into Private Lives". The report, which attracted a great deal of attention from the media (among others), illustrated the major deficiencies existing in Swedish legislature and practice concerning secret wire tapping and secret telephone and camera surveillance. It also contained a critical examination of the proposal to introduce bugging in Sweden. The report presumably contributed to the decision by the Government not to bring the question of bugging before Parliament. We also published a parallel report to the Government's account to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The report, which contained much criticism, was produced in close co-operation with other Swedish human rights organisations. This co-operation has also continued on other issues and in other forms. Work against racism and xenophobia stands high on the Committee's agenda.

The increase in financial support to the Committee means that we are now able to employ nine staff (eight full-time) at our office in Stockholm and at our field office in Belgrade. It is our hope that, aided by a grant from the Swedish State Inheritance Fund which lies just on the horizon, we will be able to intensify our work with human rights in Sweden. We would like to thank everybody (no names mentioned) who, with financial support, dedicated work and great interest, have supported the Committee over the year. We hope and believe that we have met your expectations.

Stockholm, 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2001.

**Gerald Nagler**  
*Chairman of the Committee*

**Robert Hårdh**  
*Secretary General*

# WESTERN BALKANS 2000

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The overall aim for the work of the Swedish Helsinki Committee, SHC, in the Western Balkans is to contribute to the development of democracy. This work is carried out with the financial support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida, and to a certain extent, from the European Union, EU. The Committee aims to create conditions whereby people can have access to professional and balanced information while also contributing to the improvement of human rights. Access to information and freedom of speech, as well as respect for human rights, are seen as not merely goals in themselves, but also as pre-requisites for the democratic, social and economic development of the region. During the years in which the Swedish Helsinki Committee has worked with projects within the former federation of Yugoslavia, its contribution has altered. The areas have remained the same – media, human rights and culture – but politics and security in the region have steadily changed, and with them, the Committee's methods of work. There have been many partner organisations through the years, now numbering over 60. Together with those projects administered with the help of EU funds the total number amounts to 84 organisations. At the beginning of the summer the SHC was contacted by the European Commission, EC, with an inquiry about cooperation. The EC wanted the SHC to identify and administrate emergency aid to the media in Serbia and Montenegro before the September elections. The result of this co-operation was beyond expectation.

However, not only quantitative changes took place, but above all qualitative. Six people now work directly with the projects. This allows better supervision and personal follow-up of the partner organisations in the region. The work is now carried out together with other donor organisations, which provides a better basis for decision making. It also enables co-financing of larger, often urgent, structural projects.

The year 2000 was estimated to be decisive for the future political development in the area. The development in Serbia was seen as vital for the whole region. After the opposition unified around a common goal, hopes were raised that a change was on its way. The Milosevic regime had, however, total control and was expected to continue in its repressive course to maintain power. Continued acts of violence and possible local armed conflicts on a “low-intensity” level could not be ruled out. The Committee planned therefore to geographically focus attention on Serbia, without discontinuing support to any of the other countries. The positive political developments in Croatia could hopefully also have a positive effect in Serbia, as the people saw that there were possibilities for change. As during previous years, the Swedish Helsinki Committee mainly concentrated on media in the year 2000. The situation of the media in Serbia at the beginning of the year was serious. Several of the media organisations supported by the Committee risked being shut down, as the

pressure from the regime increased. All efforts therefore had to be adapted to this alarming situation. The focus was on co-operation between different media and on facilitating broadcasting and publicising professional information, rather than on investment in technical development.

In Kosovo, the media situation was unstable. It was characterised by an “overheating” of new initiatives as well as an unregulated market which the OSCE was unable to cope with. The Swedish Helsinki Committee was consequently forced to await developments and carry out detailed consultations with other donors before any action could be planned or implemented. In other areas focus was partly on structural projects, such as education and the construction of networks, and partly on supporting strategic media organisations, significant to the development of democracy.

Regarding the long term development of the media, co-operation with the Media Development Loan Fund (MDLF) in Prague was seen as vital. This co-operation consists of a loan fund managed by the MDLF, who in consultation with the SHC, makes decisions on projects that can be considered for a loan. The transition from grants to advantageous loans is, for those media organisations whose economies are on the way to stability, an important part in the process of working on an open market. However, it is not just the loan in itself which is important, it is also the education which the whole loan process brings with it. The MDLF has a great competence in the area of media management and helps loan candidates in the work of developing realistic business plans, drawing up goals for the future etc. The Swedish Helsinki Committee also had during the year 2000 the intention of trying to support other projects than loan candidates with education at the MDLF.

In the field of human rights, the Committee also planned to continue to support legal aid-projects. Co-operation partners were sought above all among the smaller local organisations. Support for the development of democracy unfortunately tends to be concentrated to organisations in capital cities. The Swedish Helsinki Committee regards the identification and support of local forces as an important task. In such cases, a little support can have significant effects and be of great importance in mobilising a broader commitment for democratic reforms.

The Committee’s co-operation with other donors has come to play a greater role. The continuation of donor coordination was crucial during the year 2000 – particularly within the circle of donors supporting the work of the media in the region (Soros Foundation, Press Now, Norsk Folkehjelp and Medienhilfe Ex-Jugoslavien). This co-operation in relation to specific projects has yielded very good results. However, it must be admitted that this has occasionally been difficult, as promised contributions have not always been realized.

# CROATIA

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The political situation in Croatia has improved during the year 2000 in regard to the strengthening of democracy and human rights. The new regime under Stipe Mesic, which took over after the death of Franjo Tudjman, has announced its intentions of improving the position of minorities, facilitating the return of refugees, co-operating with the International War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in the Hague and improving the situation for the media. Despite these intentions many problems remain. On the municipal level in Croatia, many representatives of the previous regime are still in control and often hinder the implementation of central decisions.

Since Croatia began to move towards the West and co-operate with the ICTY, the situation in the returnee areas has, in certain villages and towns, instead deteriorated. Remaining and returning Serbs have been harassed and denied their rights. In the Vukovar area, an anonymous list of about 1500 “suspected” Serbian war criminals circulated during the year. Several of these persons were arrested on very flimsy grounds. The significance of the return of a few hundred Serbian refugees is undeniably reduced in the light of 1500 Serbs with families who simultaneously felt forced to flee in order to avoid arbitrary arrest.

These developments have led to the Swedish Helsinki Committee changing its strategy for Croatia during 2000, which at the start of the year felt uncertain due to the new political conditions. The support to independent media has been reduced in favour of organisations working in support of human rights, above all in the returnee areas. Even if problems such as legislation and distribution remain in the Croatian media market, it was felt that the time was right in any case to let market forces take control to a greater degree. Most media-related projects were therefore discontinued. Exceptions were made, however, for two media of great regional and structural significance. These were the Croatian local TV network CCN which received temporary economic support and the educational project within the information network AIM. CCN is judged to become financially self-supporting within the near future. AIM trains young journalists from the neglected cities of Vukovar and Osijek in Croatia as well as from the cities of Novi Sad and Subotica in Serbia and Tuzla in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Before the war, these cities shared a close regional co-operation, and the hope is that it will become possible to resume this within the media. The geographical proximity means furthermore that electronic media above all have great possibilities of working without borders in the area in the future.

