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**SUMMARY PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 15 (C) OF
THE ANNEX TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 5/1***

Cuba

The present report is a summary of 326 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. Lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to the absence of submissions by stakeholders regarding these particular issues. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

I. BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

A. Scope of international obligations

1. Amnesty International (AI) welcomed Cuba's signing of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and hoped that the government will be able to ratify both treaties as soon as possible and without reservations.² AI also called on the government to ratify the two Optional Protocols to ICCPR.³ Human Rights First (HRF) indicated that as a signatory to ICCPR and ICESCR, Cuba is obliged to refrain from acts which would defeat their object and purpose.⁴

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. The National Union of Jurists of Cuba (UNJC) indicated that human rights are embodied chiefly in the Constitution of 1976, since amended, and in other legislation. The Constitution guarantees freedom of conscience, the right to choose one's occupation, freedom of religious belief, their right to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, the right to own property and the right to a fair trial.⁵

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

3. The Forum of Cuban Civil Society (the Forum), convened by 15 organizations and composed of 163 civil society organizations, indicated that Cuba has a broad and effective inter-agency system for the protection of citizens' rights which embraces associations and grass-roots organizations and guarantees that complaints and petitions concerning respect for and the exercise of human rights are heard, processed and addressed.⁶

4. The Federation of Cuban Women (FMC) indicated that it is recognized as the national mechanism for the advancement of women in Cuba and represents the interests of the vast majority of women. FMC maintains horizontal relations with the various bodies of the central State administration in order to promote, coordinate, follow-up and assess sectoral policies and programmes and help increase awareness and mobilization, thereby ensuring women's involvement.⁷

5. FMC also indicated that the Standing Commission on Children, Youth and Equal Rights for Women of the People's National Assembly continues to do valuable work in connection with the protection and promotion of the rights of women, children and adolescents.⁸ The Cuban Association of Persons with Motor and Physical Disabilities (ACLIFIM) referred to the National Council for Support for Persons with Disabilities (CONAPED) and the national action plans for support to persons with disabilities, in particular Plan III for the period 2006-2010.⁹

6. AI called on the government to create an independent mechanism of accountability to ensure that all state institutions, including the security services, respect human rights.¹⁰

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

7. AI welcomed the visit in November 2007 by the Special Rapporteur on the right to food and indicated that on that occasion, the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the government was committed to co-operate with international human rights mechanisms "systematically and continuously, as long as Cuba is treated in a non-discriminatory way". AI remained concerned,

however, that human rights monitoring in Cuba continues to be very restricted. International independent human rights organizations are not allowed to visit the island.¹¹ Nord Sud XXI indicated that Cuba did not cooperate with their fact-finding mission conducted in August 2007, when invited to do so, but also did not obstruct it in any way.¹²

8. HRF recommended that Cuba issue a standing invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders.¹³

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

9. Cuba has made great progress towards the elimination of discrimination against women and continues to draw attention to issues of the rights of persons in their struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance, as noted by the Australia-Cuba Friendship Society (ACFS).¹⁴

10. ACLIFIM indicated that there is no law in Cuba specifically referring to persons with disabilities. The various bodies of law contain acts, decrees, provisions and regulations governing the exercise of the rights of all persons with disabilities without exception.¹⁵

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

11. The State Committee for the Liberation of the Five Cuban Prisoners in the United States (CEL5) indicated that the Constitution of Cuba does not include any provision relating to the application or abolition of capital punishment, but the Criminal Code provides for the death penalty for the most serious offences. However, the death penalty has rarely been applied. In 1999, amendments to the Criminal Code were adopted providing for life imprisonment for a number of offences, the main objective being to make increasing use of this as an alternative to the death penalty. In law and practice, Cuba observes and strictly complies with the safeguards established by the United Nations to ensure protection of the rights of persons sentenced to death.¹⁶

12. AI indicated that Cuba abstained in the December 2007 vote at the United Nations General Assembly on a resolution (A/62/149) calling for a moratorium on the use of the death penalty. In April 2008, the President of Cuba announced the decision by the State Council to commute the death sentences of a group of prisoners to 30 years imprisonment. However, he also clarified that this measure did not imply the abolition of the death penalty. The last known execution took place in April 2003, when three young men sentenced to death for hijacking a boat in order to flee the island were executed.¹⁷

13. The Forum indicated that no extrajudicial executions, torture of detainees or disappearances occur in Cuba.¹⁸ The Inter-American Human Rights Legal Consulting Service (CJIDH) noted that since becoming party to the Convention against Torture, Cuba has not investigated a single allegation of torture within its domestic jurisdiction.¹⁹

14. Service Peace and Justice of Argentina (SERPAJ-A) reported on the situation in Cuba's prisons and in particular the attention paid to prisoners' basic needs; the policy on social reintegration on completion of their sentence; and family visits, food, health and education.²⁰

15. CJIDH referred to reports by well-known international human rights organizations which had all concluded that overcrowding, appalling food, harassment, brutal beatings, internment in punishment cells, prison transfers, usually far from the family home, denial of religious assistance,

suspension of family visits and denial of medical treatment were common practice in Cuba's extensive prison system. From 2006 to date alone, 49 persons have died in Cuban prisons without any official explanation from the State prison authorities.²¹

16. HRF indicated that Cuban human rights defenders who have been convicted of crimes usually serve time in sub-standard prison conditions, sharing large cellblocks with common criminals. The quality of food they receive is poor, access to sunlight and routing exercise are often denied, no adequate medical treatment for ill prisoners is provided, and it is common practice to transfer them to prisons far from the place of residence of their families.²²

17. The Cuban Council of Human Rights Rapporteurs (CR) referred to cruel and inhuman treatment by prison guards in a prison in Camagüey, prison deaths and conditions in prisons such as Canaleta in Matanzas, Combinado de Guantánamo and Kilo 7 in Camagüey.²³

3. Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law

18. Cuba's Constitution explicitly states that the courts are "subordinate in the line of authority to the National Assembly ... and the Council of State," a supreme executive branch body, and that the Council of State may issue instructions to the courts, as noted by Human Rights Watch (HRW).²⁴ HRW also indicated that Cuban law permits civilians to be tried in military courts, whose independence and impartiality are also open question. Moreover, Cuban judges occasionally choose to prosecute nonviolent government opponents behind closed doors, violating the right to a public trial.²⁵

19. HRW indicated that although the Cuban constitution states that citizens have the right to a defense, Cuba's procedural laws, as well as the banning of an independent bar association, seriously debilitate this right. Given the lack of independence of judges, prosecutors, and state-appointed or approved attorneys, many defendants have little hope that their attorneys can or will provide them a meaningful defense.²⁶ AI indicated that the fact that lawyers are employed by the government, and as such may be reluctant to challenge prosecutors or evidence presented by the state intelligence services, also impacts on the likelihood of a fair and proper defense.²⁷

20. The organizations attending the Forum indicated that Cuba recognized the full equality of all citizens before the law, the presumption of innocence and the right to a defence and a fair trial. The primary purpose of the criminal system is to re-educate prisoners and develop values to prepare them for reintegration in society.²⁸

4. Freedom of movement

21. According to HRW, the government has reportedly eased some restrictions on foreign travel, which has been strictly limited for decades, contributing to considerable suffering on the part of those with relatives living abroad. However, exit visas are apparently still required for medical personnel, recent university graduates, members of the military and of the Interior Ministry.²⁹ HRW indicated that the government should reform the Criminal Code to eliminate the crimes of illegal exit and entry.³⁰ AI indicated that the embargo has undermined freedom of movement between Cuba and the United States and restricted family reunifications.³¹

22. HRF noted that Cuba routinely restricts free movement of human rights defenders within the national territory. Human rights defenders attempting to travel from other parts of Cuba to Havana for meetings, commemorations and events have been removed from buses after boarding. Others have had their national identification card confiscated, which is needed to travel.³² Similarly, HRF,

citing the example of the Ladies in White who have been honoured internationally for their peaceful human rights work on several occasions, but have never been present to receive the honours, indicated that the Cuban government does not allow human rights defenders to leave the country.³³

5. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

23. Some 17 religious organizations in Cuba reported on freedom of religion, indicating that they enjoy full freedom to go about their work, that they are not subject to any discrimination for their beliefs or limitations on the exercise of their civil rights, and that their relationship with the Cuban State is one of mutual respect. They also indicated that they have obtained legal recognition without hindrance and that they can hold religious meetings in their institutions, private homes and elsewhere, and that they are assisted in arranging for foreign visitors to come and engage in activities in Cuba.³⁴

