



ACTIVITY REPORT FIACAT 2017





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The International Federation of Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture, FIACAT, is an international non-governmental human rights organisation, set up in 1987, which works towards the abolition of torture and the death penalty. The Federation brings together some thirty national associations, the ACATs, present in four continents.

FIACAT REPRESENTING ITS MEMBERS IN INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

FIACAT enjoys Consultative Status with the United Nations (UN), Participative Status with the Council of Europe and Observer Status with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR). FIACAT is also accredited to the International Organisation of la Francophonie (OIF).

By referring the concerns of its members working on the ground to international bodies, FIACAT's aim is to encourage the adoption of relevant recommendations and their implementation by governments. FIACAT works towards the application of international human rights conventions, the prevention of torture in places of detention, and an end to enforced disappearances and impunity. It also takes part in the campaign against the death penalty by calling on states to abolish capital punishment in their legal systems.

To give added impact to these efforts, FIACAT is a founding member of several campaigning coalitions, in particular the World Coalition against the Death Penalty (WCADP), the International Coalition against Enforced Disappearances (ICAED) and the Human Rights and Democracy Network (HRDN).

FIACAT BUILDING UP THE CAPACITIES OF THE ACAT NETWORK IN THIRTY COUNTRIES

FIACAT assists its member associations in organising themselves, providing support so that they can become important players in civil society, capable of raising public awareness and influencing authorities in their country.

It coordinates the network by promoting exchanges, proposing regional and international training events and joint campaigns, thus supporting the activities of the ACATs and providing them with exposure on the international scene.

FIACAT AN INDEPENDENT NETWORK OF CHRISTIANS UNITED IN FIGHTING TORTURE AND THE DEATH PENALTY

FIACAT's mission is to awaken Churches and Christian organisations to the scandal of torture and the death penalty and convince them to act.

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- GUIDING -

ACATs BEFORE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

- 16** Provided technical support for 16 ACATs before international institutions
- 8** Trained 8 ACATs on UN mechanisms and on encouraging civil society to submit reports to the UN
- 10** Accompanied 10 ACATs advocate before the United Nations in Geneva
- 6** Participation of 6 ACATs at the 61st and 62nd Ordinary Session of the ACHPR
- 15** Drafted 15 alternative reports to international bodies

- ABOLISHING -

THE DEATH PENALTY

Madagascar ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming for the definitive abolition of the death penalty on 21 September 2017

MADAGASCAR

Central African Republic pledges to abolish the death penalty

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Niger, Madagascar and Chad pledged to support the draft Additional Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights providing for the abolition of the death penalty in Africa

NIGER AND CHAD

- 270** With the support of FIACAT, more than 270 people were sensitised to fight for the abolition of the death penalty thanks to the events organized by 9 African ACATs
- 28** 28 opinion makers were sensitised for the abolition of the death penalty in the Central African Republic.

298

- COMBATING -

ABUSIVE PRE-TRIAL DETENTION

INTERVENTION IN 4 COUNTRIES OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- 80 ACAT volunteers and 120 prison and judicial staff trained in respect of judicial guarantees **200**
- 14 prisons are visited each month by ACAT members **14**
- The Republic of Congo and the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire have adopted a circular on compliance with the rules on preventive detention **2**
- 1653 prisoners accompanied in their judicial process in DRC and Côte d'Ivoire **1653**

1869

- STRENGTHENING -

CAPACITIES OF ACATs

- Training of 8 ACAT in project editing and / or administrative and financial management of a project, thus 65 ACAT volunteers **65**
- Workshop with 25 members of European ACATs **25**

90

- CAMPAIGNING -

WITH ACATs

- 4 campaigns to support ACATs (Burundi, DRC, Madagascar and Togo) **4**
- 1 thematic campaign with European ACATs for unaccompanied migrant minors arriving in Europe **1**

5



"FIACAT IS THIRTY YEARS OLD. WHAT A LONG WAY WE HAVE COME!"

FIACAT first saw the light of day in 1987 and has now completed its thirtieth year. What a lot of hope has been invested patiently over time in building and strengthening it and putting it on a permanent footing!