Among the organisations working for human rights which received support during 2000, the Croatian Helsinki Committee’s local offices in Osijek and Vukovar can be mentioned, as can the Serbian Democratic Forum in Knin, for their work with legal

advice in, among other things, issues of citizenship, property and social rights as well as their monitoring of human rights, legal process and the actions of the media.

The Croatian Helsinki Committee furthermore received continued support for its ongoing surveillance and documentation of war crimes during Operations Lightning and Storm, known in Croatia as the Homeland War, when over 200 000 Serbs were forced to flee. So far as is known, no other organisation or authority in Croatia has carried out an exhaustive investigation of this.

Furthermore, several new organisations working for human rights in the returnee areas have been identified. These organisations will probably receive aid from the Swedish Helsinki Committee during 2001, when the Committee's new strategy for Croatia comes further into view.

# BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

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During 2000, many international organisations and institutions left the region to focus their attention on other areas of conflict. This is despite the fact that the process of democratisation in Bosnia-Herzegovina is progressing very slowly. Furthermore, the economic situation is below target and unemployment alarmingly high. SFOR has followed its mandate to a wider extent than previously and arrested a number of suspected war criminals, but the most serious war criminals continue to go free.

As far as the human rights situation goes, the various constitutional laws on national and federal level still have not been revised in accordance with the European Convention and other international agreements and treaties. Human rights are thus not guaranteed by the law. The country is in practise still divided into three ethnic parts, even though this clashes with the constitution. Ethnic interests and power struggles hinder decisions on more or less every level, including the parliamentary. Almost all conclusive decisions which have been taken, and which have some effect upon the civil process have been forced through by the High Representative.

A positive development has been that the number of refugees returning has continued to increase during 2000. This includes both external and internal refugees. Problems are still severe for those who return. Local authorities oppose decisions which would improve the situation for those who return. At the same time persons from minority groups are harassed and threatened by the majority group in the area. Threats and harassment of the independent media have evenly continued.

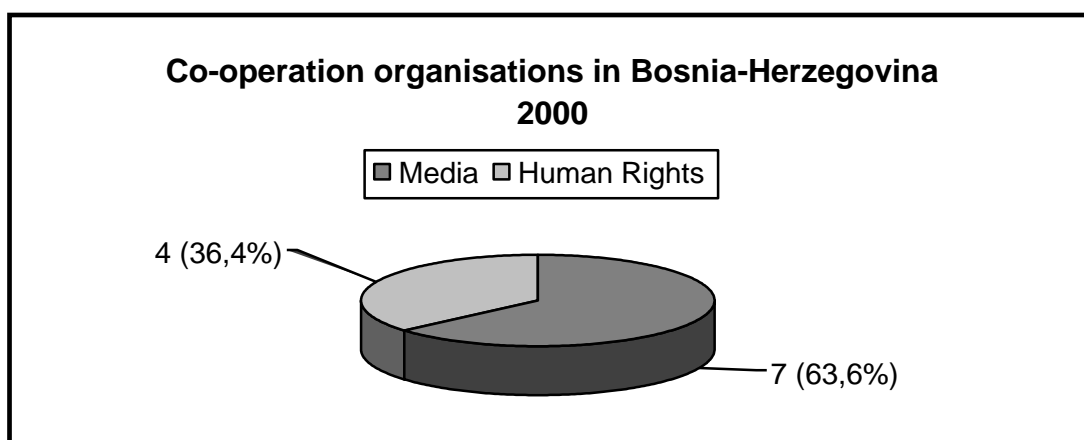
The strategy for 2000 was to largely continue with support to those organisations that the Swedish Helsinki Committee had earlier co-operated with. Concerning human rights projects, the Committee believed it to be important to continue to contribute to the legal aid activities carried out by the various Helsinki Committees. Those media organisations that the Swedish Helsinki Committee had co-operated with should follow the same direction as in 1999. One target to be aimed for was to provide a wider education for personnel within the media organisations.

During 2000, the Swedish Helsinki Committee has provided support to a total of 11 organisations in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Of these, four work with human rights and seven with the media. During 2000, two new cooperation partners were identified; the magazine Homeland, which is directed at refugees and those returning, as well as an independent publication in the Bihac area (in north-western Bosnia-Herzegovina) named Present. The weekly journal Present is the only independent voice in the Bihac area, which is considered to be one of the areas where respect for human rights is weakest. Among other things, Present has over the year published a series of articles on war crimes, which has received great local attention in the area. As a result

of its independent and professional attitude, the publication is steadily subjected to threats and harassment.

The projects in Bosnia-Herzegovina have in most cases run according to plan. There are still only a few organisations making progress towards financial independence as the economic situation has not appreciably improved over the year. Another problem for all co-operation partners in Bosnia-Herzegovina is the fact that many donors have reduced or discontinued aid. Education at the Media Development Loan Fund in Prague has been carried out for the five radio stations in eastern Bosnia-Herzegovina which are included in the network organisation Drina. Another training session, in creating business strategies, was held in Prague for the weekly journal Reporter in the Republika Srpska.

The strategy for 2001 is more or less the same as that for 2000. Individual media, judged to be significant for the supply of information, will continue to receive aid. Concerning human rights, continued support is planned for legal aid projects. One goal is to find new human rights projects in the Croatian parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina as well as in the Bihac area.



# SERBIA

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At the beginning of the year 2000, political oppression in Serbia increased, reaching a peak in September, on the eve of the federal parliamentary and presidential elections and the Serbian local elections. The Swedish Helsinki Committee's co-operation partners were subjected to constant threats and harassment from the authorities. The financial police broke their way in and confiscated hard disks to find out who the organisations were supported by. Young activists from the student movement Otpor were arrested and beaten for having distributed posters and flyers critical of the regime. The state media simultaneously pumped out hate propaganda aimed at what they regarded as NATO spies and traitors. A mood of paranoia spread among the population. People avoided speaking openly about the situation, and often used coded language over the telephone. The Swedish Helsinki Committee was forced to encrypt all email to their co-operation partners to avoid surveillance. The aim for the year was to hold the organisations together and wait out the storm. This meant being creative and keeping our ears to the ground in an unpredictable situation. It was impossible to formulate a more precise strategy than this in the current situation. The Swedish Helsinki Committee wished, in every way, to make it possible for the organisation's co-operation partners to achieve a change in government.