24. According to Christian Solidarity Worldwide (SSW), over the past year, reports of violations of religious liberty have increased, ranging from threats and the intimidating presence of state security agents at religious gatherings, to confiscation of church buildings and/or homes, the eviction of pastors and their families, and in a few cases the physical destruction of the church building. The victims of these violations have included both unregistered “house churches” and registered churches and both members of the Cuban Council of Churches (CCC) as well as those outside of the CCC church grouping, which has traditionally benefited from some preferential treatment on the part of the government. SSW added that church leaders from all denominations also report that they continued to encounter difficulties in applying for exit visas or permits for church vehicles and restrictions on the importation of Bibles and other religious materials.³⁵

25. According to AI, at least 58 prisoners of conscience - including teachers, journalists and human rights defenders detained for their peaceful activities - are currently held in prisons across Cuba, following trials that failed to uphold international standards for fair trial. Fifty-five of these prisoners of conscience were arrested during March 2003, when, with the exception of half a dozen well-known figures critical of the regime, most of the mid-level leadership of the dissident movement were detained.³⁶ AI welcomed the release in February 2008 of four prisoners of conscience, although this appears to be on health grounds and the persons concerned were required to go into exile.³⁷

26. HRW also indicated that numerous laws explicitly penalize the exercise of fundamental freedoms while others are so vaguely defined as to grant Cuban officials broad discretion to silence government critics. Such crimes as “dangerousness,” “enemy propaganda,” and “contempt for authority” (desacato) have been regularly used to shut down dissent.³⁸ Those who attempt to express views, organize meetings or form organizations that contradict government policy and/or the aims of the State are likely to be subjected to punitive measures, such as imprisonment, loss of employment, harassment or intimidation.³⁹ AI further expressed concern at reports of harassment and intimidation of critics and political dissidents and their families by quasi-official groups in so-called acts of repudiation (“actos de repudio”).⁴⁰

27. HRF indicated that Article 91 of the Cuban Penal Code and the Law for the Protection of Cuba’s National Independence and the Economy, known as Law 88, are the laws most commonly used to prosecute human rights defenders.⁴¹ AI also noted that limitations were placed on fundamental freedoms when in 1999 Cuba’s National Assembly passed Law 88, which was intended as a counter measure to legislation adopted in the United States of America, known as the “Helms-Burton Act”, after the names of the lawmakers who sponsored it.⁴² The legislation bans the

ownership, distribution or reproduction of ‘subversive materials’ from the United States government, and proposes terms of imprisonment of up to five years for collaborating with radio, television stations or publications deemed to be assisting United States policy.⁴³ AI called on the government to eliminate from the Criminal Code provisions that might contribute to arbitrary arrest and detention; and to reform laws, regulations and administrative practices relating to freedom of expression, association and assembly in accordance with international standards.⁴⁴

28. The Forum reported that the new information and communication technologies constitute assets at the service of the entire people and that training in their use is free.⁴⁵ It also indicated that radio and television broadcasts can be received throughout the country.⁴⁶

29. Reporters Without Borders (RWB) referred to the extreme difficulty journalists encounter in practising their profession in a country where the State has a monopoly on information, the press and broadcasting.⁴⁷ AI indicated that private ownership of press, radio, television and other means of communication is prohibited by law, thus restricting the exercise of the right to freedom of expression by independent media.⁴⁸ In addition, according to RWB, the Internet is closely controlled.⁴⁹ RWB recommended that the Cuban Government should end the State monopoly on information, the press and broadcasting, lift restrictions on the private purchase of computer hardware and facilitate access to the Internet.⁵⁰

30. AI indicated that during 2007, relevant government officials informed a number of foreign journalists that their visas would not be renewed because “the way they approach the Cuban situation is not acceptable to the Cuban government”.⁵¹

31. The House of Latin America (HOLA) and other organizations indicated that Cuban civil society takes an active role in the making of decisions regarding all matters of importance to the Cuban nation: political life, economic and social development, defense, identity and cultural preservation and development, foreign relations, the distribution of wealth, etc. Civil society in Cuba comprises more than 2,000 organizations, some of the most prominent of which are the social and grassroots organizations and the technical, scientific, cultural, artistic, sports, religious and fraternal, friendship and solidarity organizations or associations and any others which operate by virtue of the established laws.⁵²

32. About 70 organizations made reference to the Cuban political system, noting that it is the legitimate expression of the will of its people in the exercise of their legitimate right to self-determination, sovereignty and independence.⁵³ The Forum indicated that citizens’ participation in the decision-making process on matters of concern to them is guaranteed by law, as is the right to put forward candidates, to vote and to be elected to organs of government in democratic elections. The Forum stressed that the electoral system was freely chosen by the Cuban people and that for the first time in its history it has made possible genuine mass participation by citizens. In addition, the Forum demanded that Cuba’s sovereignty and its people’s right to self-determination should be respected.⁵⁴

33. HRW indicated that although Cuba’s Associations Law (Ley de Asociaciones y su Reglamento) claims to guarantee the right to association, the law effectively bars the legalization of any genuinely independent organization. The law requires organizations to “coordinate” and “collaborate” with a counterpart state entity. Fulfilling this condition necessitates the group’s subjugation to the government organization, by allowing a representative of the state entity to attend

and speak at any planned or unplanned meetings; requiring the group to notify the government in advance of any publications; coordinating with the government entity regarding participation in any national or international event; regularly reporting to the government on its activities; and providing prior notice of the date and hour of any meetings or other activities.⁵⁵

34. According to AI, all human rights, civil and professional associations and unions in Cuba outside the state apparatus and mass organizations controlled by the government are barred from gaining legal status, putting individuals belonging to such associations at risk for the legitimate exercise of their rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly. According to Article 208 of Cuba's Criminal Code, members of unofficial organizations can face sentences of one to three months of imprisonment, and three to nine months for directors of these organizations.⁵⁶

35. The Forum indicated that it was unacceptable that other Governments should seek to fabricate, manipulate and recognize so-called human rights organizations within Cuban civil society in order to subvert the constitutional order freely chosen by the people.⁵⁷ A number of organizations referred to the source of financing of the domestic opposition in Cuba, whose aim is to overthrow the Government.⁵⁸

36. CJIDH indicated that no one outside the Communist Party of Cuba has or has ever had the right to take part in Government, either directly or through freely elected representatives.⁵⁹

37. FMC indicated that 43.32 per cent (266) of the members of the National Assembly are women. It also referred to the increase in the number of women in Cuba's Council of State, where they account for 25.8 per cent of the total.⁶⁰

6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

38. The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) indicated that Cuba has ratified 88 ILO conventions and that the full exercise of the basic rights of workers and trade unions in Cuba is guaranteed not only by the Constitution but also by the Labour Code and supplementary legislation. It also pointed out that Cuba has had a single trade union federation since 1939.⁶¹ Some 17 national trade unions in various branches sent information relating to the right to organize, the right of trade unions to take part in negotiations with representatives of administrations and the Government, social security benefits, exchanges with other countries and access to new technologies in their respective areas of work.⁶²

39. The Forum emphasized the efforts the country is making to achieve the goal of full employment and stressed that the principle of equal pay for equal work is observed without discrimination. The right to be self-employed or to work as an independent artist is also recognized. When they complete their studies, young persons are found employment in keeping with their qualifications and their prospects for social and vocational development.⁶³

40. According to FMC, in all branches of the economy women account for 40 per cent of all employed persons and more than 46.23 per cent in the State sector/civil service, where more than 80 per cent of Cuban women are employed.⁶⁴

7. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

41. The Forum stressed the advances in social security and welfare, which by law (Act No. 24 of 1979) cover the entire population and include subsidies and pensions and also guarantee the protection of persons who are not fit for work or require State support. Reference was also made to

programmes of special support to the most vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities and older people, and in particular to the right to paid parental leave of up to one year, to which the father is also entitled.⁶⁵

42. As indicated by the Forum, health care is a right which all citizens enjoy free of charge; it includes promotion, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. The population is given all tests and therapies that may be necessary. Medicines administered to hospital patients and prescribed to outpatients as part of special priority programmes, such as pregnancy, cancer, tuberculosis and AIDS, are also free of charge. Life expectancy at birth is 77 years. Reference was also made to the high priority given to the Mother and Child Health Care Programme.⁶⁶ A number of specialist medical organizations reported, inter alia, on progress in the area of health, the national health system, public policies, programmes and initiatives, teaching, research, scientific and technological advances, cooperation with institutions and the Rural Service Act, which established the obligation for graduates to perform social service in rural areas for two years.⁶⁷

43. The Forum also recognized the effort made by the Cuban State with regard to food, in guaranteeing everyone access to the available food through its controlled distribution system. It also indicated that the risk of malnutrition has been brought down to below 1.5 per cent of the population, and referred to the new legislation on the granting of unused land in usufruct (Legislative Decree No. 259), which is helping to increase food production to meet society's needs.⁶⁸

