

**Refugee Review Tribunal
AUSTRALIA**

RRT RESEARCH RESPONSE

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This response was prepared by the Country Research Section of the Refugee Review Tribunal (RRT) after researching publicly accessible information currently available to the RRT within time constraints. This response is not, and does not purport to be, conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to refugee status or asylum.

Questions

- 1. Please provide information on the Coalition for Unity and Democracy (CUD) in Ethiopia.**
- 2. Were members of the CUD subjected to violence/harassment around the time of the 2005 elections and immediately afterwards?**
- 3. Please provide information on the current treatment of CUD members in Ethiopia.**

RESPONSE

1. Please provide information on the Coalition for Unity and Democracy (CUD) in Ethiopia.

The Coalition for Unity and Democracy (CUD) was formed in October 2004 and recognized by the National Electoral Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) in November 2004. The member parties to the coalition were the All Ethiopian Unity Party, the Rainbow Ethiopia Movement for Democracy and Social Justice, the Ethiopian Democratic League and United Ethiopian Democratic Party-Medhin ('NEBE has not recognized new merger by CUD member parties' 2005, National Electoral Board of Ethiopia website, 15 October <http://www.electionsethiopia.org/Whats%20New41.htm> – Accessed 20 November 2006 – Attachment 1).

The CUD and the United Ethiopian Democratic Forces (UEDF) coalition were the main opposition to the ruling Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) coalition in the elections held on 15 May 2005, when Ethiopians voted for members of the House of People's Representatives, and representatives to the nine Regional State Councils and two City Councils ('Political Party Coalitions' (undated), National Election Board of Ethiopia website <http://www.electionsethiopia.org/Political%20Coalitions.html> – Accessed 20 November 2006 – Attachment 2; 'Election Day Countdown' (undated), National Electoral Board of Ethiopia website <http://www.electionsethiopia.org/Election%20Day%20Countdown.html> – Accessed 20 November 2006 – Attachment 3).

Following the elections, the four member parties of the CUD signed “a pre-merge Declaration Document to express their solemn determination to merge and become one” (Dagnachew Teklu 2005, ‘CUD Members to Become One Party’, *All Africa*, source: The Daily Monitor, 7 July – Attachment 4), and on 25 September 2005 the four parties announced their unification as one party (‘Member Parties of CUD Announce Merger’ 2005, *All Africa*, source: The Ethiopian Herald, 26 September – Attachment 5). The NEBE announced on 15 October 2005, however, that it had not recognised the merger of the parties, stating that:

Though the four parties have recently announced that they have merged, they have not yet applied for the recognition of the merger nor have they returned the letter of recognition that had been issued to the four individual parties.

The NEBE, therefore, announces that it no longer recognizes the Coalition for Unity and Democracy (CUD) and will communicate only with the four individual parties (‘NEBE has not recognized new merger by CUD member parties’ 2005, National Electoral Board of Ethiopia website, 15 October <http://www.electionsethiopia.org/Whats%20New41.htm> - Accessed 16 November 2006 – Attachment 1).

In April 2006, it was reported that the CUD had announced it had been recognised as a political party:

The [opposition] Coalition for Unity and Democracy (CUD) announced yesterday that it received certificate of legal recognition from the National Electoral Board [NEB].

In a statement it gave here yesterday, CUD provisional coordinating committee said the legal recognition certificate would help it continue its peaceful struggle.

The then programme, statute and logo of the CUD has not been changed for they had been endorsed by the four parties, the committee said.

The coalition formed by All Ethiopian Unity Party (AEUP), All Ethiopian Democratic Party (AEDP)-Medhin, Rainbow Ethiopia: Movement for Democracy and Social Justice and Ethiopian Democratic League were not able to receive legal certificate for certain members of AEDP-Medhin opposed the formation of the coalition, it said.