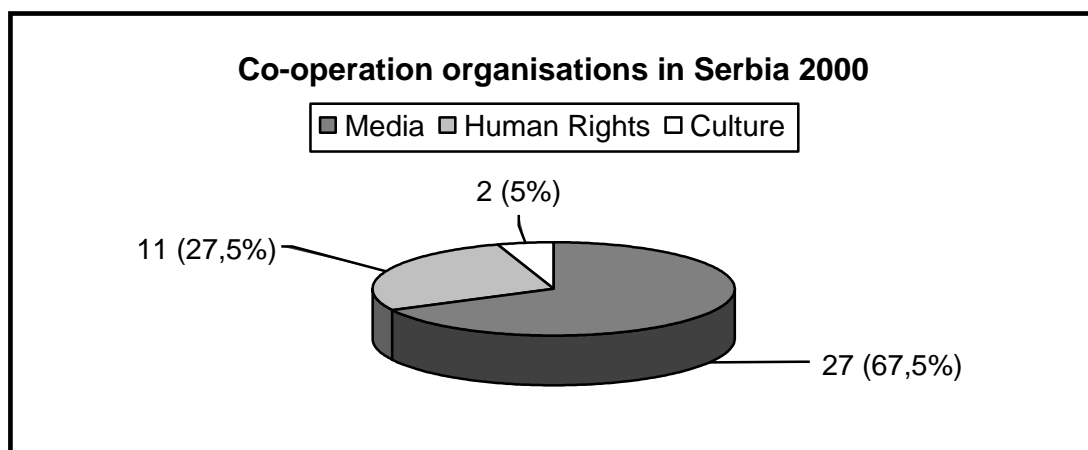
On the 5<sup>th</sup> of October, the turning-point arrived. The DOS coalition's overwhelming electoral victory marked an end for the Milosevic regime. All our co-operation partners reported feeling as if the pressure had suddenly been relieved. A cautious optimism about the future began to spread. However, between the cheering, a certain reservation remained. The problems remaining are many and difficult to solve. The economy has been driven to the bottom. Serbia, together with Moldavia and Albania, is one of Europe's poorest countries, and corruption is, according to some, judged to be worse than in Russia. The new president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Vojislav Kostunica, has shown himself to be unwilling to co-operate with the war-crimes tribunal in the Hague, even if he is generally well-disposed towards the West. The question of Kosovo's status is still unclear, and in Montenegro a referendum on independence is due to be held at the beginning of 2001. There are strong indications in the present situation that the Montenegrin people will vote for independence.

The Swedish Helsinki Committee co-operated with 40 organisations in Serbia during the year 2000. Of these, eleven worked for human rights, two were cultural organisations, and 27 media. A comparatively new and very exciting project is Media Works. Media Works is a successor to the Center for Political Analyses (CPA), which was founded in the spring of 1997 by students from the Institute of Political Science at the University of Belgrade. The CPA was a database of information on political life and media in Serbia. In June 2000, the police closed down the CPA, and deported one of the founders. During the autumn, the CPA reappeared under the new

name Media Works. Its direction had partly changed. As well as the database, Media Works developed an Internet periodical and a new system for Internet access, so called Wireless Internet. Several of the Committee's Belgrade-based co-operation partners were supplied with technical solutions that made it possible, despite the poor Internet connections, to have 24 hour access at a very limited cost. This enabled secure and fast communication between the organisations during the most critical period.

Another example of organisations supported by the Swedish Helsinki Committee is a group of committees for human rights out in the provinces. In the cities of Bor, Negotin, Nis, Leskovac and Novi Pazar groups of people have organised themselves to spread awareness of human rights, provide legal aid to people whose human rights are being violated, support freedom of the media etc. In a short time, these committees have grown into meeting places to which citizens with all sorts of problems turn. After the opposition victory at the end of 2000, they have reformulated their purpose into that of educating the citizens in democracy and human rights. These five organisations have formed a network, CHRIS (Committees for Human Rights in Serbia), which during 2001 will be working on a series of common projects.

Cinema Rex is one of the two cultural organisations supported by the Swedish Helsinki Committee. They work to raise consciousness of the situation of vulnerable groups in society and reduce prejudices against them. Even by European standards, Cinema Rex is very far ahead when it comes to the development of youth culture and arts within the spheres of multimedia and the Internet. For 2001, Cinema Rex has a series of activities planned in which art and culture will meet social commitment. They will also participate in the project "Truths, Responsibilities and Reconciliation", an ongoing year-long debate on radio and TV in which Serbia's role in the war in the former Yugoslavia will be analysed.



# MONTENEGRO

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Due to the tensions in Serbia, a threat has also pervaded over Montenegro during a large part of the previous year. There has been a fear of Serbian intervention to stop the process of independence. However, the situation has been almost normal compared with Serbia. The media showed proof of objectivity and professionalism, despite a hardening political climate. The Swedish Helsinki Committee's goal during the year was partly to enable those professional media already existing to continue working and partly to extend support to media in northern Montenegro, which is dominated by the Milosevic-allied Socialist Party.

In Montenegro, the Swedish Helsinki Committee cooperated with seven organisations, of which six were media and one an organisation working for human rights, the Montenegrin Helsinki Committee. The Montenegrin Helsinki Committee's main activity is based on a permanent monitoring of the human rights situation. This is carried out by, among other things, documentation and reports, in addition to free legal aid to people whose rights have been violated. Legal aid is offered today at the offices in Budva and Podgorica, as well as in municipalities around Montenegro where lawyers are employed on a temporary basis as specific cases come up.

At the end of the year, the Swedish Helsinki Committee joined together with other donors to give major aid to a group of radio stations in northern Montenegro. The intention was to strengthen the stations with both equipment and training in order to create a network of free and professional media in an area which has traditionally only had access to state propaganda. The Swedish Helsinki Committee has previously only supported one political publication in the northern part, the journal Polje in Bijelo Polje. The Swedish Helsinki Committee also aims to identify more organisations working for human rights in Montenegro next year, preferably in the countryside.

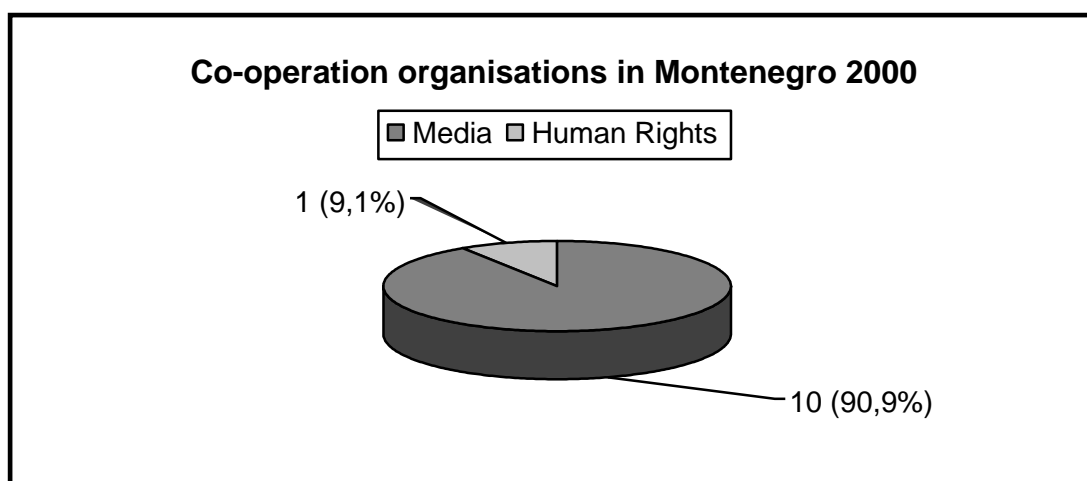
## *Co-operation with the EU*

At the beginning of the year, the Swedish Helsinki Committee was contacted by the European Commission, to cooperate on aid to independent media in Serbia and Montenegro before the election in September. The Commission was prepared to put circa 4.5 million Swedish kronor into election-related media projects in Serbia and Montenegro if the Committee took it upon itself to identify the projects and administer the support.