44. According to the Forum, the so-called Special Period that began in the 1990s did not bring any progress on housing. Demand is now even more acute in the wake of the recent hurricanes Gustav and Ike, which destroyed or damaged more than half a million dwellings. According to the Forum, more than 80 per cent of families own their own homes.⁶⁹

8. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

45. The Forum indicated that universal free access to education is guaranteed to the population without distinction.⁷⁰ It emphasized the transformations in education aimed at enhancing its general and comprehensive character and guaranteeing its universality, and the fact that many programmes have been implemented to achieve individual attention for students, respect for the rights of children and adolescents and universal access to higher education through the creation of universities in all municipalities and the Senior Citizens University. International universities have been established to train physicians and sports professionals, offering free scholarships and educational assistance through teacher exchanges.⁷¹ Research groups and centres have been set up in a number of scientific disciplines and have made important contributions to health, education, society and culture.⁷²

46. The Forum also noted that there are special guarantees of the right to creative activities for young artists, the involvement of the population in cultural life, personal and community creativity and the preservation of the natural and cultural heritage.⁷³ In addition, efforts have been made to provide more recreational activities and promote sports, resulting in major international sporting achievements.⁷⁴

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

47. Approximately 350 organizations indicated that they have a positive opinion of Cuba's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, which cover its people's economic, social

and cultural rights. Many organizations stressed, inter alia, Cuba's efforts and achievements in terms of full employment (the unemployment rate was 1.8 per cent in 2007) and of health and education, where universal free access is guaranteed, without distinction; the high priority given to the Mother and Child Health Programme; social security and welfare; housing, with more than 80 per cent of families owning their own homes; the protection of persons not fit for work; programmes for individual care for the most vulnerable population groups, such as persons with disabilities and older persons; and policy on culture and support for sports.⁷⁵

48. The Forum also highlighted Cuba's natural disaster protection and prevention programmes.⁷⁶

49. Nord Sud XXI recommended that Cuba's efforts to ensure the right to education and health care should be used as an example for other countries of a best practice of the prioritization of human rights by the adequate allocation of resources.⁷⁷

50. Approximately 300 organizations indicated that the United States embargo against Cuba is highly prejudicial to the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to education, food, health and sanitation, affecting in particular the most vulnerable groups, and scientific, academic and cultural exchange. The organizations indicated that they have witnessed the enormous efforts made and priorities set by the Cuban authorities.⁷⁸ Another 180 organizations also referred to the difficulty of putting a precise figure on the magnitude of the material damage caused by the economic, commercial and financial embargo.⁷⁹

IV. KEY NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES AND COMMITMENTS

51. The Forum stressed the political will of the Cuban State to comply with its international human rights obligations.⁸⁰

52. HRF noted that in seeking election to the Human Rights Council, Cuba expressed its commitment to uphold "all human rights for all peoples". However, HRF indicated that Cuba fails to adequately protect human rights defenders and to recognize the value of their work.⁸¹

53. The organizations of the Forum underscored the importance of international cooperation as an effective way of promoting and protecting human rights. Some 250 organizations referred to Cuba's solidarity and international cooperation in the form of numerous programmes to provide medical services in natural disaster situations (such as the Henry Reeve Contingent) and training in health work in Cuba for thousands of poor students from other countries. They also drew attention to Operation Miracle, which has restored the sight of more than 2 million poor people in a number of countries; humanitarian assistance in natural disasters; and solidarity in the areas of education, sports, culture⁸² and political asylum.⁸³

54. Reference was also made to the "Yo sí puedo" (Sure, I can) literacy programme, which Cuba has made available to other countries; the programme has been translated into the indigenous languages of more than 4 million people around the world and has been awarded a prize by UNESCO and the Cuban Academy of Sciences.⁸⁴

55. The MUNDABAT Foundation indicated that it has been working in Cuba for 12 years and that the authorities have never interfered in its activities or placed conditions on its work, and thus it has been able to work with Cuban organizations and institutions of civil society.⁸⁵

Notes

¹ The Stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org. One asterisk denotes a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

AAB-C	Asociación de Amistad Bulgaria-Cuba, Sofia (Bulgaria)
AAC	Asociación Abacua de Cuba (Cuba)
AACMHA	Asociación de Amistad con Cuba Miguel-Hernández de Alicante, Alicante (Spain)
AAG-CFV	Asociación de Amizade Galego-Cubana Francisco Villamil, Vigo (Spain)
AAH-C	Asociación de Amistad Honduras-Cuba (Honduras)
AAHC	Asociación de Amistad Húngaro-Cubana (Hungary)
AAJDF	Asociación de Amigos del JD Farah, (Brazil)
AALP	Asistencia Alternativa Legal de Panamá (Panamá)
AAP-C	Asociación de Amistad Polaco-Cubana, Warsaw (Poland)
AAPSO	Afro Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, Cairo (Egypt)
AAR	Asociación de Auto-Realización (Cuba)
AARFAC	Asociación de Amistad R.F. Alemania-Cuba (Germany)
AB-CAP	Asociación Brasil-Cuba de Alumnos y Padres, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
ABEMEC	Asociación de Brasileños Estudiantes de Medicina en Cuba (Brazil)
ACAA	Asociación Cubana de Artesanos Artistas (Cuba)
ACAC	Asociación Cantabra de Amigos de Cuba, Santander (Spain)
AC-C	Amistad Checo-Cubana, Prague (Czechoslovakia)
ACCR	Asociación Cultural Cubana Raíces (Chile)
ACFO	Austrian-Cuban Friendship Organization, Vienna (Austria)
ACFS	Australia Cuban Friendship Society, Sydney (Australia)
ACFS	Australia-Cuba Friendship Society, Perth (Australia)
ACFTU-ILB	All-China Federation of Trade Unions, International Liaison Branch (China)
ACGC	Asociación de Camboyanos Graduados en Cuba
ACJM	Asociación Cultural José Martí de Paraná, Paraná (Brazil)
ACJM-ERGS	Asociación Cultural José Martí del Estado de Rio Grande del Sur, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
ACJM-MG	Associação Cultural José Martí de Minas Gerais (Brazil)
ACJMMG	Associação Cultural José Martí de Minas Gerais, Minas Gerais (Brazil)
ACJMRJ	Associação Cultural Jose Marti do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
ACLIFIM	Asociación Cubana de Limitados Físico-Motores, La Habana
ACNU	Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, La Habana*
ACPA	Asociación Cubana de Producción Animal (Cuba)
ACPC	Asociación Cubana de la Prensa Cinematográfica (Cuba)
ACRB	Asociación de Cubanos Residentes en Bolivia - Jose Martí, (Bolivia)
ACSCRP	Asociación de Comunicadores Sociales Católicos de la República de Panamá
ACW	All China Women's Federation, China
ACYC	Asociación Cultural Youruba de Cuba, (Cuba)
ACYC-P	Asociación Cultural Yoruba de Cuba en el Perú, Lima (Peru)
ADEPU CHILE	Sydney (Australia)
ADK	Association of Doctors of Kazakhstan, Moskva (Russia)
ADP	Asociación Dominicana de Profesores, Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)
AFAC-SP	Associação de Familiares e Amigos dos Estudantes em Cuba, Sao Paulo (Brazil)
AEFP	Agrupación de Familiares de Ejecutados Políticos, Santiago (Chile)
AFL-C	Association Friendship Lebanon-Cuba, (Lebanon)
AGGC	Association of Ghanaians Graduated in Cuba, (Ghana)
AGLCUI	Association of Graduated Lebanese from Cuban Universities and Institutes, (Lebanon)
AGUMEP	Asociación Guatimalteca de Médicos por la Eterna Primavera, Guatemala
AH-AV	Casa de la Amistad Peruano Cubana "Arcadio Hurtado-Andrés Vilela", Lima (Peru)
AI	Amnesty International, London (UK)*
AICLJ	Asociación del Intercambio Cultural entre Latinoamérica y Japón (Japan)
AJ	Atena Japan (Japan)
AJDC	Asociación de Juristas Demócratas de Colombia, Bogota (Colombia)

