



PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTION

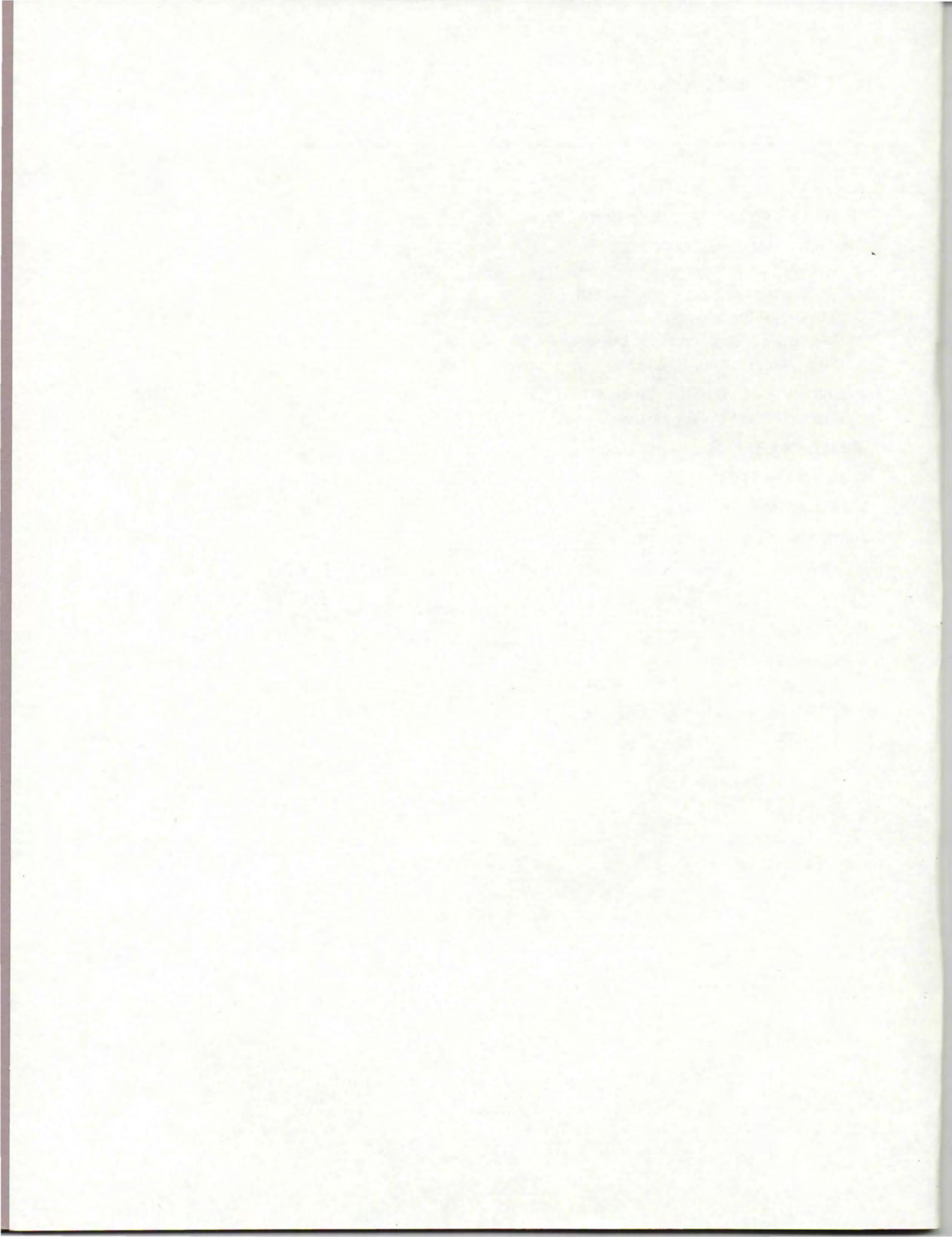
ANNUAL REPORT

1990

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1990: AN HISTORIC YEAR

1990 WAS an historic time, with political events putting the seal of authenticity on the revolutions of 1989 — not simply in Europe but around the world. Democracy consolidated in Europe as the two Germanies completed formal reunification and held their first unified election, while Central and East European countries held democratic elections and moved to modify the Warsaw Pact. Elsewhere, many Third World States fulfilled democratic aspirations in holding elections and ensuring the peaceful transfer of power, often with assistance from the United Nations.