Together with other donors (the Open Society Institute, IREX, Norsk folkhjäl, Medienhilfe etc.) the Swedish Helsinki Committee initiated an intensive and unique task during the weeks before the election. The rumour of EU money had spread, and the media had prepared project proposals on which the donor group could take decisions as soon as the contract with the European Commission was signed.

About 50 very good and well worked-out project proposals came in. Most media submitted several projects. Within only a couple of weeks, circa 3.5 million kronor had been administered and paid out by the Swedish Helsinki Committee alone. Cooperation within the donor group surpassed all expectations. The co-ordination of the aid meant that together it was possible to finance larger and more expensive projects very rapidly. Nothing similar had ever occurred before. Everybody was extremely pleased, including the EU, who wished to prolong their cooperation with the Committee. Circa 4 million kronor would be invested before and after the Serbian parliamentary election in December. The work has continued and will progress until June 2001, when the contract with the European Commission ends.

The effects of this co-operation were dramatic. There can be no doubt that the collective support of independent media played a significant role in forcing the change in regime in Serbia. For the Swedish Helsinki Committee's part, it meant furthermore that a valuable coordinated working relationship with other donors had been established, a cooperation which will continue even after the contract with the European Commission has expired.



# KOSOVO

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The question of the status of Kosovo has not come any closer to a solution during 2000, rather the opposite. The position of the Kosovo Albanians as the Western powers' "most favoured nation" has, following the revolution in Serbia on the 5<sup>th</sup> October, at a stroke been transferred over to Serbia. Constant statements from the outside world that the Kosovo Albanians should see their future within the Yugoslav Federation have further increased the opposition between Albanians and Serbs. The Kosovo Albanian terrorist actions carried out by the UCPMB guerrillas (successors to the UCK guerrillas) in the buffer zone along the border between Serbia and Kosovo are an answer to this. The comprehensive lack of security for ethnic minorities is alarming, and the greater part of the Serb, Muslim, and Romany populations have fled to adjoining areas. Practically all Serbs and Romanies that have remained in Kosovo live in special enclaves protected by KFOR.

It has been attempted to build up a juridical system over the year. This still functions far from satisfactory, and the actions of the police itself can in many cases be questioned. In October local elections were held, which were won by Ibrahim Rugova's party, the LDK. The elections were carried through calmly, but the effects of the new local authorities will have to be awaited. The parliamentary elections will most likely be held during autumn 2001. Kosovo's economic situation has not significantly improved since Nato's intervention. This is largely because there are still no rules or laws governing ownership, taxation etc. The serious security situation simultaneously makes investors unwilling to risk capital in this insecure market.

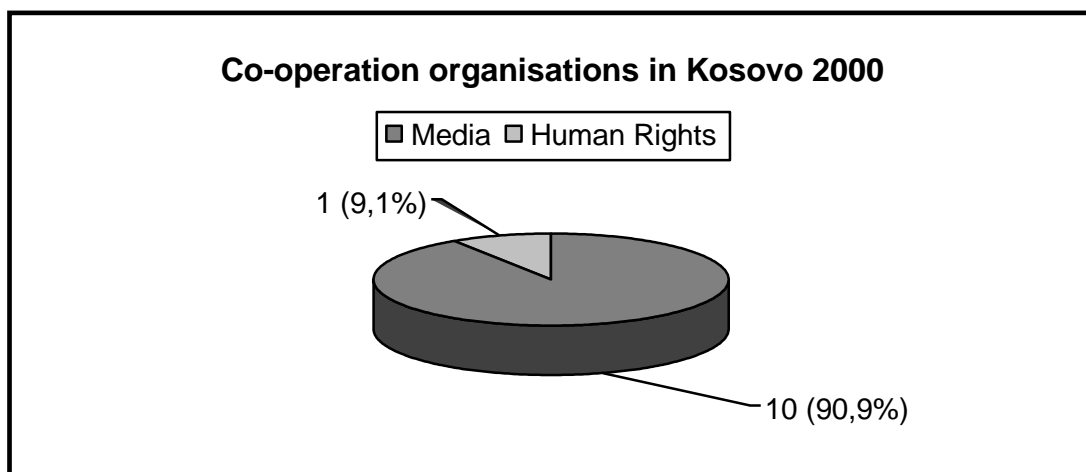
Discussions within the media over the year have principally dealt with how hate propaganda against minorities can be overcome. This resulted in a new media law, worked out by the OSCE. The law received much criticism not only from local media, but also from foreign persons and organisations working with the media. There is an overestablishment of media organisations in Kosovo. This region of about 2 million inhabitants today has seven major daily newspapers and three TV stations covering Kosovo. The weak economy of Kosovo means that people generally cannot afford to buy newspapers. Likewise, few businesses can afford to advertise in the media. The effect of this is that the media finds itself in a difficult economic situation, where outside support is a necessity just to survive.

The Swedish Helsinki Committee had a total of 11 cooperation partners in 2000; one organisation working for human rights and ten media. The multi-ethnic organisation, Prizren Legal Club (PLC), who work for human rights in Prizren, was new in 2000. During the year, the PLC have built up a database of information on imprisoned and disappeared people from the Prizren area. They have worked with questions of property and worked out temporary contracts with people who have moved into

refugees' houses. They have furthermore commented upon and suggested changes in the law and proposed laws.

On the media side, the Swedish Helsinki Committee invested partly in separate economically sound media, which were judged to be significant for Kosovo's media output as a whole, and partly on minority and multi-ethnic media. One of the multiethnic media projects is the radio station Contact in Pristina. The radio station transmits programmes in Albanian, Serbian and Turkish. During the spring, Radio Contact opened an affiliation in northern Mitrovica, Contact Plus. Contact Plus has become a very important source of information for the Serbian enclaves in Kosovo and for the Serbian radio and TV network ANEM's general reporting from Kosovo and southern Serbia. There have been many problems for this multiethnic station. Radio Contact's members of staff have been the target of a grenade attack, which they narrowly escaped, and the editor of the Serbian programme received a gunshot injury on the open street in Pristina in summer 2000.

All the multiethnic projects have had great difficulties over the year, but determinedly struggle on. Other projects have generally run well. For 2001, the aim shall be to increase aid to organisations working for human rights, particularly those outside Pristina. On the media side, the Committee shall continue to cooperate with more or less all those organisations it worked with in 2000. A new project during 2001 may possibly be the local TV station in Prizren, Studio Prizren. The intention is also to attempt to identify more multiethnic- and minority media outside Pristina.



# MACEDONIA (FYROM)

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Since 1998, Macedonia<sup>1</sup> has been led by a three-party coalition which has succeeded in maintaining stability but not appreciably succeeded in improving development in the country. Unemployment is very high (around 30%), with more than 20% of the population living below subsistence level. The government has been accused of corruption and of working for its own profit instead of for the country's welfare.

Respect for human rights and democratic values in Macedonia can be questioned in several areas. Of particular concern is the situation concerning police brutality and the treatment of minorities. Serious forms of police brutality took place against Albanians in January 2000, after three police officers were killed outside the Albanian village of Aracinovo. The relationship between Albanians and Macedonians in the country is still tense, even if not so tense as it was during the refugee crisis of 1999. The most persecuted minority group is the Roma which lives under difficult circumstances and is discriminated against in many ways.