AJUMAES	Asociación de Jueces de Paz, Primera Instancias, Magistrados y Abogados (El Salvador)
ALAI	Association Los Amigos International (France)
AMECA	Asociación Médica del Caribe, La Habana
ANAP	Asociación Nacional de Agricultores Pequeños, La Habana
ANCI	Asociación Nacional del Ciego, La Habana
ANCREB-JM	Asociación Nacional de Cubanos Residentes en Brasil “José Martí” (Brazil)
ANEC	Asociación Nacional de Economistas y Contadores de Cuba, Havana (Cuba)
A-NGOLAFRICARTES	(Angola)
ANOC	Asociación Nacional Ornitológica de Cuba, La Habana
APAC-DF	Associação de Pais e Amigos dos Estudantes Brasileiros em Cuba, Brasilia (Brazil)
APAFAESCUBA	Amigos, Padres y Familiares de los Estudiantes en Cuba, Huancayo (Peru)
APBP	Asociación de los Periodistas Bolivarianos de Panamá (Panamá)
APC	Asociación de Pedagogos de Cuba, (Cuba)
APEBC	Asociación de Padres de Estudiantes Becados en Cuba
APECH	Asociación de Padres de Estudiantes de Cuba, Capítulo de Chiriquí (Panamá)
APM	Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo, Buenos Aires (Argentina)
APROHFOC	Association des Professionnels Haïtiens Formés à Cuba, Port-au-Prince (Haiti)
ASAC-BF	Association Burkinabé De Solidarité et d’Amitié avec Cuba (Burkina Faso)
ASAUCL	Association of Struggle against Unemployment and Cost of Living, (Turkey)
ASC	Al Saha Club, Palestinian Cuban Friendship Association, Beirut (Lebanon)
ASC	Association Suisse Cuba, Switzerland
AS-CE	Asociación Sueco-Cuba-Eskiltuna, Eskiltuna (Sweden)
ASHPC	Apoyo y Solidaridad al Hermano País de Cuba (Cuba)
AST	Asociación Solidaridad Toledo (Spain)
ASUC	Asociación Sueco - Cubana, Norrköping (Sweden)
ATAC	Asociación de Técnicos Azucareros de Cuba, La Habana
AV	Association “Venceremos”, Moskva (Russia)
AVSB	Asociación Vallesana Simón Bolívar (Spain)
AYAS	Asociación Yoruba Asetoluwuakofi, (Sweden)
BCF&SS	Bahamas-Cuba Friendship & Solidarity Society
BCFG	Botswana-Cuba Friendship Group
B-CFS	Belarus-Cuba Friendsip Society, Belarus
BFP	Belarusian Fund for Peace, Minsk (Belarus)
BLMW TU	Belarus Light Manufacturing Workers’ Trade Union, Minsk (Belarus)
BPC	Belarus Peace Committee, Minsk (Belarus)
BPH	Bloque Popular Honduras (BPH) y las organizaciones afiliadas: Federación Unitaria de Trabajadores de Honduras (FUTH), STIBYS, SIEMPE, SITRASEFIN, SITECOHDEFOR, SITRASANAAYS, SITRAINIA, SITRAIHSS, SITRAPANI, SITRARENAPE, SITRAUNAH, SITRAINFOP, SITRAUPEN, SITRAINJUPEMP, SITRAIDH, STEAP, SITRAVISARO, SITRAPROMDECA, SITRAINCEHSA, SITIAMASH, SITIPCYA, SIMTLAYS, SITRASOTSE, SITRASTAR, SITRAEXPRECO, SITRAMEHDICEN, Acción Universitaria, UPN, FEMS, Organización Comunal de Pobladores, URP, COFADEH, COPEMH, COLPROSUMAH, COPRUMH, COCOCH, UTC, Vía Campesina, CNTC
BRUJ	Belarus Republican Union of Jurists, Minsk (Belarus)
C29D	Comunidad 29 de Diciembre, Chimaltenango (Guatemala)
C50	Comité 5 de Octubre, Stockholm (Sweden)
CACB	Casal de Amistat amb Cuba de Badalona, Badalona (Spain)
CACJS	Casal de Amistad con Cuba José Sánchez, Santa Coloma de Gramenet (Spain)
CA CL	Casal Amics de Cuba de Lleida, Lleida (Spain)
CACM	Casal de Amistat amb Cuba de Mataró, Mataró (Spain)
CAPCASC	Casa de la Amistad Peruano Cubana Abel Santamaría Cuadrado, Lima (Peru)
CAPCJM	Casa de la Amistad Peruano Cubano de Jesús María, Lima (Peru)
CBC	Comité de Betania por los Cinco, (Panamá)
CC	Comite des Cinq, Conakry (Guinea)

CC1	Contribución conjunta de 3 organizaciones: Sociedad Cubana de Estomatología (SCE) Sociedad Cubana de Periodontología (SCP) y la Sociedad Cubana de Estudios Ortodóncicos (SCEO), La Habana
CC2	Contribución conjunta de 3 organizaciones: Coordinadora del Núcleo de Estudios Cubanos (NESCUBA), Centro de Estudios Avanzados Multidisciplinarios (CEAM), Universidad de Brasilia Distrito Federal (Brazil)
CC3	Contribución conjunta de 4 organizaciones: Coordinadora de Asociaciones de Cubanos Residentes en Francia (CACRF), Association Racines Cubaines - Raíces Cubanasy Association Havana Club, Collectif ODA d'Artistes au de la de l'Art
CC4	Contribución conjunta de 5 organizaciones: Union of Employees in Trade of Ioannina (UET), Union of Employees in Drugstores of Epirus (UED), Union of Builders of Ioannina (UB), Union of Pensioners of Ionnina (UP), Union of Excavators of Ioannina (UE), (Greece)
CC5	Contribución conjunta de 9 organizaciones: Labour Union of Agrinio, Greece (LUA); Federation of Agriculture Unions AIT/NIA, Greece (FAU); Union of Builders AIT/NIA (UB), Greece; Union of Clothing of Agrinio (UCL), Greece; Union of Pensioners of Agrinio (UP), Greece; Union of Employees at Hotels of Agrinio (UEH), Greece; Union of Employees in Private Education of Agrinio (UEPE), Greece; Union of Employees in Trade of Agrinio (UET), Greece; Union of Workers in Metal Industries (U.M.), Greece.
CC6	Contribución conjunta por 7 organizaciones: Plataforma Rural (PR), Coordinadora Campesina de Chile (CCCH), Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores Agrícolas (CONAGRO), Confederación Nacional Sindical Campesina (RANQUIL), Asociación Nacional de Mujeres Rurales e Indígenas (ANAMURI), Confederación Nacional de Productores Campesinos (CONAPROCH), Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores Agrícolas "Unidad Obrero Campesina", Plataforma Rural por la Tierra, (Chile)
CCSC	Coordinadora de Solidaridad con Cuba-Santiago de Chile, Santiago (Chile)
CCSP	Centro de Capacitación Social de Panamá, Panamá (Panamá)
CCW	Casino Chung Wah (Cuba)
CDI	Centrist Democratic International, Brussels (Belgium)*
CDM	Club-Descubrimiento del Mundo Opening of the World, Moskva (Russia)
CDR	Comité de Defensa de la Revolución, La Habana
CEBRAPAZ	Solidarity to the Peoples and Struggle for Peace*, Sao Paulo (Brazil)
CEL5	Comité Estatal por la Liberación de los 5 Cubanos presos en EE.UU, Madrid (Spain)
CEPIS	Centro de Educación Popular del Instituto Sedes Sapientiae, Sao Paulo (Brazil)
CETIM	Centre Europe-Tiers Monde, Geneva (Switzerland)*
CFN	Children Future Network, Tokyo (Japan)
CHP5CPEU	Comité Hondureño Para la Liberación de los Cinco Cubanos Presos en Estados Unidos, Tegucigalpa (Honduras)
CIC	Consejo de Iglesias de Cuba (Cuba)
CIMI	Consejo Indigenista Misionero, Brasilia (Brazil)
CJIDH	Consultoría Jurídica Interamericana de Derechos Humanos
CKWU	Council of the Khlebnikov Workers' University, Moskva (Russia)
CLA	Contemporary Lawyers Association, Ankara (Turkey)
CLCC	Comité Liberar a los Cinco Cubanos (Sweden)
CMFI	Colectiva de Mujeres Feministas de Izquierda (Guatemala)
CMG	Colectivo Manuel Galich, La Habana
CMI	Consejo Mundial de Iglesias
CML5C-CESCM	Contribución del Comité de Madrid por la Liberación de los 5 Cubanos presos por EE.UU y la Coordinadora Estatal de Solidaridad con Cuba-Madrid, Madrid (Spain)
CML5C-CESCM	Centro Memorial Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., La Habana
CMP	Central de Movimientos Populares-Brasil, (Brazil)
CNC	Canadian Network on Cuba, Kingston (Canada)
CNSPC	Coordinadora Nacional de Solidaridad de Panamá con Cuba (Panamá)
CNTP	Central Nacional de Trabajadores de Panamá, Panamá (Panamá)
COFADEH	Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras, Tegucigalpa (Honduras)