The year also saw major progress in improving strategic relations. The Cold War was brought formally to an end with the signing of the Paris Charter in November, and NATO States relegated their nuclear arsenal to “truly weapons of last resort.” As East-West rivalries diminished, attention turned at last to a long neglected issue: the proliferation of weapons of mass-destruction.

The “new era of co-operation” for the 1990’s proclaimed by Presidents Bush and Gorbachev in late 1989, however, was quickly put to the test by Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait on 2 August. The measure of the “new world order” in the final decade of the bloody and turbulent

twentieth century is whether collective security can finally prevail over regional nuclear alliances as the means to global peace and security. By year’s end, the world stood poised at the brink of a new major conflict, and the gains of the preceding year appeared in a new and fragile light.

The new era of co-operation has not yet been applied to global economic relations. The diminution of East-West tension casts in stark relief today the enormous gulf between North and South in levels of economic and social attainment, with disturbing implications for security relationships over the longer-term. The Uruguay Round of the GATT left room for greater attention to the interests of the South and agricultural exporters. The debt burden on developing countries remains of staggering proportions. And the major industrialised countries continue to co-ordinate their macro-economic policies outside the established multilateral institutions.

The North-South divide is equally prominent in efforts to preserve and protect the global environment. Equally threatening to the biosphere as nuclear war yet more entrenched in human life-styles, global warming and ozone depletion pose probably the most serious danger to the planet and the species yet encountered. The past year, however, was largely a preparatory one for environmental



Hon. Warren Allmand, P.C., M.P., a 25-year veteran of the Canadian House of Commons and former minister in the Trudeau government, is International President of Parliamentarians for Global Action.



Dr. Kennedy Graham, a former New Zealand diplomat, is Secretary-General of Parliamentarians for Global Action.

activity, leading toward the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development Brazil .

As the world entered the 1990's, citizens and leaders everywhere sensed a quickening pace of change, an intuition that events of momentous import were unfolding or about to unfold. It is in recognition of the pace of global change, and the enormity of its implications for political thought and conduct that Parliamentarians for Global Action formulates its strategy, and pursues its programmes.

Global Action's Philosophy and Goals

Parliamentarians for Global Action sustains a network of over 600 members of congress and parliament in 42 national legislatures around the world plus the European Parliament. Its purpose is to link together the representatives of the people in an extended network to promote global security and strengthened global institutions in the 1990's. Members are invited and assisted, in approaching global problems of the modern age, to transcend the national interest of their own country and unite for

action in the interests of the planet as a whole. In the world which the organisation strives to create, there is no dichotomy between the interests of the nation and those of the planet. In real political terms and in the age of the sovereign state, a gulf exists. Members aim to close it through concerted action.

Global Action is not partisan in domestic political terms or in terms of political ideology. While retaining pride in their own political and cultural heritage, members actively seek the common good in all political cultures, with a view to bringing the total human faculty to bear upon the challenge to our collective survival. Global Action welcomes expression of opinion from all philosophies — conservative, liberal, radical — reflecting the belief that there is wisdom to be found in all, and that each is fallible. □

Hon. Warren Allmand, PC, MP
International President

Dr. Kennedy Graham
Secretary-General

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES: 1990

Nuclear Test Ban and Non-Proliferation

Convenor: Dr. Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson (Minister of Finance, Iceland)
Staff Co-ordinator: Mr. Aaron Tovish (Executive Director)

1990 SAW some historic “firsts” recorded by Global Action as preparations commenced in earnest for the Partial Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference. The proposal to convert the treaty into a comprehensive nuclear test ban through its amendment procedure was first proposed by Global Action in 1985.

The Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in August in Geneva highlighted the increasing importance of the nuclear test ban issue is playing in the non-proliferation debate. And as the year progressed and international conflict drew nearer in the Persian Gulf, the threat of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons loomed still larger.