In September 2000, local government elections were held, which were severely criticised both within and beyond the country's borders. A number of serious violent incidents were reported in connection with the election day, as were several cases of manipulation of voting papers and pressurising of individual voters. During the run-up to the elections, a number of media were likewise subjected to political prompting of various kinds. The election could not be described as living up to international standards for free and democratic elections.

The main problem for electronic media in Macedonia is the, in practice, unregulated market. A mechanism of rules exists, but is unfortunately not applied (something which should incidentally be criticised harder by respective governments within the EU). Illegal stations are allowed to continue operating, which leads to unfair conditions of competition. The choice is large on the radio side, and even on the TV side there are alternatives to the Macedonian state TV. The quality of programmes and transmissions is, however, generally low. A draught new information law was presented in May of 2000. This received serious criticism from experts and journalists inside as well as outside the country, and was not regarded as living up to international standards.

The Swedish Helsinki Committee's strategy for 2000 was, on the media side, to continue the aid to individual, serious electronic media, which were considered to be important sources of information among the large choice of private media

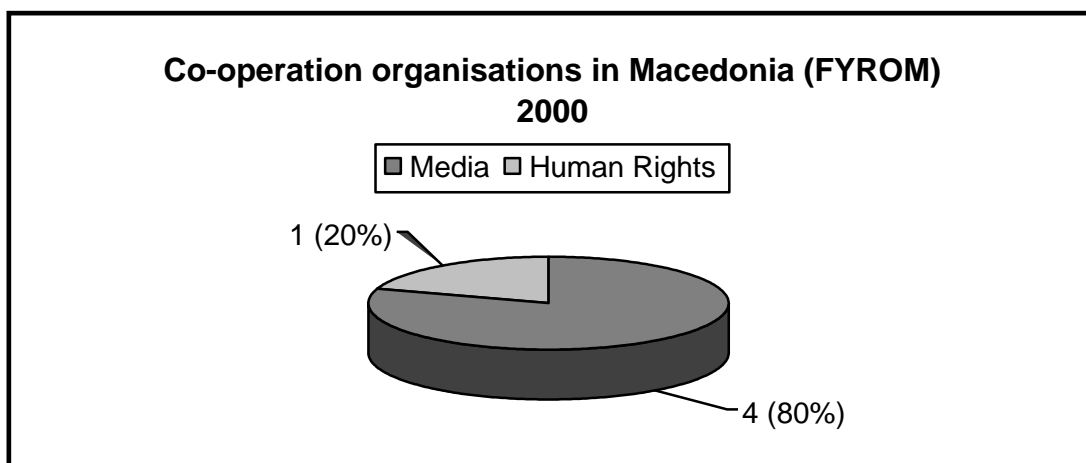
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<sup>1</sup> The official name of the country is FYROM, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. For simplicity's sake the SHC uses the name Macedonia throughout its entire annual report.

alternatives. When it comes to human rights, the Committee had ambitions to identify projects which aim to strengthen the position of different minority groups, or to promote co-operation between the ethnic groups.

In Macedonia, the Swedish Helsinki Committee supported four media organisations and one organisation working for human rights in 2000. The activities of these organisations have in several cases involved great problems. The electronic media organisations receiving aid from the Committee struggle on, but the structural problems of the media market mean that in the long term the investment risks being lost. If the media market is not regulated in practice, no real chance exists for these media to survive without external aid. Concerning human rights, aid was granted to a legal aid project within the Macedonian Helsinki Committee. Thanks to this aid, the Committee can offer free legal advice on a daily basis, and in certain cases even more advanced legal aid. The project also has a wider dimension as it contributes in several ways to a strengthening of the legal system in Macedonia. Practising and studying lawyers from the whole country are offered education in human rights. Lawyers linked to the committee monitor specific trials and the organisation coordinates lobbying activities on the national level to strengthen new draught laws in relation to human rights.

The aim of identifying new projects within the area of human rights was not fulfilled, but this work continues during 2001. Aid to Macedonia should be increased, in particular to projects which promote cooperation between different ethnic groups in the country. This kind of contribution could have a preventive effect on, for example, conflicts likely to flare up primarily between Albanians and Macedonians. Projects in the countryside will be prioritized.



# SWEDEN

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Every national Helsinki Committee undertakes to observe the situation for human rights in its own country. The Swedish Helsinki Committee has, for a number of years, written reports on a variety of important issues as well as called on the government, parliament and authorities with the aim of bringing about improvements within certain areas. This has, among other things, concerned issues such as refugee policy, legal aid, freedom of speech and of the press, and protection of human integrity. Human rights work in Sweden is important, not least because it gives a wider perspective to the organisation's work for democracy and human rights in other countries.

Within the board of the Swedish Helsinki Committee, a group has been set up which concentrates particularly on work with human rights in Sweden. This group has also been reinforced with persons from outside the board: Hans-Gunnar Axberger, lawyer and former press ombudsman, and Per-Erik Nilsson, lawyer and former justice ombudsman. The Swedish Helsinki Committee has furthermore initiated cooperation with the Faculties of Law at the Universities of Stockholm and Uppsala. This cooperation involves the Committee taking on trainees who partly get to work on issues dealing with human rights in Sweden, and partly get to write an academic paper within an area that the Committee finds of interest for further investigation.

The Swedish Helsinki Committee regularly works together with other human rights organisations. The Committee has, together with others, created a network of organisations with the aim of working towards so-called parallel reports. These reports are aimed at informing the different UN committees which supervise the observation of the major UN conventions on circumstances not mentioned in the government's statements. During 2000, the first parallel report was produced. This dealt with Sweden's undertaking regarding the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The report was sent to the government and the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Representatives from some of the organisations which contributed to the report were also present at the Swedish government's meeting with the UN Committee in Geneva where the government's report was discussed. A majority of members of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination put questions to the Swedish government based upon what was presented in the parallel report. Cooperation between different organisations on the parallel reports will continue and during 2001 the network will among other things write reports on Sweden's commitments according to the UN Convention Against Torture, as well as the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Within the network, issues surrounding the World Conference on Racism, to be held in South Africa in August/September 2001, will also be worked on. The Swedish Helsinki Committee has otherwise, together with other organisations,

participated in appeals and seminars on issues such as Swedish and European refugee policy, protection of personal integrity and racism and xenophobia.

Every year, the International Helsinki Federation comes out with a report about the situation for human rights in the countries of the OSCE. The national Helsinki Committees contribute reports on the situation in their respective countries which are then compiled. The Swedish Helsinki Committee is one of the committees which contributes a report every year. The Committee's report gives an as good as exclusive general view over what the Committee has worked with over the year, and will be available to be read in its entirety when the International Helsinki Federation's report is presented in late spring 2001.