COLCUBA	Corporación Colombianos con Cuba Vilma Espín Guillois, Bogota (Colombia)
CONAM	Confederación Nacional de las Asociaciones de Moradores, Sao Paulo (Brazil)
COPINH	Consejo Cívico de Organizaciones Populares e Indígenas de Honduras (Honduras)
COPODEHUPA	Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos de Panamá, (Panamá)
COReALTO	Central Obrera Regional de la Ciudad de Alto, el Alto (Bolivia)
CORSOLCUBA	Corporación Nacional de Solidaridad con Cuba, Bogotá (Colombia)
CPM	Clement Payne Movement, (Barbados)
CPS5	Comité Peruano de Solidaridad con los 5 (Peru)
CR	Consejo de Relatores de Derechos Humanos de Cuba, La Habana
CRCAL	Comité de Rusia de Cooperación con América Latina, (Rusia)
CRY SOL	Asociación de ex Pres@s Polític@s del Uruguay, Montevideo (Uruguay)
CSC	Cuba Solidarity Campaign, London (UK)
CSCDIG	Comité Solidaridad con Cuba, Departamento de Izabal (Guatemala)
CSC-G	Coordinadora de Solidaridad con Cuba-Guatemala, Guatemala (Guatemala)
CSCJMP	Corporación de Solidaridad con Cuba “José Martí Pérez”, Bogota (Colombia)
CSHRS	China Society for Human Rights Studies, Beijing (China)*
CSI	Cuba Si, Berlín (Germany)
CSSC	Coordinadora Salvadoreña de Solidaridad con Cuba (Cuba)
CSW	Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Surrey (England)
CTA	Central de Trabajadores de la Argentina, Buenos Aires (Argentina)
CTC	Central de Trabajadores de Cuba (Cuba)
CUBASOLAR	Sociedad Cubana para la Promoción de las Fuentes Renovables de Energía el Respeto Ambiental, La Habana
CUC	Comité de Unidad Campesina, Guatemala (Guatemala)
DBSPEU	Dean of Branch of St Petersburg Engineering-Economic University Chuvash (Russia)
DHCM	Defensa de la Humanidad Capítulo México (Mexico)
DICAL	Desarrollo Instituto de Ciencias Alejandro Lipschutz, Santiago (Chile)
ECEP	El Colegio de Economistas de Panamá (Panamá)
EDUCAFRO	Educación y Ciudadanía de Afrodescendientes y Carentes, Sao Paulo (Brasil)
EEDDA	Comité Grec pour la Solidarité Démocratique Internationale, Athens (Greece)
EL FORO	Contribución conjunta de Foro de la Sociedad Civil Cubana - ACNU*, MovPaz*, CEE*, FMC*, Centro Félix Varela*, ANEC*, UNJC*, OCLAE*, UNEAC*, OSPAAAL*, Centro de Estudios sobre la Juventud*, AMECA*, Sociedad Cultural José Martí*, Fundación Antonio Núñez Jiménez de la Naturaleza y el Hombre*, CEAO* y otras 163 organizaciones: Sociedad Cubana de Microbiología; Sociedad Cubana de Reumatología; Sociedad Cubana; de Cardiología; Iglesia Ortodoxa Griega; Casa de las Américas; Asociación de Técnicos Azucareros de Cuba; Sociedad Amor y Caridad Universal; Organización Continental y Latinoamericana de Estudiantes; Consejo Supremo Nacional de Espiritismo; Sociedad Cubana de Esperanto; Federación Nacional de Cine Club; Fundación Ludwing; Asociación Cultural Yoruba de Cuba; Sociedad Abakúa de Cuba; Soka Gakkai de la República de Cuba; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Plástica; Sociedad Cultural José Martí; Asociación Hermanos Sainz; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Bioenergética y Naturalista; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Endoscópica; Sociedad Cubana de Ginecología y Obstetricia; Sociedad Cubana para la promoción de las fuentes renovables de energía y el respeto ambiental; Sociedad Cubana de Ciencias Farmacéuticas; Asociación Nacional de Sordos de Cuba; Asociación de Lingüistas de Cuba; Sociedad Cubana para la protección del medio ambiente; Asociación Cubana de Producción Animal; Fundación Antonio Núñez Jiménez de la Naturaleza y el Hombre; Asociación de Autorrealización Yoga; Centro de Información “Augusto Coto”; Brigada “Frank País”; Sociedad Cubana de Investigaciones Filosóficas; Liga Islámica de Cuba; Iglesia Episcopal; Consejo Nacional de Sociedades Científicas de la Salud; Federación de Mujeres Cubanas; Centro de Estudios de Asia y Oceanía; Sociedad Cubana de Ciencias Morfológicas; Asociación Cubana de la Prensa Cinematográfica; Unión de Juristas de Cuba; Asociación Médica del Caribe; Iglesia Apostólica de Jesucristo; Asociación Cubana de Limitados Físicos Motores; Fundación Fernando Ortiz; Unión Nacional de

Arquitectos e Ingenieros de la Construcción de Cuba; Sociedad de Ingeniería Civil; Sociedad de Arquitectura; Sociedad de Ingeniería Hidráulica; Sociedad de Ingeniería Mecánica; Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País; Asociación de Aficionados a la botánica y protección de la Naturaleza; Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas; Asociación Cubana de Ciencias de la Información; Centro de Estudios de Europeos; Asociación Nacional de Economistas y Contadores; Asociación de Cubana de Artesanos y Artistas; Sociedad Cubana de Endocrinología; Sociedad Cubana de Anatomía Patológica; Sociedad Cubana de Urología; Sociedad Cubana de Estomatología; Sociedad Cubana de Inmunología; Sociedad Cubana de Enfermería; Sociedad Cubana de Nefrología; Sociedad Cubana de Coloproctología; Sociedad Cubana Multidisciplinaria para el Estudio de la Sexualidad; Sociedad Meteorológica de Cuba; Movimiento Nacional de Video; Unión Nacional de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba; Centro de Estudios sobre la Juventud; Asociación Culinaria de Cuba; Centro Martín Luther King Jr.; Sociedad Cubana de Gastroenterología; Sociedad Cubana de Salude Pública; Consejo de Iglesias de Cuba; Santidad Pentecostal; Federación Filatélica de Cuba; Sociedad Cubana de Bioingeniería; Centro Félix Varela; Asociación Cubana de Técnicos Agrícolas y Forestales; Unión Nacional de Historiadores de Cuba; Sociedad Ornitológica de Cuba; Sociedad Cubana de Derecho Agrario; Centro de Estudios de América; Federación de Estudiantes de la Enseñanza Media; Comité de Defensa de la Revolución; Sociedad Cubana de Oncología; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía; Sociedad Cubana de Psicología; Sociedad Cubana de Alergia; Sociedad Cubana de Hematología; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Maxilo Facial; Sociedad Cubana de Enfermería; Sociedad Cubana de Dermatología; Organización de Solidaridad con los pueblos de Asia, África y América Latina; Sociedad de Geociencia y Química; FIBAC. Representante de Organizaciones Internacionales de Género y Etnia; Organización de Pioneros José Martí; Asociación de Radioaficionados; Federación Estudiantil Universitaria; Fundación del Nuevo Cine Latinoamericano; Sociedad Cubana de Antropología Biológica; Centro de Estudios sobre Desarme y Seguridad Internacional; Movimiento Cubano por la paz y la soberanía de los pueblos; Asociación Canaria de Cuba “ Leonor Pérez Cabrera”; Agrupación de Sociedades Castellanas; Casino Chung Wa; Federación de Sociedades Asturianas; Min Chih Tang; Unión Árabe de Cuba; Asociación Caribeña de Cuba; Unión Francesa de Cuba; Federación de Sociedades Gallegas de Cuba; Centro Andaluz de la Habana; Federación de Sociedades Españolas de Cuba; Asociación “Concepción Arenal”; Asociación Centro Unión Orenzana; Asociación “Río Torto”; Asociación Aurora de Somoza; Sociedad Lorenzana; Sociedad Pravia; Sociedad Cangamo; Sociedad Allanda; Sociedad Allerano; Sociedad “La Regera”; Sociedad Gonozoniega; Asociación “ Centro Balear”; Beneficencia Andaluza de Cuba; Vasco Navarra de Beneficencia; Asociación Beneficencia Aragonesa; Casa de Cantabria de la Habana; Beneficencia Cantabria; Asociación Naturales Beneficencia de Cataluña; Loung kong; Chi Tack Ton; Alianza socialista china; Long Sai Li; Chang Weng Chung Tong; On Teng Tong; Chung Shan; Wong Kong Ja Tong; Ye Fung Toy Tong; Sue Yuen Tong; Kow Kong; Central de Trabajadores de Cuba; Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Administración Pública; Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores del Transporte; Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Industria Alimentaria; Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores Agrícolas y Forestales; Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Química, la Minería y la Energía; Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Hotelería y el Turismo; Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Educación, la Ciencias y el Deporte; Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de las Comunicaciones; Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores Azucareros; Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores del Comercio, la Gastronomía y los Servicios; Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores Metalúrgicos; Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Salud; Sindicato Nacional de los Trabajadores de las Ciencias; Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Construcción; Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores Tabacaleros; Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores Civiles de la Defensa; Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Marina, Puertos y Pesca; Escuela Nacional de Cuadros Sindicales “Lázaro Peña”; Asociación Nacional de Innovadores y Racionalizadores, Cuba