The failure on the parts of the coalition to submit the necessary document and procedures was the other factor for not getting the certificate of legal recognition, the committee said. [The certificate of recognition issued by NEB would help CUD to form the Addis Ababa administration which it won during the May 2005 election] (‘Ethiopian opposition receives certificate of recognition from electoral board’ 2006, *BBC Monitoring Africa*, source Walta Information Centre website, 25 April – Attachment 6).

From the sources consulted, however, the current legal status of the CUD – whether as a coalition or as a single party – remains not entirely clear. On 8 October 2006, it was reported that:

The National Electoral Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) said that CUD that vied in the 2005 elections as a coalition of four parties has lost its legal life with the conclusion of the electoral process, leaving only its name behind. The now active party indentified (sic) with CUD is a new entity, it said.

NEBE deputy head Tesfaye Mengesha said in a press statement that the CUD that contested in the 2005 elections as a coalition of EDUP-Medhin, Rainbow, AEUP and EDL had had a legal life only until the day the election wrapped up.

Soon after the conclusion of the election, the board made it public that the coalition's legal life had come to an end, he said.

After the termination of the coalition's accreditation, the individual parties once again applied for legal recognition, an application discarded when one of the parties deposited its objection, he said.

The other three tried to form a coalition of their own, but to no avail, according to Tesfaye, who the elected ones who joined parliament after it had taken up office came up with the necessary criteria to have been given recognition as a legal body in the selfsame name CUD.

Asked to reconcile his statement with the claims by some MPs in question to have borne the CUD IDs as given them by the board, Tesfaye said bearing IDs does not guarantee eligibility. He further said the board issued its list of the elected members categorized under their respective parties, not the coalition.

The CUD that existed in the pre-election had long taken its exit, he said. "Today's CUD has borne nothing of the former, but the name" ('NEBE Says Pre-Election Period Only Leaves CUD's Name Behind' 2006, *All Africa*, source: The Ethiopian Herald, 8 October – Attachment 7).

The most recent report located regarding the CUD relates to matters of leadership change ('CUD to Hold General Assembly and Elect New Leaders' 2006, allAfrica.com website, 11 November <http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200611130678.html> – Accessed 20 November 2006 – Attachment 8).

The Walta Information Centre, a private news and information service based in Addis Ababa, is a rich source of pro-government commentary and opinion on the CUD. An article posted on the Walta Information Centre website on 6 December 2005 provides a quite detailed pro-government perspective on the CUD and includes the following observations:

The first point about the CUD is that it is a coalition, and despite recent efforts to merge into a single party, a far from united coalition. Indeed, the very attempt to merge looks implausible from the outset when the title of the new organization includes the word coalition, and in fact appears to have induced a new split within the organization. This, perhaps, helps to explain the differing classifications of its leadership. These range from "well-known, highly educated, Western-oriented sophisticates. as liberal as any Ethiopian politician can plausibly be expected to be" (Professor Clapham) to the rather more plausible "right wing populist urban movement" (Professor Pausewang), not it might be noted, a party. Highly educated and liberal may have some resonance in terms of Rainbow and EUDP-Medhin, but it has much less relevance for the CUD as a whole or more especially for the AEUP. The divergence underlines one of the most obvious points about the CUD - its disparity. It has some "highly educated, Western sophisticates" (a rather patronizing term, surely?), and some of its leaders certainly fall within such categories as "...heavily intellectual and urban-based.[with] academics...well to the fore, but also businessmen, medical doctors and other professionals." (Clapham). Others do not.

The CUD is, of course, composed of four separate parties that came together last year for the election. The four components of the CUD, usually referred to as Kinijit, are: the All Ethiopia Unity Party (AEUP), chairman Hailu Shawel; Rainbow Ethiopia - Movement for Democracy and Social Justice (Kestedamena), headed by Dr. Berhanu Nega, Mayor elect for Addis Ababa, and Professor Mesfin Wolde Mariam; the small Ethiopian Democratic League, chairman Chekol Getahun; and the Ethiopian United Democratic Party-Medhin (EUDP-Medhin), itself the product of four earlier mergers. EUDP-Medhin is headed by Dr. Admassu Gebeyehu,

though he has been ill for much of the year and its most prominent personality is Lidetu Ayelew, previously second vice-chairman of CUD.