### *The right to protection for private and family life*

In February 2000, the Swedish Helsinki Committee presented the report "Bugging and Secret Camera Surveillance – State Intrusion into Private Lives". The same day that the report was released, the Committee had a debate article on the same subject published in Aftonbladet. The newspaper additionally had a news feature about the report, which became the top story on the newsbills. The report continued to get good attention throughout the year, such as in news programmes on different TV and radio channels, as well as in seminars and lectures. Through this, the Committee was able to attain the main aim of the report: to create debate about the government's plans to increase the criminal authorities' abilities regarding secret surveillance at the cost of the security of the rights of the citizens. The Legal Council referral which the government presented during late spring received strong criticism from the Legal Council, which paid great consideration to the Committee's report.

Secret surveillance is something which is used more and more often in the fight against serious crime. This technical development has made the detection methods used by the police all the more sophisticated. Unfortunately, legal rights have not developed at the same rate as the technology, and finally we will reach a point where it is no longer possible to give the citizens sufficient guarantees of protection. It becomes a question of at which point the end, fighting crime, continues to justify the means. The Swedish Helsinki Committee's report indicates serious gaps in the current legislature concerning secret surveillance. Certain forms of surveillance take place without being supported by the law, and the possibilities for observation and control of this are as good as non-existent. Hundreds of people are annually subjected to secret surveillance. The given reason for this is the fight against crime, but at least half of these measures have had no such effect. Those who are listened to or watched have no possibility of appealing against incorrect decisions but rather remain unaware of what has taken place.

There are also shortcomings when it comes to open surveillance, that is to say the increasing usage of camera surveillance in offices, places of business and so on. This was illustrated by an investigation carried out by the Swedish Helsinki Committee during autumn 2000. A majority of the nation's County Administrative Boards, which are both the permission and control authorities when it comes to general camera surveillance, do not fully carry out their statutory control obligations. An example is the County Administrative Board for the County of Stockholm, which during the period September 1998 to September 2000, only checked ca. 400 of the ca. 3 600 surveillance sites in the county. A spot test carried out by the Swedish Helsinki Committee at 35 locations in central Stockholm showed that at almost half of the locations, 17 of them, the surveillance was against the law. One of these locations was the Swedish Parliament, where the passing public were not informed that they were being watched. Shortcomings in the current legislation are obvious when not even Parliament follows the laws it passes. Parliament must now take responsibility and allow concern for the security of the rights of the citizens take control of the continued development of this area.

All in all, the Swedish Helsinki Committee's investigations have indicated the need for an independent overhaul of all legislation dealing with methods abusive to integrity.

### *Racism and Xenophobia*

Sweden has, during recent years, witnessed a number of murders and cases of serious assault with immigrants, police officers, union activists and journalists, among others, as victims. The perpetrators have been persons with strong links to racist and extreme right-wing movements, with the underlying motivation for these crimes primarily having been to silence opposition or to collect money for the struggle against democratic society. Significant recruiting grounds for these racist and xenophobic movements are so-called white power music, which is to a large extent produced in and distributed from Sweden, and the Internet. However, Sweden has, unlike many other lands, for a long time lacked more or less house-trained political and media powers with the ability to fortify xenophobic and similar views among ordinary people. However, it may unfortunately not be long before we get to see such a development even in Sweden. There are already people today with pasts in right-wing movements who have the ambition to create a political platform in parties such as, for example, the Swedish Democrats. The publication Salt gives space to persons with dubious opinions and histories. The Internet company Flashback has, in the name of freedom of speech, granted space to organisations and individuals who are able to unrestrainedly spread racist, xenophobic and homophobic propaganda. There also exist more established portals, such as, for example, Passagen, which grant space to people with extremist opinions.

Against this background, the Swedish Helsinki Committee organised and participated in a number of seminars during 2000. For example, in May, the Committee organised, together with other organisations, a debate at the Stockholm Cultural Centre upon the theme “The Language of Hatred – Where Does the Borderline Go?”. The seminar was well attended and the debate dealt primarily with how far the limits of freedom of speech should be extended in issues of white power music and hate propaganda on the Internet. With the aim of charting national and international legislation and practise concerning the dissemination of racist, xenophobic and homophobic propaganda via the Internet and through so-called white power music, the Swedish Helsinki Committee applied at the end of the year for project funding from the Ministry of Culture. If the project is approved (the decision is due in spring 2001), the charting will result in a report, which shall be presented in connection with a seminar where the report and its aims and conclusions shall be discussed. The project is aimed primarily at legislators, the authorities, the judiciary, and organisations working to prevent young people joining and working for neo-nazi and racist organisations. Additionally, the Swedish Helsinki Committee has a close co-operation with the foundation Expo, which is one of the foremost Swedish organisations when it comes to research on racist and xenophobic movements in Sweden. This co-operation concerns organisational issues, among other things, but also the joint organisation of seminars and the like. As mentioned above, the Swedish Helsinki Committee, together with other organisations, presented a parallel report to the government report to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination concerning Sweden’s undertaking according to the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Copies of the parallel report can be found at the Swedish Helsinki Committee and can be obtained free of charge upon request.

# BELARUS

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Since the summer of 1999, the Belarusian President Alexander Lukashenko has held office through an illegal mandate. He is now, after the fall of Slobodan Milosevic in Serbia, the only remaining dictator in Europe. To maintain power, Lukashenko uses those terror methods which usually occur in totalitarian states: persecution, censorship of free speech, arrests, political trials, beatings, torture and 'disappearances'. During 2001, presidential elections are to be held in Belarus. The election could become a reflection of the events we experienced during the autumn of 2000 – either it will be a repeat of the farcical elections to the Belarusian Parliament which took place in the middle of October 2000, or it will be a positive development resembling that after the elections in Serbia at the end of September. Whichever it will be, will to a large extent be decided by the input of the outside world.

The Swedish Helsinki Committee has for several years had the ambition of working with human rights in Belarus. Until 1999, the Committee had a two-year project together with the International Helsinki Federation and the national Helsinki Committees of Moldavia, the Czech Republic, the Ukraine and Belarus. Since the summer of 1999, the Committee has worked towards a closer co-operation with the Belarusian Helsinki Committee, which led to both Committees applying for and being granted funds by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency/Forum Syd for a project starting in autumn 2000. The aim of this project was to form connections between suitable key personnel in Lukashenko's administration and oppositional journalists, lawyers and representatives of human rights organisations. Unfortunately, the Swedish Helsinki Committee found itself forced to abandon the project before it had started, when it was revealed that the Belarusian Helsinki Committee, due to various reasons, would not be able to carry out the project as agreed. However, the Swedish Helsinki Committee's ambition of practically engaging itself in the situation in Belarus still remains.

During 2000, the Committee carried out two journeys to the country. The first trip was made in co-operation with the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society and the Belarusian organisation Viasna. The second journey was undertaken together with a representative from the Norwegian Helsinki Committee and a Swedish judge. During this journey, valuable contacts with, among others, various Belarusian organisations working for human rights and independent media were cultivated. Regarding co-operation and support to organisations working for human rights and independent media, the Committee has, through its several years of work in the countries of the former Yugoslavia, developed a sound knowledge and experience. The aim of the Committee's future commitment in Belarus is to use this knowledge and experience to support a democratic development in the country. This kind of direction in the

Swedish aid to Belarus is of great importance, not least considering the approaching presidential election.