ELAM	Agrupación de Médicos Chilenos Graduados en la Escuela Latinoamericana de Medicina, La Habana
FANJ	Fundación Antonio Núñez Jiménez de la Naturaleza y el Hombre, La Habana*
FELAP	Federación Latinoamericana de Periodistas, Buenos Aires (Argentina)*
FESUCARUSU	Federación Sindical Única de Comunidades Agrarias de Radio Urbano y Sub Urbano de las Provincias Murillos - Los Andes (Bolivia)
FFC	Federación Filatélica Cubana, (Cuba)
FGT	Fundación Guillermo Toriello (Guatemala)
FJM	Fundacion <i>João Mangabeira</i> , Brasilia (Brazil)
FMC	Federación de Mujeres Cubanitas, La Habana (Cuba)*
FMZBIVC	International Fund "Marshall Zhukov" of the Belarusian Internationalist Veterans-Cubans
FN	Freedom Now, Washington (USA)
FNAP	Frente Nacional de Abogados en Panamá, (Panamá)
FNCL	Fundación del Nuevo Cine Latino Americano, La Habana
FNL	Frente Nacional de Lucha en Defensa de los Servicios Públicos y los Recursos Naturales, (Guatemala)
FNVJ	Federación Nacional Víctor Jara, Stockholm (Sweden)
FRENADESO	Frente Nacional por la Defensa de los Derechos Económicos y Sociales. Organizaciones sociales miembros: Sindicato Único Nacional de Trabajadores de Industria de la Construcción y Similares (SUNTRACS), Confederación Nacional de Unidad Sindical Independiente (CONUSI), Asociación de Maestros Independientes Auténticos (AMIA), Asociación de Profesores de la República de Panamá (ASOPROF), Frente Estudiantil Revolucionario 29 de Noviembre (FER-29), Unión Indígena Campesina de Vergas (UIC), Unión Campesina Nameña (UCP), Frente Campesino Contra los Embalses (FCCE), Frente Universitario de Acción Revolucionaria (FUAR), Centro de Investigación y Docencia de Panamá (CIDPA), Alternativa Patriótica Popular (APP), (Panamá)
FRU	Frente de la Reforma Universitaria (Honduras)
FSEC	Federación de Sociedades Españolas de Cuba, Cuba
FSM	Federación Sindical Mundial, La Habana*
FUCVAM	Federación Uruguaya de Cooperativas de Viviendas por Ayuda Mutua, Montevideo (Uruguay)
FUK-C	Friendship Union Kazakhstan-Cuba, Kazakhstan
FWH	Fundación Luagu Hataudi Wduheñu (por la Salud de Nuestros Pueblos), Ceiba, Atlántida (HONDURAS)
GECU	Grupo Experimental de Cine Universitario (Panamá)
GRSOSR	Grupo Reflexión y Solidaridad Oscar Arnulfo Romero, La Habana
GS	Grupo Sur, Brussels (Belgium)
HCA	Human Call Association, Saida (Lebanon)
HF	Havanaclub Foundation, La Habana
HOLA	House of Latin America, (Islamic Republic of Iran)
HRF	Human Rights First, New York (USA)*
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland)*
IASD	Iglesia Adventista Septimo Día, (Cuba)
ICS	Initiative Cuba Socialista, Brussels (Belgium)
ICT	Isidoro Carrillo Tornería, Lota (Chile)
IECLC	Iglesia Evangélica de Confesión Luterana en Cuba (Cuba)
IEES	Iglesia Evangélica Ejército de Salvación (Cuba)
IILTDA	Instituto Insade LTDA, Santiago (Chile)
IMC	Iglesia Morava en Cuba (Cuba)
IOG	Iglesia Ortodoxa Griega, La Habana
IOG-B	Iglesia Ortodoxa Griega en Brasil
IPNC	Indigenous Peoples and Nations Coalition, Geneva (Switzerland)
IPRC	Iglesia Presbiteriana-Reformada en Cuba, La Habana
JMAFC	Jose Martí Association for Friendship with Cuba (Turkey)
KJC	Korean Jurists Committee, Pyongyang (Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea)

KPN-PFPN	Contribución conjunta de Konbit Peyizan Nip (KPN) and Konbit Fanm Peyizan Nip (KFPN), (Haiti)
LAI	Labour Union of Ioannina, Ioannina (Greece)
LIB	Liberation, London (UK)*
LIC	Liga Islámica de Cuba, La Habana
MBSC	Movimiento Boliviano de Solidaridad con Cuba, (Bolivia)
MCPSP	Movimiento Cubano por la Paz y la Soberanía de los Pueblos, La Habana
MECC	Movimiento Estudiantil Cristiano de Cuba, Matanzas (Cuba)
MEP	Movimiento Evangélico Progresista, (Brazil)
MFC	Misión Futuro, Buenos Aires (Argentina)
MLN29N	Movimiento de Liberación Nacional 29 de Noviembre, (Panamá)
MMH-LC	Movimiento de Mujeres Hondureñas (Honduras)
MMRG	Movimiento Mujeres en Resistencia Guatemala, (Guatemala)
MMSC	Movimiento Mexicano de Solidaridad con Cuba, (Mexico)
MOSEL	Movimiento Solidario Expresión Libre, Camagüey (Cuba)
MPA	Movimiento de Pequeños Agricultores, (Brazil)
MPM	Madres Plaza de Mayo, Buenos Aires (Argentina)
MPSC	Movimiento Paulista de Solidaridad a Cuba, Sao Paulo (Brazil)
MPUNA	Movimiento de los Pueblos Unidos por Nuestra América, (Panamá)
MUNDUBAT	Fundación MUNDUBAT, Bilbao (Spain)
NCBAU	National Council of the Bulgarian Antifascist Union, (Bulgaria)
NETWORK-CUBA	(Germany)
NSABC	NSA of the Bahia's of Cuba, (Cuba)
NSXXI	Nord Sud XXI, Geneve (Switzerland)
OCLAE	Organización Continental Latinoamericana y Caribeña de Estudiantes, (Cuba)
OHDSEP	Organización Hondureña para el Desarrollo Social Equitativo entre Pueblos, (Honduras)
OMHEC	Organización de Médicos Hondureños Regresados de Cuba, (Honduras)
OOH	Oeil Ouvert sur Haïti, (Haiti)
OSPAAL	Organización de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de África, Asia y América Latina, Cuba*
OSSGC	Organization of Sri Lankan Students Graduated in Cuba, (Sri Lanka)
PAE-G	Popular Artistic Ensemble-Grenada, Moskva (Russia)
PAME	All Workers Militant Front, (Greece)
PB	Peace Boat, Tokyo (Japan)*
PCFS	Palestinian Cuban Friendship Society, (Palestine)
PIT-CNT	Plenario Intersindical de Trabajadores - Convención Nacional de Trabajadores, Montevideo (Uruguay)
PNA	Palestinian National Association, (Palestine)
PUMME	Panhellenic Union of Merchant Marine Engineers, (Greece)
RH	Roon Himeji, (Japan)
RJMSC	Red Juvenil Mexicana de Solidaridad con Cuba
RPP	Revista Pensamiento Propio, Santiago (Chile)
RSF	Reporters Without Borders, Paris (France)*
RSFC	Russian Society for Friendship with Cuba, Moskva (Russia)
SAC-R	Sociedad de Amistad de Cuba-Rusia, Moscú (Rusia)
SARYU	Syrian Arab Revolution Youth Union (Syria)
SBCSR	Sindicato de los Bancarios de la Ciudad de Santos y Región (Brazil)
SCAR	Sociedad Cubana de Anestesiología y Reanimación (Cuba)
SCC	Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía, La Habana
SCCM	Sociedad Cubana de Ciencias Morfológicas (Cuba)
SCDC	Sociedad Cubana de Dermatología de Cuba (Cuba)
SCE	Sociedad Cubana de Estomatología (Cuba)
SC-Endo	Sociedad Cubana de Endocrinología, (Cuba)
SCES	Sociedad Cubana de Educadores de la Salud (Cuba)
SCF	Sociedad Cubana de Farmacología, La Habana
SCFA	Swedish-Cuban Friendship Association, Jönköping (Sweden)
SCJM	Sociedad Cultural José Martí, La Habana*