Of these the two main parties are AEUP (Hailu Shawel) and EUDP-Medhin (Admassu Gebeyehu). They represent separate, essentially personalized, lines of descent from a single source - the All Amhara Peoples organisation set up by Professor Asrat in 1992. The rump of the AAPPO itself provides another third strand of Amhara politics. AAPPO supporters claim that AAPPO was largely founded as a party to defend the Amhara that were specifically being targeted by the EPRDF at the time. It then received substantial support from the group of over 40 Addis Ababa University lecturers, nearly all Amhara, who did not have their contracts renewed or who were sacked following opposition to the referendum on Eritrea in April 1993.

The CUD itself was set up last year as part of opposition efforts to put together a broad anti-government coalition to oppose the EPRDF in the May elections. It followed efforts the year before in Washington to bring the Amhara parties into a grand anti-government coalition, the UEDF, AEUP and EDUP originally joined only to walk out a few months later.

...The CUD does make an appeal to an Ethiopian nationalism that transcends the creation of ethnic federalism, a view reappeared to a substantial degree during the war with Eritrea. However, if the outpourings of its supporters are any guide, it appeals rather more to a crude anti-Tigrean/anti-Eritrean nationalism with substantial Amhara chauvinist overtones. The writing of many pro-CUD intellectuals, notably Getachew Haile, and indeed, Mesfin Wolde Mariam, are laced with extensive anti-Tigrean propaganda, much of it highly offensive.

...Southerners and Oromos have taken real fright against the possibility of a CUD victory. The perception is that the CUD intention to revoke Article 39 and to redraw the federal regional boundaries to return to something similar to the old imperial provinces, is no more than a device to restore Amhara supremacy... There is a similar perception over the CUD's undoubted intention to privatize land, a policy that is strongly supported by many international observers. Again, however, it is widely seen as a device to restore the large Amhara landholdings of imperial days (Shaw, A. 2005, 'Some thoughts on the CUD and other opposition parties', Walta Information Centre website, 6 December <http://www.waltainfo.com/Analysis/2005/Dec/7862.htm> - Accessed 20 November 2006 – Attachment 9).

The CUD is also known in Ethiopia as Kinijit and has a website in English and Amharic ('About Kinijit' (undated), Official Website of Kinijit <http://www.kinijit.org/content.asp?contenttype=About%20Kinijit> – Accessed 20 November 2006 – Attachment 10).

2. Were members of the CUD subjected to violence/harassment around the time of the 2005 elections and immediately afterwards?

The run-up to the elections, the conduct of the elections and the aftermath have been reported widely. In May 2006, Amnesty International reported, in part, as follows:

2.1 The May 2005 elections

Ethiopia's third general elections under the current government and the Constitution (1995) for the national parliament (the House of People's Representatives), the Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Councils, and the seven Regional State Assemblies, took place in May 2005, though the Somali Region elections were held later in September 2005. These elections were observed by the European Union, the African Union, the US-based Carter Center and some Ethiopian non-governmental organizations (NGOs)... Two opposition coalitions – the Coalition for Unity

and Democracy (CUD) and the United Ethiopian Democratic Front (UEDF) – were challenging Prime Minister Meles Zenawi's ruling Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) coalition, which is headed by his Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF). The EPRDF has been in power since 1991 when it overthrew the former government of Mengistu Hailemariam, known as the Dergue, after a long armed conflict.

Prior to the 2005 elections and shortly after a visit to the country, Amnesty International had expressed concern at reports of human rights violations against opposition members, particularly the CUD, including several killings, arbitrary detentions, harassment and intimidation by police and local militias...