# Swedish Helsinki Committee for Human Rights

## Financial Report

1<sup>st</sup> January 2000 - 31<sup>st</sup> December 2000

### Profit and Loss Account (in SEK)

<b>Receipts</b>	<b>31-12-2000</b>	<b>31-12-1999</b>
Grants, Sida, Projects on Western Balkans	21 391 213,00	20 916 953,00
Grants, other donors, Western Balkans	-	378 330,00
Grants, European Commission	6 145 031,00	-
Grants, Human Rights in Sweden	35 565,00	-
Grants, Belarus	32 211,00	46 269,00
Grants, Moldova and Ukraine	-	62 229,00
Member fees, etc.	16 500,00	14 500,00
Grants, others	1 200,00	2 422,00
Interests	41 814,84	22 768,00
Grants for Administration, Sida	1 859 017,00	1 620 000,00
Grants for Administration, Sida, others	1 256 962,00	1 564 933,00
Grants for Administration, European Commission	403 793,00	-
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>31 183 306,84</b>	<b>24 628 404,00</b>
<b>Costs</b>	<b>31-12-2000</b>	<b>31-12-1999</b>
Projects, Western Balkans	27 536 245,17	21 295 284,00
Projects, Belarus	26 396,00	44 400,00
Projects, Moldova and Ukraine	-	54 035,00
Human Rights in Sweden	39 065,00	-
Other projects	-	32 242,00
Staff	1 282 387,00	1 036 333,00
Bookkeeping	32 499,00	46 687,00
Office costs (technical equipment incl.)	152 645,53	241 653,00
Telephone costs	122 693,84	83 456,00
Postage	18 733,50	15 387,00
Travel costs	179 035,14	153 474,00
Seminars and external conferenses	24 937,52	41 049,00
Other costs	46 085,44	54 967,00
Costs, other project administration	1 660 754,24	1 564 933,00
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>31 121 477,38</b>	<b>24 663 901,00</b>
<b>Total result</b>	<b>+61 829,46</b>	<b>-35 497,00</b>

# Swedish Helsinki Committee for Human Rights

## Financial Report

1<sup>st</sup> January 2000 - 31<sup>st</sup> December 2000

### Balance sheet (in SEK)

<b>Assets</b>	<b>31-12-2001</b>	<b>31-12-1999</b>
Handelsbanken, bank account	6 918 121,87	4 501 223,00
Cash-account	104 416,70	35 996,00
Postal giro	99 303,16	48 159,00
Claims	51 159,00	6 804,00
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>7 173 000,73</b>	<b>4 592 182,00</b>

<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>31-12-2000</b>	<b>31-12-1999</b>
Debt, Sida	1 011 654,00	1 118 902,00
Debt, not finished projects	4 067 889,00	51 553,00
Debt, suppliers	20 532,34	5 208,00
Accrued costs	281 052,00	228 836,00
Debt, others	186 493,00	1 925 116,00
Reserve <sup>2</sup>	280 983,00	
Separate fund	49 530,00	49 530,00
Capital	1 213 037,93	1 248 534,00
This year's result	61 829,46	-35 497,00
<b>Total liabilities and capital</b>	<b>7 173 000,73</b>	<b>4 592 182,00</b>

Stockholm 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2001,

**Gerald Nagler**  
*Chairman*

**Percy Bratt**  
*Vice Chairman*

**Bibi Andersson**  
*Boardmember*

**Ann-Marie Boström**  
*Boardmember*

**Arne Ruth**  
*Boardmember*

**Susanne Urwitz**  
*Boardmember*

**Thomas von Vegesack**  
*Boardmember*

**Maciej Zaremba**  
*Boardmember*

**Robert Hårdh**  
*Secretary General*

<sup>2</sup> The reserve consists of remaining grants from Sida designated for administration. In the contract between Sida and the Swedish Helsinki Committee it was, at the time for closing the books, somewhat unclear if these funds should be reimbursed or not.

# MEMBERS 2000

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**Ahlenius, Karl**  
*MBA*

**Ahnlund, Knut**  
*Professor, Member of the Swedish Academy*

**Alexandersson, Birgitta**  
*Lawyer*

**Allén, Sture**  
*Professor, former Secretary of the Swedish Academy*

**Anderson, Bibi**  
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**Ankarcrona, Henric**  
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**Belfrage, Eva**

**Berggren, Birgitta**  
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**Berglindh, Ulla**  
*University lecturer*

**Bernström, Bonnie**  
*Management consultant*

**Beyer, Claes**  
*Lawyer*

**Birnbaum, Karl**  
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**Biörnstad, Margareta**  
*Former Director General of National Antiquities. President of Swedish Foundation for Cultural Heritage without Borders*  
Blomqvist, Joakim  
*Cand. Theol.*