SCMI	Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Interna (Cuba)
SCMIE	Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Intensiva y Emergencias, La Habana
SCML	Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Legal, La Habana
SCO	Sociedad Cubana de Otorrinolaringología (Cuba)
SCPC	Sociedad Cubana de Psiquiatría en Cuba (Cuba)
SCRP	Sociedad Cubana de Retinosis Pigmentaria, La Habana
SEAP	Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País (Cuba)
SEC	Sociedad de Escritores de Chile (Chile)
SERPAJ-A	Servicio Paz y Justicia de Argentina
SERPAJ-P	Servicio Paz y Justicia de Panamá
SETM	Seminario Evangélico de Teología Matanzas, (Cuba)
SFG	Socialist Forum of Ghana, Accra (Ghana)
SGRC	Soka Gakkai Republica de Cuba, La Habana
SH	Office of NGOs of Lebanon-Selim al Hoss, Beirut (Lebanon)
SINCOHAB	Sindicato de Trabajadores de las Empresas Cooperativas y Habitacionales, Sao Paulo (Brazil)
SINTRAERONAUTICO	Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Aeronáutica, (Colombia)
SLNCSC	Sri Lanka National Committee for Solidarity with Cuba, Rajagiriya (Sri Lanka)
SNTA	Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores Azucareros de Cuba (Cuba)
SNTAF	Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores Agropecuarios y Forestales, La Habana
SNTAPC	Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Administración Pública-Colectiva, La Habana
SNTCG	Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores del Comercio y la Gastronomía, (Cuba)
SNTCIE	Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de las Comunicaciones, Informática y la Electrónica, La Habana
SNT-Ciencias	Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de las Ciencias, La Habana
SNT-Construcción	Sindicato Nacional de los Trabajadores de la Construcción, La Habana
SNTECD	Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Educación, la Ciencia y el Deporte, La Habana
SNTIA	Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Industria Alimenticia, La Habana
SNTIL	Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Industria Ligera (Cuba)
SNTMMPP	Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de Marina Mercante Puerto y Pesca (Cuba)
SNTQME	Sindicato Nacional de los Trabajadores Químico, Minero, Energético, La Habana
SNTT	Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores del Tabaco, La Habana
SNTTR	Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores del Transporte (Cuba)
SOCCF	Sociedad Cubana de Ciencias Fisiológicas (Cuba)
SOCUBAT	Sociedad Cubana de Arterioesclerosis (Cuba)
SOCUENF	Sociedad Cubana de Enfermería, Havana (Cuba)
SPC	Swedish Peace Committee, Stockholm (Sweden)
SPPDCDH	Sociedad para la Protección de los Derechos Civiles y la Dignidad del Hombre, Berlin (Germany)
STHT	Sindicato de Trabajadores de Hotelería y Turismo, (Cuba)
SUP	Steelworkers Union of Pireas, Pireas (Greece)
TA	Tupaj Amaru, Geneva (Switzerland)*
TCSQC	Table de Concentration de Solidarité Quebec-Cuba, (Canada)
TPAT	The Peace Association of Turkey, Istanbul (Turkey)
TWU	Textile Workers' Union (Turkey)
TWU	Transport Workers' Union (Turkey)
UAC	Unión Árabe de Cuba (Cuba)
UBW	Union of Belarus Writers, Minsk (Belarus)
UCPO-Z	Union of Children's Public Organizations-Zhuldyz Astana, Kazakhstan
UFC	Unión Francesa de Cuba (Cuba)
UMU	Unión de Mujeres Uruguayas, Montevideo (Uruguay)
UMW	Union of Moscow Workers, Moskva (Russia)
UMW-K	Union of Moscow Workers-Krasnogvardeysky Section, Moskva (Russia)
UNAICC	Unión Nacional de Arquitectos e Ingenieros de la Construcción de Cuba, La Habana
UNJC	Unión Nacional de Juristas de Cuba, La Habana*
UTBA	Unión de Trabajadores de la Prensa de Buenos Aires , Buenos Aires (Argentina)

VCI	Vía Campesina Internacional (Honduras)
WIDF	Women International Democratic Federation on the Human Rights*, Sao Paulo (Brazil)
YAC	Youth Association of Cambodia, Phnom Penh (Cambodia)
YBAF	Yugoslavian-Cuban Association of Friendship, Trstenik (Yugoslavia)

Academic organizations

CEA	Centro de Estudios sobre America, La Habana
CEAO	Centro de Estudios sobre Asia y Oceanía*, La Habana
CEE	Centro de Estudios Europeos, La Habana*
CEEC	Centro de Estudios de la Economía Cubana, La Habana
CIEC-DEEM	Club “Intellekt” of the Entrepreneur’s College-Department of Education of Moscow Municipality RU, Moskva (Russia)
EDH	Equipos Docentes de Honduras (Honduras)
UM	Universidad en Movimiento (Chile)
EDUCAR	Grupo ‘Educar’, Facultad de Ciencias Medicas de la Universidad de San Carlos (Guatemala)

² AI, página 1.

³ AI, página 7. Ver otras contribuciones, incluyendo de HRF.

⁴ HRF, página 2; ECLJ, página 1.

⁵ UNJC, páginas 1-5

⁶ El Foro, página 3. Ver también contribución de LIB.

⁷ FMC, página 1. Ver también contribución de ACWF.

⁸ FMC, página 4.

⁹ ACLIFIM, páginas 1-5.

¹⁰ AI, página 7.

¹¹ AI, página 6.

¹² Nord Sud XXI, páginas 1-5.

¹³ HRF, páginas 5.

¹⁴ ACFS, página 1.

¹⁵ ACLFM, página 1.

¹⁶ CEL5.

¹⁷ AI, página 6.

¹⁸ El Foro, página 2.

¹⁹ CJIDH, página 3.

²⁰ SERPAJ-A, página 1; CLCC.

²¹ CJIDH, páginas 1-2. Ver también contribuciones de CR; CDI; MOSEL.

²² HRF, página 3. Ver contribución con detalles de caso citado. Ver también contribución de CDI.

²³ CR, páginas 1-2.

²⁴ HRW, página 1.

²⁵ HRW, página 1.

²⁶ HRW, página 1.

²⁷ AI, página 4.

²⁸ El Foro, página 2. Ver también contribución de BRUJ.

²⁹ HRW, página 3

³⁰ HRW, página, 4.

³¹ AI, página 6.

³² HRF, página 4.

³³ HRF, página 4.

³⁴ Ver contribuciones de CIC; AENBA; LIC; SGRC; IOG; MEC; IMC; ACYC; AYAS; IPRC; IECLC; SETM; IEES; IASD; GRSOSR; AAR; BCFS.

³⁵ SSW, páginas 1-4.

³⁶ AI, páginas 2-3. Ver también HRW, página 3; HRF.

³⁷ AI, páginas 4-5. Ver contribución con información de casos citados. Ver también contribución de RSF.

³⁸ HRW, página 1. Ver también AI, página 1.

³⁹ AI, página 5. Ver contribución con información de casos citados. Ver también FN; HRW, páginas 3-4, incluyendo casos citados; HRF, página 1.

⁴⁰ AI, página 6. Ver detalles de caso citado en la contribución.

⁴¹ HRF, páginas 2-3.

⁴² AI, página 1.

⁴³ AI, página 1.

⁴⁴ AI, página 7.

⁴⁵ El Foro, página 2. Ver contribución de ACPC; UTPBA; FELAP.

⁴⁶ El Foro, página 5.

⁴⁷ RSF, páginas 1-2.

⁴⁸ AI, página 4.

⁴⁹ RSF, páginas 2-3.

⁵⁰ RSF, página 2.

⁵¹ AI, página 5. Ver contribución con información de casos citados.

⁵² HOLA, pages 1-5. Ver, entre otras, también las contribuciones de GS; FANJ; CMMLK; ANOC; LIB; AGGC; AJDC; CEPIS; ACAC; JMAFC; AALP; COPODEHUPA; HCF; CSHRS; PUMME; MEP; YAC; AST; SARYU; UNAICC; ANEC; ATAC; ACAA; BPH; CC7; SUP.