Immediately after the 15 May poll, the opposition alleged rigging by the government and ruling party. The Prime Minister banned demonstrations and took personal control of the security forces in Addis Ababa...

2.2 Killings of demonstrators and mass arrests

In early June 2005 preliminary results were released by the National Election Board giving the EPRDF a narrow lead. CUD supporters subsequently demonstrated in Addis Ababa, accusing the government and EPRDF of fraud, and the National Election Board of bias towards the EPRDF. Peaceful demonstrations led to violent confrontations with the security forces. A special army unit, known as *Agaazi*, reportedly shot dead at least 36 protesters and wounded many others in Addis Ababa on 8 June. Some 9,000 CUD supporters including 2,000 university students, and six Ethiopian Human Rights Council officials (who were not members of any political party), were detained by police but were provisionally released on bond by the end of July 2005 without being charged with any crime. The CUD supporters had in most cases been arbitrarily arrested and were not brought before a court within the 48-hour limit prescribed by Ethiopian law. Many were allegedly beaten or ill-treated.

The CUD leadership decided to boycott the new parliament in protest at the final official election results and because the outgoing EPRDF-dominated parliament had changed procedures making it virtually impossible for opposition MPs to initiate a debate. The UEDF, independent MPs, a section of the Ethiopian Democratic Unity Party-Medhin party which had left the CUD coalition, and eventually several of the CUD MPs-elect who had not been detained, took up their seats in the new parliament. They criticized repression of the CUD and the detention of its leading MPs-elect, as well as arrests and harassment of UEDF coalition members from the Oromo National Congress... and the Oromo Federal Democratic Movement. The new Addis Ababa City Council, similarly boycotted by many new CUD members-elect (some 30 of whom are also believed to be detained and may face treason and other charges in separate cases), has not to date convened. The Prime Minister has proposed to establish a caretaker administration if the boycott continues and there is insufficient attendance.

In a second series of pro-CUD demonstrations in early November 2005, police shot dead at least 42 protesters in Addis Ababa, wounded some 200 others and detained most of the CUD leadership, which had called for non-violent demonstrations. The protests, which started peacefully with drivers honking their horns and a workers' stay-home strike, led to violence with widespread police shootings, seven police officers being killed by protesters and considerable damage to government property. The security forces arrested over 10,000 CUD officials and supporters in Addis Ababa, the Amhara Region and some other regions, including many who had been arrested in June and photographed for police records. There were further pro-CUD protests starting in late December 2005, and continuing into early 2006. Students boycotted school and college classes, resulting in widespread school closures, and there were widespread arrests and beating of students and teachers suspected of instigating the boycotts... Many of these detainees have since been released provisionally on bond but several thousands reportedly remain in detention. Details of the arrests have not been disclosed to detainees' families or the public, and most detainees have not been brought before a court.

The detained CUD leaders and others held with them went on hunger strike in November 2005 in protest at their detentions, until mid-December. That month, charges were brought against 131 detained CUD leaders and others, as described below. The court refused to grant bail, citing the seriousness of the charges. The CUD leaders denied calling for violent demonstrations.

Most CUD offices are now closed as a result of arrests and intimidation of officials. Its four constituent parties are listed as defendants in the trial.

After the November 2005 demonstrations, Prime Minister Meles Zenawi publicly accused the CUD of treason and of organizing a violent uprising aimed at overthrowing the government. Shortly before the elections the Prime Minister had accused the CUD of fomenting strife and ethnic hatred which he said could lead to a “Rwanda-type genocide”... He has refused to release the detainees despite appeals by the European Union and others. Prime Minister Meles Zenawi has also told members of the international community, who had pressed for a political reconciliation between the government and opposition parties to resolve the post-election crisis, that the detainees will not be released but will receive a fair trial, which will be prompt, rapid and transparent.