**Bonnier, Carl Johan**  
*CEO*

**Boström, Ann-Marie**  
*Journalist*

**Bothén, Kerstin**  
*Lawyer, former Consul General*

**Bouveng, Nils**  
*Civil Engineer*

**Bratt, Percy**  
*Lawyer*

**Brilioth, Lars.Olof**  
*Ambassador*

**Bring, Ove**  
*Professor*

**Bråkenhielm, Anita**  
*Governor, Med. Dr.*

**Carlzon, Lars**  
*Former Bishop of Stockholm*

**Cars, Hadar**  
*Member of the European Parliament*

**Curman, Peter**  
*Author*

**Dahlqvist, Börje**  
*Journalist*

**Doctare, Christina**  
*Med. Doctor*

**Ek, Lena**  
*MP*

**Ekegård, Lars-Gunnar**  
*Editor*

**Ekman, Bo**  
*Chairman, Nextwork*

**Ekman, Jan**  
*Bank Executive*

**Ekman, Kerstin**  
*Former MP*

**Ekström, Allan**  
*Judge, Former MP*

**Ekström, Cecilia**  
*Senior Administrative Officer, the Advisory Committee on EU-affairs in the Parliament*

**Ekström, Margareta**  
*Author*

**Elmhorn, Kerstin**  
*Ph.D. (sociology)*

**Enflo, Anita**  
*Ph.D.*

**Ericsson, Eric**  
*Professor*

**Ericsson-Spangenberg, Monica**

**Esbjörnson, Erik**  
*Journalist*

**Espmark, Kjell**  
*Professor, Member of the Swedish Academy*  
Falk, Håkan  
*Lawyer*

**Ferrer Serra, Erika**  
*Lawyer*

**Fischer-Hjalmars, Inga**  
*Professor, Former Deputy President of the Academy of Sciences*

**Fischer, Tomas**  
*Publisher*

**Fleetwood, Elisabeth**  
*MP*

**Flyghed, Janne**  
*Criminologist*

**Fogelklou, Anders**  
*Professor*

**Fredriksson, Gunnar**  
*Writer, former Editor-in-Chief*

**Fried, Hedi**  
*Psychologist*

**Friggebo, Birgit**  
*Governor, former MP*

**Fürth, Thomas**  
*Professor*

**Gehlin, Jan**  
*Judge, Author*

**Gibson, Urban**  
*Former managing director of the Foundation of the Swedish Church*

**Goldberg, Ted**  
*Associate Professor*

**Gottfarb, Inga**  
*MSc, former adviser to the Government*

**Gottfarb, Jan**  
*Lawyer*

**Gradin, Anita**  
*Former EU Commissioner*

**Groll, Lennart**  
*Former judge of the Court of Appeal*

**Gustafsson, Stig**  
*Lawyer, former MP*

**Gyllensten, Lars**  
*Author, Professor*

<b>Gärde, Stellan</b> <i>Lawyer</i>	<b>Klein, Georg</b> <i>Professor, Author</i>	<b>Nagler, Gerald</b> <i>Chairman Swedish Helsinki Committee, former Secretary General of IHF</i>	<b>Rohdin, Lennart</b> <i>Former MP</i>
<b>Hayek, Fred</b>	<b>Korduner, Lennart</b> <i>Counselor of War</i>	<b>Nagler, Monica</b> <i>Chairman Swedish PEN Journalist</i>	<b>Romander, Holger</b> <i>Former Chief Public Prosecutor</i>
<b>Hedvall, Barbro</b> <i>Ph.D., Journalist</i>	<b>Kristiansson, Inger</b> <i>MSc, Cand. Pol.</i>	<b>Narrowe, Morton</b> <i>Chief Rabbi</i>	<b>Ruth, Arne</b> <i>Journalist</i>
<b>Hellström, Mats</b> <i>Ambassador</i>	<b>Lagercrantz, Arvid</b> <i>Journalist</i>	<b>Narti, Ana Maria</b> <i>MP</i>	<b>Rydgård, Silas</b> <i>Lecturer</i>
<b>Huldt, Bo</b> <i>Professor</i>	<b>Landau, Harry</b> <i>Lawyer</i>	<b>Nilsson, Mårten</b> <i>Editor, MP</i>	<b>Sachs, Joen</b> <i>Professor</i>
<b>Hummerhielm, John</b>	<b>Leandoer, Kristoffer</b> <i>Author</i>	<b>Nilsson, Per-Erik</b> <i>Former Parliamentary Ombudsman</i>	<b>Sachs, Lisbet</b> <i>Associate Professor</i>
<b>Håstad, Elsa</b>	<b>Leissner, Maria</b>	<b>Nobel, Peter</b> <i>Member of the UN Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination</i>	<b>Schein, Harry</b> <i>Author</i>
<b>Hörberg, Nils</b> <i>Former MP</i>	<b>Lidal, Bengt</b> <i>Head of Division, Ministry of Social Affairs</i>	<b>Norell-Söderblom, Gunnel</b> <i>Parliamentary ombudsman for the judiciary and civil administration</i>	<b>Seedoff, Sten</b> <i>Police Inspector</i>
<b>Isacsson, Bert</b> <i>Former Secretary-General of the Swedish Delegation to the Nordic Council</i>	<b>Lind-Petri, Elisabeth</b> <i>Lawyer</i>	<b>Olsson, Ove</b> <i>Authorised accountant</i>	<b>Seidlitz, Madelaine</b> <i>Lawyer</i>
<b>Jakubowski, Jackie</b> <i>Journalist</i>	<b>Lindgren, Astrid</b> <i>Author</i>	<b>Orlov, Birgit</b>	<b>Sillén, Jan af</b> <i>Ambassador</i>
<b>Janérus, Boel</b> <i>Journalist</i>	<b>Ljunggren, Magnus</b> <i>Ph.D.</i>	<b>Ortmark, Åke</b> <i>Journalist</i>	<b>Sparring Björkstén, Karin</b> <i>Med. Dr.</i>
<b>Janouch, Frantisek</b> <i>Professor</i>	<b>Ljunggren, Olof</b> <i>Former President of the Swedish Employers Association</i>	<b>Orton, Frank</b> <i>Former Discrimination Ombudsman</i>	<b>Strömstedt, Bo</b> <i>Professor, former Editor-in-chief</i>
<b>Jersild, Per Chr.</b> <i>Author</i>	<b>Luterkort, Göran</b> <i>Lawyer</i>	<b>Petrovski, Boris</b> <i>Director</i>	<b>Sturesjö, Örjan</b> <i>University Lecturer</i>
<b>Jevtic-Esbjörnson, Natasha</b> <i>Journalist</i>	<b>Lönnroth, Ami</b> <i>Journalist</i>	<b>Puide, Peter</b> <i>Cand. Phil., Author</i>	<b>Söderblom, Robert</b> <i>Former Secretary-General of the Parliamentary standing committee on the constitution</i>
<b>Jonsson, Torsten</b> <i>Former Prosecutor General</i>	<b>Malm, Dag</b> <i>Ambassador</i>	<b>Södersten, Bo</b> <i>Professor</i>	<b>Tarschys, Daniel</b> <i>Professor, Secretary General of the Council of Europe</i>
<b>Josephson, Erland</b> <i>Actor and Writer</i>	<b>Melander, Göran</b> <i>Professor</i>		
<b>Jönsson, Kjell</b> <i>Lawyer</i>	<b>Morin, Lars-Erik</b> <i>Engineer, Translator</i>		
	<b>Nagler, Camilla</b> <i>Publisher</i>		

<b>Tham, Carl</b> <i>Former Cabinet Minister</i>	<b>Vallquist, Gunnel</b> <i>Author, Member of the Swedish Academy</i>	<b>Williams, Michael</b> <i>Chairman, Swedish Network of Refugee and Asylum Support Groups</i>	<b>Zachrisson, Birgitta</b> <i>TV-producer, Director</i>
<b>Thelin, Krister</b> <i>Judge</i>	<b>Wennergren, Bertil</b> <i>Former Parliamentary Ombudsman</i>	<b>Wirmark, David</b> <i>Ambassador</i>	<b>Zaremba, Maciej</b> <i>Journalist</i>
<b>Toll, Christofer</b> <i>Professor</i>	<b>Westerberg, Birgitta</b> <i>Cand.phil., Journalist</i>	<b>von Vegesack, Tomas</b> <i>Publisher</i>	<b>Zubicky, Sioma</b> <i>Journalist</i>
<b>Toll, Irene</b>			
<b>Uhrdin, Lars</b> <i>MSc</i>	<b>Westerberg, Sten</b> <i>Investment Banker</i>	<b>Wästberg, Per</b> <i>Author, member of the Swedish Academy, Former Chairman of the International Pen Club</i>	<b>Åhlund, Christian</b> <i>Lawyer</i>
<b>Unger, Sven</b> <i>Lawyer</i>	<b>Weyler, Svante</b> <i>Publisher</i>		<b>Åhman, Karin</b> <i>LL.D., Lecturer</i>
<b>Urwitz, Susanne</b> <i>Lawyer</i>	<b>Viklund, Lars</b> <i>Lawyer</i>	<b>Wästberg, Olle</b> <i>Council General</i>	<b>Åkerblom, Thomas</b> <i>Salesman</i>
<b>Wahlberg, Marianne</b> <i>Former Cabinet Minister</i>	<b>Wikström, Jan-Erik</b> <i>Governor, Former Cabinet Minister</i>	<b>Zachrisson-Nilsson, Ann</b> <i>Head of Division, Ministry of Labour</i>	<b>Öberg, Kjell</b> <i>Ambassador</i>
<b>Waldenström, Dorothy</b> <i>Lawyer, Cand.phil.</i>	<b>Willén, Arnold</b> <i>Ambassador</i>		

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