⁵³ Ver, entre otras, las contribuciones de AAB-C; AALB; AALP; AARFAC; ABEMEC; ACAC; ACFO; ACJM; ACJMRJ; ACRB; ADEPU CHILE; AGGC; AJDC; ANAP; ANCREB-JM; APEBC; APROHF0C; ASC; AST; AVSB; CC7; CCSC; CDR; CEBRAPAZ; CEL5; CEPIS; CHP5CPEU; CLCC; COLCUBA; COPINH; COPODEHUPA; CORSOLCUBA; CSC-G; CSHRS; CSI; EEDDA; El Foro; FJM; FNAP; HCA; HCF; ICS; JMAFC; LAI; MBSC; MEP; MMSC; MPM; NCBAU; NESCUA; OMHEC; OSPAAAL; OSSGC; PAME; PUMME; SBCSR; SCFA; SCRP; SINTRAERONAUTICO; SLNCSC; SPC; SPPDCDH; SUP; TCSQC; UAC; UET; YBAF.

⁵⁴ El Foro, página 3. Ver también CDR.

⁵⁵ HRW, página 1.

⁵⁶ AI, página 4.

⁵⁷ El Foro, página 2.

⁵⁸ Ver contribuciones de CML5C&CESCM; CLA; CNC; SFG; HCF; ASAVAL.

⁵⁹ CJIDH, página 1. Ver también contribución de MOSEL.

⁶⁰ FMC, página 4. Ver contribuciones de FDIM; BPH.

⁶¹ FSM, página 3. Ver también contribución de CSC.

⁶² STHT; SNTCG; SINTRAERONAUTICO; SNTA; SNTQME; SNTC; SNTIL; SNTT; SNTE; SNTIA; SNTAF; SNTT; SNTC; SNTAP; SNTCIE; SNTMMP.

⁶³ El Foro, página 3. Ver también contribución de ACFTU-ILB.

⁶⁴ FMC, página 3. Ver contribuciones de FDIM.

⁶⁵ El Foro, página 3.

⁶⁶ El Foro, página 4.

⁶⁷ SCE; SCES; SOCUBAT; SCC; SOCCF; SCDC; SCAR; AMECA; SCO; SCMI; SCRP; SCMIE; SCML; SCF; SCCM; SOCUENF.

⁶⁸ El Foro, página 3.

⁶⁹ El Foro, página 4.

⁷⁰ El Foro, página 4. Ver también, entre otras APC.

⁷¹ El Foro, página 3.

⁷² El Foro, página 4.

⁷³ El Foro, página 4. Ver también FNCL; ANOC; FFC; UAC; AAC; SEC; DICAL; APEBC; AAB-C; CAPCAH-AV; MBSC; COPODEHUPA; AFEP; RH; FSEC.

⁷⁴ El Foro, página 4.

⁷⁵ Ver contribuciones de SCPC GS; CMFI; HOLA; CLCC; CMFI; MMH-LC; UMU; MMRG; COFADEH; FUCVAM; IOG-B; El Foro; APM; C5O; CFN; CEOA; EDUCAFRO; PR; CPS5; CEE; CEEC; CEA; CUBASOLAR; MCPSP; SCJM; APAFAESCUBA; ANAP; ANCI; OSPAAL; UFC; SINCOMHAB; FNL; ACSCRP; APBP; ASHPC; ASUC; DICAL; APECGH; OMHEC; FRU; EDH; ECEP; ADP; AGGC; AFAC-SP; KJC; APEBC; ACGC; AGLCUI; AICLJ; CEPIS; AGUMEP; ELAM; ABEMEC; CCSC; ASAC-BF; ACJMRJ; BCFG; RJMSC; MPSC; CSCDIG; CSI; CACJS; AAB-C; ACAC; ACJM; AAG-CFV; COLCUBA; CSC-G; JMAFC; SLNCSC; YBAF; BCF&SS; CACB; ASC; AVSB; TCSQC; ACFS; MMSC; SPC; AAH-C; AB-CAP; CAPCASC; AH-AV; ANCREB-JM; CAPCJM; ACJM-MG; ASH; SCFA; SAR-C; CNSPC; AS-CE; ACRB; AAHC; ACJM-ERGS; AARFAC; CAPCAH-AV; MBSC; CACRF; FLHW8SP; FJM; NCBAU; DHCM; COPINH; COPODEHUPA; MPUNA; CRYSL; NESCUA; ICS; HCF; GECU; EEDDA; CMP; AFEP; AAPSO; CIMI; CSHRS; OOH; MFC; RPP; PUMME; SPPDCDH; CETIM; OCLAE; MEP; YAC; CACM; NETWORK-CUBA; SEAP; ASAACL; CPM; FNAP; MPM; EDUCAR; CKWU; RSFC; DBSPEU; CIEC-DEEM; BPC; BLMWTU; UBW; BCFS; UCPO-Z; AV; UMW-K; PAE-G; UMW; PB; UNJC; ANEC; FELAP; BPH; SINTRAERONAUTICO; FRENADESO; CC7; FSM; PAME; LAI; UET; SBCSR; SUP; SCE; SCES; SOCUBAT; SCC; SOCCF; SCDC; SCAR; AMECA; SCO; SCMI; SCRP; SCMIE; SCML; SCF; SCCM; SOCUENF; SCCM; SCF; SCML; SC-Endo; CDM; FMZBIVC; CCW; AC-C.

⁷⁶ El Foro, página 5.

⁷⁷ Nord Sud XXI, página 5.

⁷⁸ Ver contribuciones de GS; CCSP; CEBRAPAZ; MLN29N (133); HOLA; CLCC; CHP5CPEU; COFADEH; UMU; CEL5; CBC; FMC; CONAM; FUCVAM; IPNC; SERPAJ-P; TP; AI; El Foro; APM; C5O; AJUMAES; CEE; CUBASOLAR; MCPSP; SCJM; APAFAESCUBA; ANAP; ACPA; ANOC; APBP; ASHPC; MUNDUBAT; ASUC; ACCR; APECGH; OMHEC; ECEP; OSSGC; KJC; ACJMRJ; ACJMRJ; BCFG; RJMSC; CORSOLCUBA; ACFO; CNC; CSI; AFL-C; CSCJMP; ACJM; COLCUBA; BCF&SS; ACFS; ASC; AVSB; MMSC; SPC; ACYCP; CACL; ANCREB-JM; CCSC; ACJM-MG; SC; ASH; SCFA; AAP-C; SAR-C; CNSPC; AS-CE; ACRB; AARFAC; CAPCAH-AV; MBSC; CACRF; FLHW8SP; FJM; DHCM; COPINH; AALP; COPODEHUPA; CRYSL; NESCUA; SFG; HCF; EEDDA; CMP; AFEP; CIMI; OOH; CETIM; OCLAE; ALAI; CMG; AST; CACM; SEAP; ASAACL; MPM; MPA; CKWU; CIEC-DEEM; UBW; AV; UMW-K; BFP; UMW; AAJDF; Nord Sud XXI; UNJC; UNAICC; ANEC; ACAA; UTPBA; SINTRAERONAUTICO; CNTP; FRENADESO; FSM; PIT CNT; PAME; TWV; SBCSR; SUP; SOCUENF; SCCM; SCF; SCMIE; SCRP; SCMI; SCO; SCAR; SCDC; SOCCF; SCES; SC-Endo; CDM; FMZBIVC; ATENA; KPN-KFNP.

⁷⁹ TA, páginas 1-5. Ver contribución de El Foro.

⁸⁰ El Foro, página 3.

⁸¹ HRF, página 2.

⁸² CMFI; MMRG; CC; IOG-B; VCI; CML5C&CESCM; C29D; APM; C5O; CEAO; EDUCAFRO; PR; CPS5; AJUMAES; CEA; OSPAAL; UAC; SINCOMHAB; FNL; SEC; ACCR; OMHEC; FRU; EDH; ADP; AFAC-SP; ACGC; AGLCUI; AGUMEP; ELAM; FNVJ; CCSC; RJMSC; MPSC; CSCDIG; AFL-C; CSCJMP; AAG-CFV; CSC-G; AACMHA; ACFS; AAH-C; CACL; CAPCASC; AH-AV; ANCREB-JM; CAPCJM; ASH; SAR-C; CSSC; ACRB; ACJM-ERGS; MBSC; OHDSEP; CUC; A-NGOLAFRICARTES; COPODEHUPA; CRYSL; SFG; FGT; EEDDA; CIMI; RPP; CMG; SEAP; CPM; EDUCAR; C29D; RSFC; AAJDF; FESECARUSO; COR-ELALTO; FSM; PIT CNT; SOCUENF; SCML; AMECA; SCC; SOCUBAT.

⁸³ UM.

⁸⁴ El Foro, página 3.

⁸⁵ MUNDABAT, páginas 1-3.