In quantitative terms, FIACAT brings together a consolidated network of about thirty national ACATs on four continents and there are new members in prospect. This expansion challenges FIACAT to assume more responsibility: specifically for playing an increasing role in campaigning for the abolition of torture, maltreatment and the death penalty and generally for promoting, defending and ensuring respect for human rights and dignity worldwide.

In qualitative terms, FIACAT is developing expertise which enjoys ever greater recognition. In 2017, its cooperation was indeed sought on several occasions by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Council of Europe, the European Union and the United Nations. The regularity and quality of the reports produced by FIACAT together with its members enhance the visibility and credibility of FIACAT and its network.

However, we recognise that major challenges have to be met to satisfy the requirements of professionalism, credibility and legitimacy. These include:

- ensuring the democratic governance required to allow the ACATs' approach to governance to be respected, restructured, modernised and adapted;
- ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of financial, human and material resources;
- strengthening volunteers' capacities so that they are more committed and effective in their action;
- professionalisation for greater effectiveness and credibility;
- mobilising resources in order to have efficient means of action available;
- communication to make the network's activities more visible;
- rejuvenating the membership and renewing the leadership.

This year, we are therefore going to look back over the thirty years of FIACAT's existence. There is an old saying: "He who knows not whence he cometh, knows not whither he goeth". The International Council at Abidjan from 11 to 13 April 2018 will be an opportunity to come together to celebrate our rich past in order to have a clear view of the present and set a course for the future.

Paul ANGAMAN

President of FIACAT

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I. CAMPAIGNING AGAINST TORTURE

A. THE ABUSIVE PRE-TRIAL DETENTION PROGRAMME: FIACAT AND ITS EFFORTS TO ENSURE RESPECT FOR JUDICIAL SAFEGUARDS

1. CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

Pre-trial detention is the detention of a person awaiting trial. It infringes the presumption of innocence and is regarded as abusive when the rules governing it are not respected. Abusive pre-trial detention is a recurrent phenomenon, e.g. in Africa in the countries targeted by the programme. It contributes to prison overcrowding, affects prison conditions and has a socio-economic impact on the prisoners and their

families. Since 2014, FIACAT and the ACATs have been conducting the abusive pre-trial detention programme to combat the use of this measure as the rule and not the exception. In 2017, FIACAT placed its programme on a permanent footing in Côte d'Ivoire (10 prisons) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (1 prison) and expanded its activities in Congo Brazzaville (2 prisons) and Madagascar (1 prison).

2. HELPING THOSE FORGOTTEN BY THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

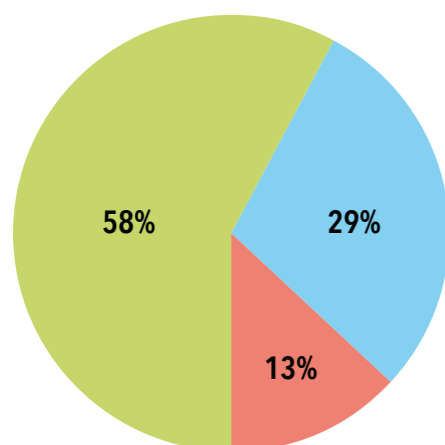
The project seeks to reduce the number of cases of abusive pre-trial detention by providing training for judicial and prison staff and civil society, conducting visits to target prisons, identifying cases of abusive pre-trial detention and having them followed up by referring lawyers until those concerned are either released, provisionally or

definitively, or sentenced.

The project began in 2014 and extended to ten prisons in Côte d'Ivoire and was also pursued in the Democratic Republic of the Congo at the Kinshasa central prison «Makala». In 2017, it yielded the following results:

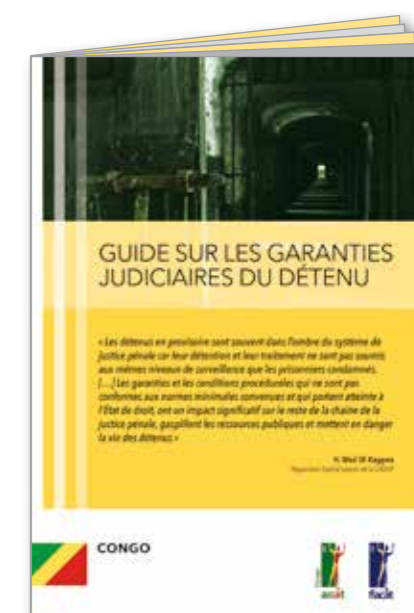
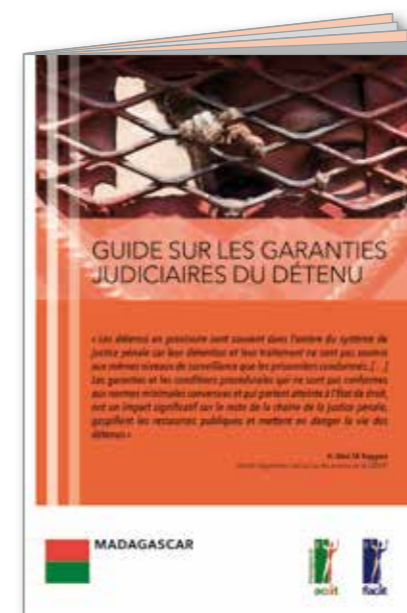
1693 CASES OF ABUSIVE PRE-TRIAL DETENTION

- 956 decisions of justice obtained
- 485 cases before court for instruction
- 212 remaining cases followed up by referring lawyers



In Madagascar and Congo Brazzaville, FIACAT and the ACATs were able to provide training on the judicial safeguards in connection with pre-trial detention for 41 and 47 persons respectively

from civil society, the judicial administration and the prison service. This training culminated in the production by all the participants of a guide to compliance with judicial safeguards for detainees.



3. PROJECT MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR THE ACATS CARRYING OUT A PROJECT WITH THE FIACAT

To strengthen the ACAT members' capacities, the project coordinators in each ACAT undergo extensive training in administrative and financial project management. Using FIACAT's guide to management procedures for joint FIACAT – ACAT projects, FIACAT's administrative and financial officer and the project coordinators work together on setting up financial reporting procedures,

putting in place management tools for financial monitoring and producing models for accounting documentation. The administrative and financial officer works closely with the ACAT coordinators throughout the project. The project coordinators update the management tools in real time, allowing the projects to be effectively monitored from FIACAT's office.

B. ADVOCACY WORK WITH INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL BODIES

1. AFRICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS (ACHPR): DECRIMINALISATION OF PETTY OFFENCES

In 2017, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights adopted "*Principles on the Declassification and Decriminalization of Petty Offences in Africa*". FIACAT helped to draft these principles and urged the ACHPR to recommend that the member states decriminalise offences incurring six months' imprisonment or less or at least to facilitate criminal mediation for minor offences and institute community service as an

alternative to imprisonment. An offender who performs community service does not take up space in prison, is not in contact with imprisoned dangerous offenders and is thus less likely to re-offend. The work he performs may also allow him to obtain training or to meet potential employers, making it much easier for him to reintegrate in society.

2. EUROPEAN UNION - AFRICAN UNION (EU-AU) DIALOGUE : EU-AU CIVIL SOCIETY SEMINAR, OCTOBER 2017

Combating torture is a highly topical issue for the European and African institutions.

FIACAT took part in the joint AU-EU Civil Society seminar on 27 and 28 October in Banjul, The Gambia. This brought together representatives of European and African civil society to discuss where the fight against torture stands in the priorities of the EU and AU institutions and in their inter-institutional relations.

FIACAT was particularly involved in this event, as regards both the programme and organisation of the seminar itself and the follow-up to the

recommendations issued. After two days of discussions, the civil society organisations drew up recommendations for the EU and the AU on the prevention and absolute prohibition of torture, rehabilitation of victims and action to combat impunity. These recommendations were put to the EU Special Representative for Human Rights and the AU Political Affairs Commissioner on the fringes of the Dialogue.