On 25 April 2006 the EPRDF-controlled parliament set up a commission of inquiry into the post-election violence of June and November 2005. It will reportedly seek to establish the number of people killed, property destroyed, and whether there were human and constitutional rights violations... To date, no details are available on its composition, full terms of reference or working methods. Previous parliamentary inquiries into incidents such as this where the security forces have killed unarmed civilians were not independent or impartial ...

...As a consequence of these widespread human rights violations against opposition party members since the elections, including mass arbitrary arrests, torture and ill-treatment, extrajudicial executions and unfair trials, a new flow of Ethiopian refugees to neighbouring countries and other parts of the world, consisting of CUD members and supporters, as well as human rights defenders and journalists is starting.

Amnesty International believes that CUD activists and suspected activists at national or local level, as well as civil society activists and journalists who had criticized the government, who have fled the country on account of experienced or threatened human rights violations, would be those who are at risk of arbitrary and indefinite detention, possible torture or ill-treatment, unfair trial or even extrajudicial execution, if forcibly returned to Ethiopia (Amnesty International 2006, *Ethiopia: Prisoners of conscience on trial for treason: opposition party leaders, human rights defenders and journalist*, AFR 25/013/2006, 2 May – Attachment 11).

The US State Department report released on 8 March 2006 made many references to the CUD and the treatment of its members, including the following:

...During the year paramilitary groups committed unlawful killings, including political killings. The Ethiopian Human Rights Council (EHRCO) reported that from January to March armed militia killed several members of the opposition All-Ethiopia Unity Party/Coalition for Unity and Democracy (AEUP/CUD) in the Amhara Region.

...The CUD reported that on September 11 armed militia beat CUD member Asefa Getahun and that he died of his injuries the following day. On October 1, local militia shot and killed CUD member Girma Biru, of Sultulta Wereda, Mulo Town. The CUD stated that local administrators and armed militia were responsible for the October 11 extrajudicial killing of Mosse Wasse, in Shoga District, west Gojjam/Jiga, Amhara Region; and the October 16 extrajudicial killing of Tila Tsega, at Lay Gaynt/Nefas Mewucha, North Gonder.

...In September the government arrested more than one thousand members of the CUD and UEDF opposition coalitions, following their announcement of plans to hold demonstrations on October 2.

...In November authorities re-arrested CUD member and mayor of Addis Ababa Dr. Berhanu Nega and Professor Mesfin Woldemariam, two prominent academics and human rights activists, for participating in planning antigovernment protests aimed at the removal of the government. At year's end they remained in confinement on charges of treason and genocide, along with several members of NGOs active in civic education, and independent journalists. Other prominent CUD leaders arrested included: CUD president Hailu Shawel; Dr. Yacob Hailemariam, a former prosecutor for the UN International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda; and CUD vice-president Ms. Birtukan Mideksa, a former judge. Their prison conditions were reported to be adequate, especially those of the CUD leaders, who had separate cells. However, access to legal counsel was sporadic, and there were serious concerns about access to adequate medical care.

...While the law stipulates that all suspects be arraigned before a court within 48 hours, the leaders of the CUD, civil society, and journalists were held without access to courts, counsel, and family for many days. Human rights groups and political parties (such as the CUD, UEDF, and OFDM) reported that police and local militia detained thousands of persons in police stations and detention camps for several days in order to conduct interrogations.

...The opposition CUD and UEDF parties reported that in September local officials prohibited public meetings the parties had organized in various towns. The UEDF reported that it had to cancel a general assembly of its members planned for September 29 because the government directed hotel proprietors in Addis Ababa not to rent their assembly halls to the UEDF or other opposition parties. The CUD reported that the Addis Ababa city administration imposed extraregulatory restrictions that prevented a mass rally planned for October 2. The government prevented the CUD from meeting after charges were brought on December 21.