In March, a study on the verification of a comprehensive test ban, commissioned by Global Action, was completed by the London-based expert group VERTIC (Verification Technology Information Centre). The result of some six months’ work by a team of scientific experts, the report formed the technical basis for the drafting of a verification protocol as part of the Partial Test Ban Treaty amendment proposal. The work was periodically reviewed by Global Action’s Executive Committee and interested countries were advised of progress. The draft



Congressman Bill Green (R-NY), presenting UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar with a copy of an International Parliamentary Open Letter, signed by over 2,200 parliamentarians from 41 countries, addressed to Presidents Bush and Gorbachev and Prime Minister Thatcher, appealing for an end to nuclear testing and support for the Partial Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference.

protocol on verification was subsequently put forward to the Amendment Conference by six governments in December as UN document PTBT/CONF./6.

In June, Global Action called together parliamentarians from the US, UK, and USSR to mark the preparatory meeting of the Amendment Conference in New York. Congressmen Bob Carr, Lane Evans, Bill Green, Ed Markey and Martin Sabo of the US House of Representatives, British parliamentarians George Foulkes and Bowen Wells, and Soviet deputy Georgi

“Proliferation ... is perhaps the greatest security challenge of the 1990’s.”

— James Baker,
US Secretary of State,
and Eduard Shevardnadze,
Soviet Foreign Minister,
Joint Statement, 1990

“We put on record our gratitude to Parliamentarians for Global Action If we are successful, we shall have to share that success with them.”

— Ambassador Miguel Marin Bosch
(Mexico) June 1990



Dr. Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson, the Icelandic Finance Minister and a leading member in Global Action's Nuclear Test Ban and Non-Proliferation programme, meeting with Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

Arbatov, all members of Global Action, met in New York to plan for the six months leading up to the Amendment Conference in January 1991.

The group held a strategy session, spoke by conference call with Soviet deputy Olzhas Suleimenov in Moscow, met with UN Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Yasushi Akashi, and Ambassadors Watson (US), Tickell (UK) and Vorontsov (USSR), before attending a City Hall reception given in their honour by New York City Mayor David N. Dinkins.

Mr. Foulkes took a letter from the group back to his constituency where NATO foreign ministers were meeting. The letter stressed that a reduced dependency on nuclear

weapons in Europe should allow progress on arms control, and particularly a nuclear test ban, to proceed at a faster pace.

Also in June, Global Action convened an informal seminar for diplomatic representatives in Geneva on the subject of a Nuclear Test Ban and Non-Proliferation. Chaired by Global Action President Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson and attended by diplomats from some 20 countries, the seminar explored the possibilities of widening the nuclear non-proliferation regime. Discussion was off-the-record to encourage a free exchange between parties and non-parties to the NPT.

In August, Global Action's 11th Annual Forum was held at the UN Office in Geneva. Taking the theme of “Nuclear Test Ban and Non-Proliferation,” parliamentarians from over twenty countries heard Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan urge governments to conclude a test ban treaty without delay as a means of consolidating the nuclear non-proliferation regime. Other speakers included former Yugoslav President Lazar Mojsov, former Canadian Ambassador for Disarmament Douglas Roche, VERTIC director Dr. Patricia Lewis, and Ambassadors Reeves of Australia, Adeniji of Nigeria and Marin Bosch of Mexico.

The Forum issued an Appeal to the NPT Review Conference, presented to Conference President Oswaldo de Rivero (Peru) by a

delegation led by International President Warren Allmand. Executive Director Aaron Tovish spent four weeks observing the Conference in Geneva.

During the Forum, Global Action honoured Sir Shridath Ramphal, a member of Global Action's new Advisory Council (see p. 19), with its first Global Leadership Award, for his "creative vision and effective leadership in multilateral diplomacy" during his years as Secretary-General of the Commonwealth of Nations.

The highlight of the year's activity was the collation of the Nuclear Test Ban Open Letter and its delivery to President Gorbachev and American and British leaders in advance of the Amendment Conference. From March to October, Global Action circulated a one-page open letter to members of parliament around the world for signature. Produced in eleven languages and addressed to Presidents Bush and Gorbachev and Prime Minister Thatcher, the letter appeals to the three leaders to support a nuclear test ban at the Amendment Conference. Signed by 2,200 parliamentarians in 41 countries, the Open Letter, reproduced in five leather-bound



Prince Saddrudin Aga Khan, flanked by Global Action International President Warren Allmand (right) and former Yugoslav President and Global Action Advisory Council member Lazar Mojsov (left), addressing the 11th Annual Parliamentary Forum, held in Geneva.

copies, was the focal-point for Global Action's Tripartite Delegation to Moscow, London and Washington in November.