3. 10 DECEMBER CAMPAIGN ON THE POSITION OF MIGRANT UNACCOMPANIED MINORS IN EUROPE

In connection with World Human Rights Day, the European ACATs and FIACAT conducted a campaign focused on the position of migrant unaccompanied minors entering Europe. The

FIACAT bureau in Brussels relayed to the EU institutions, the Council of Europe and the national permanent representatives the representations made by the ACATs to their national authorities.



SE. Mme Minata Samate Cessouma & Stavros Lambrinidis

PROPER ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
IN TOGO : THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW (UPR)
UNDERPINS THE ACTIONS
OF LOCAL CIVIL SOCIETY

Following Togo's second cycle UPR in October 2016, the International Catholic Centre of Geneva (ICCG) and FIACAT, in partnership with ACAT Togo, put in place a project for following up the recommendations. This included training representatives of Togo civil society to enable it to carry out the follow-up and liaise with other human rights mechanisms. After this training, three representatives of Togo civil society organisations took part in an advocacy operation and side event in Geneva on the theme « *From mob justice to prison overcrowding: the importance of a good administration of justice in Togo* ». Finally, to ensure wider distribution and acceptance of the

UPR recommendations, a booklet was produced with the recommendations translated into three national languages, accompanied by explanatory illustrations. This project also provided FIACAT and ACAT Togo with an opportunity to apply pressure, in Lomé and Geneva, for the establishment of a national anti-torture mechanism complying with the Paris principles and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ratified by Togo in 2008. In 2018, FIACAT will keep a particularly close eye on this question, which is still of topical interest.



DETERIORATION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION
IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF THE CONGO (DRC) :
IN THE SPOTLIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL ADVOCACY

Since the end of 2015, the DRC has been in the throes of a political crisis linked to the postponement of the presidential election and the continued rule of President Joseph Kabila. This crisis has had disastrous consequences for the human rights situation in the country, especially in the Kasai region, where an ethnic conflict has also broken out. In this situation, FIACAT and ACAT DRC have made strenuous efforts to draw the attention of the international community and the national authorities to the massive human rights violations

being committed. In addition to vigorous lobbying in the UN Human Rights Council, FIACAT coached several members of ACAT DRC in preparation for an alternative report to the UN Human Rights Committee. In this connection, a representative of the Kasai branch of ACAT DRC went to Geneva to speak with the Committee's experts and with several permanent missions to the United Nations in order to inform them of the real situation in Kasai.

ITALY CRIMINALISES
TORTURE,
BUT IN AN UNSATISFACTORY MANNER

Thirty-three years after ratifying the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and following sustained pressure by civil society organisations such as FIACAT and ACAT Italy, Italy finally criminalised torture in its Criminal Code on 5 July 2017. However, their definition is unsatisfactory in several respects. FIACAT and

ACAT Italy intervened in the review of Italy by the Human Rights Committee and the Committee Against Torture to raise concerns in this regard. These meetings also provided an opportunity to raise the issues of the treatment of migrants and asylum seekers and detention conditions in this country.

II. CAMPAIGNING TO ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY

A. WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY: RETURN OF THE DEATH PENALTY IN EUROPE: A GENUINE THREAT OR POPULIST FICTION?

The Council of Europe this year celebrated the 20th anniversary of their having been no capital executions in any of its member states. However, the threat of bringing back the death penalty is never far away, especially in the current climate when Europe is facing a large number of crises. There has been a resurgence of hate-filled, populist and security-driven rhetoric with certain individuals calling for a return of the death penalty. In response to this discourse FIACAT and the Conference of INGOs in the Council of Europe organised a Round Table on "*The return of the death*

penalty in Europe: a genuine threat or populist fiction?" to coincide with the World Day against the Death Penalty. Representatives of Member States and observers, university lecturers, representatives of civil society and a number of representatives of the Council of Europe, including its Secretary General, Mr Thorbjørn Jagland, all participated. FIACAT played a pivotal role in the event that placed the question that was the title of the meeting at the heart of the Council of Europe's work and helped draw in more of its Member States.

B. WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY: THE POPE AGREES TO REMOVE ALL REFERENCES TO THE DEATH PENALTY IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH'S TEACHINGS

On 11 October to mark the World Day against the Death Penalty, Pope Francis agreed to remove all the remaining ambiguities on the subject of the death penalty in the Catholic Church's catechism and to declare his backing for its abolition. Although since John Paul II the Popes have all clearly expressed their condemnation of the death penalty, the Church's teachings had not evolved and continue to tolerate capital punishment

where it is "*absolutely necessary*". Pope Francis has called this year for this position to be revised.

This new standpoint adopted by the Vatican follows lengthy advocacy work by FIACAT to obtain an amendment to Article 2267 of the Catechism so that it takes into account the total inviolability and dignity of the individual.

C. PANEL ON THE DEATH PENALTY IN AFRICA DURING THE 60TH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ACHPR

On 9 May 2017, during the 60th Ordinary Session of the ACHPR, a panel on the death penalty and on extrajudicial executions in Africa was organised in partnership with FIACAT, the FIDH and the World Coalition against the Death Penalty.

During his speech, the Justice Minister of Niger, Amadou Marou, stated that abolishing the death penalty is "*necessary and in keeping with modern constitutions and must be adopted*" but he also indicated that the debate in Niger would be difficult. For her part, the Vice-President of the National Commission for Human Rights listed

obstacles facing campaigners for abolition but renewed the desire on the part of the Commission to act as a bridge between civil society and the government to achieve this aim.

Paul Angaman, FIACAT's President, used the opportunity to call on African Union Member States to support the African draft protocol to the African Charter on Abolition of the Death Penalty. The panel also enabled the participants to highlight the leverage at their disposal to push for abolition of the death penalty in Africa.



World Day against Death Penalty - ACAT Mali

RAISE AWARENESS AMONG
THE DECISION-MAKERS IN CENTRAL
AFRICA ON ABOLITION
OF THE DEATH PENALTY

On 25 and 26 September 2017, FIACAT and ACAT CAR, together with the working group on the death penalty in Africa within the ACHPR, organised a workshop to raise awareness among decision-makers in the Central African Republic about abolition of the death penalty. The aim was to develop arguments for the CAR that could help increase awareness among public opinion on the arguments for abolition of the death penalty in the country. Twenty-eight tribal chiefs, imams, priests, pastors and representatives of civil society from 11 of the country's 14 Prefectures took part in the workshop.

Discussions focused in particular on the sacred nature of human life in Central African Republic traditions around the concept of ZO KWE ZO (every human is an individual) and in the teaching of monotheistic religions. The participants also noted that neither the organic law No. 15.003 of 3 June 2015 on setting up a special Criminal Court nor the Military Code of Justice of 7 March 2017 makes provision for the death penalty. Today in

the CAR, only a common law offender can be sentenced to death.

The participants adopted a Statement at the conclusion of the workshop encouraging the government to remove the death penalty from CAR criminal legislation.

Following the workshop, a delegation made up of representatives from FIACAT, ACAT CAR and the ACHPR working group on the death penalty in Africa held a meeting with delegates from the CAR authorities to encourage them to abolish the death penalty. Ministry of Justice representatives recognised the difficulty of harmonising legal texts across the country and reiterated that the CAR is moving towards abolition of the death penalty; abolition from the Criminal Code will be the last stage in a process that began back in 2015 when the law leading to the setting up of the special Criminal Court and the Military Justice Code was adopted. The CAR Parliament Law Commission also backed FIACAT's action but the members of parliament are unwilling to take any initiative on abolishing the death penalty for fear of reprisals from the populations living in regions still under rebel control. Those delegates at the meeting expressed their clear desire to abolish the death penalty in CAR but other members of parliament need to be made aware of the issues. Some parliamentarians have decided to set up a network of abolitionist CAR members of parliament with the support of ACAT CAR.

FIACAT and ACAT CAR have prepared a publication to raise awareness among decision-makers and the general population about the case for abolition.



CHAD AND NIGER HAVE AGREED TO SUPPORT
THE DRAFT PROTOCOL TO THE AFRICAN CHARTER
ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHT ON ABOLITION
OF THE DEATH PENALTY IN AFRICA

The Prime Minister of Chad, M. Pahimi Padacke Albert, confirmed to FIACAT during a mission in December 2017 that Chad would support the protocol. Moreover, the Justice Minister in Niger, M. Amadou Marou, stated before the ACHPR during its 61st ordinary session that « *the entire*

Niger government is in favour of abolition of the death penalty and that Niger would back the draft protocol to abolish the death penalty in Africa and all reforms that aim to revolutionise human rights across the African continent ».