Opposition political parties reported that during the year their supporters were targets of frequent and systematic violence by ruling party supporters, often after leaving meetings ... EHRCO reported that regional governments, including the Addis Ababa regional administration, infringed on the right of peaceful assembly and association. For example, authorities cancelled public meetings planned for September 4 by the CUD in Addis Ababa, Gondar, Bahir Dar, Awasa, and Dessie. Police arbitrarily arrested several CUD members in various towns where public meetings were scheduled to be held. Most obtained their release after several days of detention.

... Registered political parties must receive permission from regional governments to open local offices. Opposition parties, such as the CUD, the UEDF, and the OFDM, claimed that the pattern of widespread intimidation and violence directed against members of opposition political parties by local government officials continued throughout the year. Opposition parties and the press reported hundreds of such cases, including killings, beatings, arrests, house burnings, and property confiscation (US Department of State 2006, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2005 – Ethiopia*, March – Attachment 12).

With particular reference to rural areas of Ethiopia, Human Rights Watch reported on 13 January 2006 that:

The Ethiopian government is using intimidation, arbitrary detentions and excessive force in rural areas of Ethiopia to suppress post-election protests and all potential dissent, Human Rights Watch said today after a research trip to Addis Ababa and the Oromia and Amhara regions.

“The Ethiopian government is violently suppressing any form of protest and punishing suspected opposition supporters,” said Peter Takirambudde, director of Human Rights Watch’s Africa Division. “Donor governments should insist on an independent, credible investigation into abuses by federal police and local officials in rural as well as urban areas.”

In the wake of the May 15 parliamentary elections, in which opposition parties won an unprecedented number of seats amidst massive controversy over the election results, federal police in the Oromia and Amhara regions have threatened, beaten and detained opposition supporters, students and people with no political affiliation, often in nighttime raids. Alongside local government officials and members of local government-backed militias, the federal police have taken the lead in intimidating and coercing opposition supporters.

...“The government is deepening its crackdown in Ethiopia’s rural areas, far from the eyes and ears of international observers in Addis Ababa,” Takirambudde said. “People are being terrorized by federal police working hand-in-glove with local officials and militias.”

Several recently released detainees from different locations in rural Ethiopia said that police and other officials forced them to sign statements disavowing support to political opposition groups and pledging support to the local ruling party affiliate before being released (Human Rights Watch 2006, *Ethiopia: Hidden crackdown in rural areas*, 13 January – Attachment 13).

The recently released parliamentary report on the aftermath of the elections has been met with accusations of bias. An article dated 31 October 2006 reported that:

Ethiopian opposition groups on Monday blasted as biased and unfair a delayed report into deadly post-election violence last year that concludes excessive force was not used.

...The final report, expected to be adopted by parliament this week, says 199 people, 193 civilians and six police, died in Addis Ababa and other cities during two explosions of unrest after the disputed May 15, 2005, polls.

...Although the death toll is more than three times the original official number of 54, the report absolves the government of blame for anything more than minor shortcomings, according to a copy distributed to reporters.

“The action taken by the security forces to control the violence was a legal and necessary step to protect the nascent system of government and to stop the country from descending into a worse crisis and possibly never-ending violence upheaval,” it says.

...The Ethiopian government has blamed the violence on the CUD, which authorities accuse of trying to foment a coup through election protests.

Nearly the entire CUD leadership is currently on trial on charges ranging from treason to genocide and conspiracy for calling for nationwide protests against the results of the polls that they allege were rigged (‘Ethiopian opposition blasts parliamentary report into post-poll bloodshed’ 2006, *Agence France Presse*, 31 October – Attachment 14).

3. Please provide information on the current treatment of CUD members in Ethiopia.

The trial of CUD leaders and others on charges including high treason and genocide is ongoing. In an article dated 5 November 2006 it was reported that:

...Ethiopia is still struggling to recover from a turbulent 2005, when fraud complaints and unrest following an election won by Meles led to scores of deaths. An inquiry set up by

parliament found that 193 civilians were killed and 30,000 were detained during violence in Addis Ababa and elsewhere.