MADAGASCAR CONFIRMS
ITS SUPPORT OF THE ABOLITION
OF THE DEATH PENALTY

For years, FIACAT and ACAT Madagascar have been working towards abolition of the death penalty in Madagascar. In 2017, they stepped up their advocacy work to ensure that Law No. 2016-053, promulgated on 17 January 2017 and authorising the ratification of the second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (OP2), does not come to nothing but instead will mark an irreversible turning point in abolishing the death penalty in Madagascar. Advocacy work with the Madagascar authorities was done in February 2017 during which FIACAT and the ACAT insisted on the importance for Madagascar to ratify this instrument and to support the draft protocol to

the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Abolition of the Death Penalty in Africa. In addition, an alternative report prepared by Madagascar civil society and coordinated by ACAT Madagascar, with the support of FIACAT and the Centre for Civil and Political Rights (CCPR Centre), was also presented to the Human Rights Committee in July 2017 during Madagascar's review. This report placed particular emphasis on ratification.

Madagascar ratified the optional protocol at the United Nations Treaty event on 21 September 2017. During the event, Madagascar also ratified the optional protocol to the Convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment that aims to prevent torture through monitoring of all places of detention.

III. SUPPORTING THE ACATS

A. CAMPAIGN IN SUPPORT OF GERMAIN RUKUKI

Germain Rukuki was employed by ACAT Burundi until the Burundi authorities closed the association down at the end of 2016. Mr Rukuki was arrested and arbitrarily held in secret for 14 days in July 2017 and has been held in Ngozi prison since that date. He is accused of "offences against national security" and of "rebellion" for having worked with ACAT Burundi: these accusations are often used to inflict long prison sentences on individuals for having made lawful use of the freedom of expression and of association.

FIACAT and the ACATs have been taking action since his arrest to try to ensure he is given a fair trial by an independent and impartial court. Working in tandem with other INGOs, FIACAT has made representations to the United Nations and to the European Union and its members to obtain Mr Rukuki's release. FIACAT has coordinated joint action with the ACATs for them to invite their respective Embassies to invite Burundi to respect Mr Rukuki's rights. FIACAT and the whole network are continuing with this action.



B. ACAT CAR IS BECOMING MORE PROFESSIONAL IN HOW IT MANAGES ITS PROJECTS

On 23 September 2017, FIACAT ran a training day for 40 members of ACAT CAR from 11 Préfectures in the country on how to set up and manage projects. The morning was spent on group practise exercises to learn how to create a logical framework for a project. The four groups created outlines for actions aimed at fighting the spread of weapons in CAR, advocating for the abolition of the death penalty, an end to mob justice and greater emphasis on the teaching of human rights.

In the afternoon, the training focused on financial organisation of these projects. The ACATs drafted part of a budget and worked on explaining the various items in a budget so as to better understand the need to be as clear as possible. The second part of the afternoon was dedicated to financial management of projects based on the guide "FIACAT - ACAT Project management procedures" created by FIACAT to ensure that all ACATs use the same management rules that meet the exacting standards of international donors.

C. STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITIES OF ACATS NIGER, MALI AND BURKINA FASO

As part of its mission to bolster the capacities of its members, FIACAT in 2017 organised some training sessions for these three West African ACATs on project management and how to interact with international and regional human rights organisations.

The first part of the training centred on the theory and practise of different way to promote and protect human rights internationally and regionally. This training was aimed specifically at these three ACATs bearing in mind the United National timeframe for upcoming reviews of the three states at which each ACAT was able to present a report.

The second part of the training involved project management from setting up through to implementation. There was also group work to help improve assimilation of the completed training. This part of the activity was designed to help the ACATs seek funding locally in order to implement their projects.