More than 100 leaders of the opposition Coalition for Unity and Democracy (CUD), journalists and civil society activists remain on trial for treason and inciting violence in a case that Western diplomats have failed to persuade Meles to drop.

Opposition members say they are denied space in state-dominated media and are systematically oppressed through preventive detentions, closure of offices and harassment of members. They also acknowledge “chronic fragmentation” among themselves and over-dependence on funding from the diaspora.

... Meles, however, insists the world has mis-read Ethiopia.

He says opposition parties took advantage of a democratic opening he allowed last year around the May election to plan an armed revolution against him. Those agitating against him now are “spurned Orange Revolutionists,” he told Reuters.

“The fact some people have misunderstood the nature of the problem and misinterpreted it, is a source of regret to me,” the former guerrilla leader added (Cawthorne, A. 2006, ‘Ethiopia’s Meles keeps opposition at bay’, *Reuters News Service*, 5 November – Attachment 15).

Amnesty International has most recently reported that more than 100 CUD members were arrested in October 2006, apparently in connection with the publication of a calendar of action for non-violent civil disobedience. Amnesty International expressed concern that at least one of those arrested was tortured while in detention and that further arrests were made as a result of his statements made under torture (Amnesty International 2006, ‘Ethiopia: Further Information on torture/ incommunicado detention: Alemayehu Fantu’, Amnesty International website, 3 November <http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/engaf250362006> – Accessed 20 November 2006 – Attachment 16; Amnesty International 2006, ‘Further Information on: Fear of Torture or ill-treatment: Yalemzewd Bekele’, Amnesty International website, 27 October <http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/engaf250342006> – Accessed 20 November 2006 – Attachment 17).

A search of the sources consulted has provided no other detailed information about the current treatment of CUD members.

List of Sources Consulted

Internet Sources:

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National Electoral Board of Ethiopia website <http://www.electionsethiopia.org>

UK Home Office website <http://www.ind.homeoffice.gov.uk>

US Department of State website <http://www.state.gov>

Non-Government Organisations

Amnesty International website <http://www.amnesty.org>

Human Rights Watch website <http://www.hrw.org>

International News & Politics

Africa Confidential website <http://www.afric-confidential.com>

Africa Daily website <http://www.africadaily.com>

All Africa.com <http://allafrica.com>

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FACTIVA (news database)

BACIS (DIMA Country Information database)

REFINFO (IRBDC (Canada) Country Information database)

ISYS (RRT Country Research database)

List of Attachments

1. 'NEBE has not recognized new merger by CUD member parties' 2005, National Electoral Board of Ethiopia website, 15 October <http://www.electionsethiopia.org/Whats%20New41.htm> – Accessed 20 November 2006.
2. 'Political Party Coalitions' (undated), National Election Board of Ethiopia website <http://www.electionsethiopia.org/Political%20Coalitions.html> – Accessed 20 November 2006.
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8. 'CUD to Hold General Assembly and Elect New Leaders' 2006, allAfrica.com website, 11 November <http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200611130678.html> – Accessed 20 November 2006.
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12. US Department of State 2006, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2005 – Ethiopia*, March.
13. Human Rights Watch 2006, *Ethiopia: Hidden crackdown in rural areas*, 13 January. (CISNET Ethiopia CX1451117)
14. ‘Ethiopian opposition blasts parliamentary report into post-poll bloodshed’ 2006, *Agence France Presse*, 31 October. (FACTIVA)
15. Cawthorne, A. 2006, ‘Ethiopia’s Meles keeps opposition at bay’, *Reuters News Service*, 5 November. (FACTIVA)
16. Amnesty International 2006, ‘Ethiopia: Further Information on torture/ incommunicado detention: Alemayehu Fantu’, Amnesty International website, 3 November
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