D. MEETING OF EUROPEAN ACATS

The European ACATs met as they do every year. All the European ACATs were present and 25 of their members enjoyed three days of intense and joyful work. FIACAT's President, Paul Angaman, was keen to attend this meeting in order to familiarise himself with the specific challenges in Europe. The Rome meeting had two main goals: a better appreciation of FIACAT's work for the ACATs and the actions of the African ACATs as well as an in-depth consideration of the areas and the levers for action available to young Europeans.

The latter challenge needs to be investigated more fully in the next few years and lead to concrete actions to raise awareness and commitment among the younger generation.

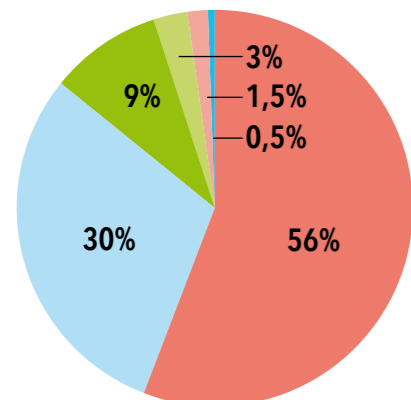


European ACATs in Rome

IV. FIACAT'S FINANCES IN 2017

INCOME

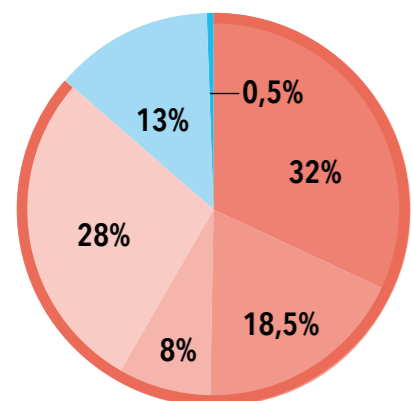
762 736



Grants and Project-related donations	431 579 €
Carry-over of dedicated funds received in 2016	226 992 €
Memberships fees of ACAT	66 644 €
Non-dedicated donations	23 059 €
Other income	10 179 €
Financial and exceptional revenues	4283 €
Total	762 736 €

EXPENSES:

760 195



The Abusive Pre-trial Detention Programme	245 282 €
The Abolition of the Death Penalty Programme	141 897 €
International Advocacy	61 899 €
Provision of dedicated funds for activities in 2018	211 248 €
Total projects	660 325 €
Running expenses	98 223 €
Financial and exceptional expenses	1 647 €
Total	760 195 €

FIACAT warmly thanks its private donors who have regularly supported its activities in 2017.

FIACAT gives heartfelt thanks to its institutional partners who for years have encouraged and supported its efforts in the campaign for the abolition of torture and the death penalty:

- French Development Agency (AFD)
- Paris Bar (France)
- European Union Delegation to the African Union (Addis Ababa)
- European Union Delegation in Cote d'Ivoire
- European Union Delegation in Liberia
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs Luxembourg
- International Organisation of la Francophonie (OIF)
- ACAT France Foundation
- Tavola Valdese (Italy)
- Missio (Germany)
- CCFD-Terre solidaire (France)

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Bank adress :

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74 rue La Fayette
75009 Paris - France**

Account Name : FED INTERNATIONALE ACAT,
96 boulevard de la libération, 94300, Vincennes
RIB : 1010 7001 5400 9130 5896 761

Swift Code : BREDFRPPXXX

IBAN Code : FR76 1010 7001 54 00 9130 5896 761

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94300, Vincennes - France**

(In France, tax deduction of 66% up to the limit of 20% of your taxable income. Your name and address are essential so that you can be sent your tax receipt.)

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL INTERNATIONAL BUREAU



Paul ANGAMAN (Côte d'Ivoire) :
Président, responsable de l'animation des ACAT
de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et des relations avec la
Commission africaine des droits de l'homme et des
peuples (CADHP)
*President, in charge of relations with the West
African ACATs and the ACHPR*



Émilie PETITGUYOT (Belgique / Belgium) :
Trésorière et responsable de l'animation du réseau
des ACAT européennes
*Treasurer, in charge of relations with
the European ACATs*



Massimo CORTI (Italie / Italy) :
Responsable des relations avec les Églises
In charge of relations with Churches



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