Comprising four US congressmen (Senators Tom Harkin and Jim Jeffords, and Reps. Tom Downey and Bill Green), three British parliamentarians (Dr. Kim Howells and Messrs. Rodhri Morgan and Allan Rogers) and one Supreme Soviet Deputy (Mr. Olzhas Suleimenov; Yevgeni Velikov cancelling due to illness), the tripartite delegation met with Soviet president Gorbachev, British Deputy Foreign Minister Hogg, and US National Security Adviser Scowcroft. The delegation impressed upon the leaders Global Action's view that a nuclear test ban was an essential step in the progress toward a secure

"You have a splendid record. Politicians have to live with their consciences longer than they have to answer to their constituents. Your work will inspire other parliamentarians around the world on this issue."

— Prince Saddrudin Aga Khan,
August 1990

“Parliamentarians for Global Action is succeeding. Global action is no longer tomorrow’s prescription, it is today’s. And the great changes taking place in the world are, as we all know, certain to increase, not to diminish, your chances. Parliamentarians for Global Action, I believe, is especially well-placed to give the world an ethical and a political lead in responding to these elements of tomorrow.”

— Sir Shridath Ramphal,
August 1990



The Tripartite Delegation, composed of US, British and Soviet legislators, travelled to their three respective capitals, where they met with Soviet President Gorbachev, UK Deputy Foreign Minister Hogg and US President Bush’s National Security Adviser Gen. Brent Scowcroft.

nuclear non-proliferation regime, and should be the goal of the forthcoming Amendment Conference. In response, President Gorbachev undertook to play a direct role in developing Soviet policy toward the Conference. He agreed that a test ban was a critical element of a universal non-proliferation regime, and that the Gulf crisis heightened the need for a broader, co-operative approach to the threat of nuclear proliferation. General Scowcroft, for his part, acknowledged the significance of the changes occurring throughout the world, and undertook to convey Global Action’s views to President Bush.

In each of the capitals, the Tripartite Delegation presented a new idea for enforcing a comprehen-

sive test ban treaty through a system of sanctions. Following the Tripartite Delegation’s visit, Bill Green and Olzhas Suleimenov met with UN Secretary-General Pérez de Cuéllar at UN headquarters in December. They passed a copy of the Open Letter to him and outlined Global Action’s plans for 1991. The Secretary-General placed his “moral authority” at Global Action’s disposal in support of the work the organisation was doing.

These activities laid a solid foundation for the organisation’s work during the Test Ban Treaty Conference in January 1991, and contributed significantly to its success. □

UN Peacekeeping and Global Security

Convenor: Dr. Ole Espersen, MF (Denmark)
Staff Co-ordinator: Ms. Maria Jose Alcalá

NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT must be complemented with positive moves to build an alternative security system. Global Action has consistently opposed reliance on nuclear deterrence as the mainstay of international security, and urged a return to collective security as originally envisaged in the UN Charter. The aggression against Kuwait in August presented the clearest example of a breach of the peace under article 39 for many years. The new co-operation among the major powers enabled the Security Council for the first time ever to trigger enforcement action with the concurrence of all five permanent members. In August, Global Action's International President Warren Allmand issued a press release calling for the UN to initiate collective security measures against Iraq.

In 1990, Global Action moved ahead to implement the strategy agreed upon at its 1989 International Council meeting. The 10th Annual Forum in November 1989 had taken as its theme "Peacekeeping in the 1990's" with calls for



A delegation of the **Parliamentary Peacekeeping Commission** at UN Observer Post 72 in the Golan Heights with the Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, in June 1990. From left to right are Henk Vos, M.P. (Netherlands), Ian Waddell, M.P. (Canada), Inderjit, M.P. (India), UNDOF Force Commander Radauer and Hon. Oppah Rueshesha, M.P. (Zimbabwe).

parliamentary action by UN Secretary-General Pérez de Cuéllar, former UN official Sir Brian Urquhart, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky, and former US Ambassador James Leonard. In response, the International Council decided to establish a dual framework for its work on peacekeeping:

- a subnetwork from its membership — a Parliamentary Commission on Peacekeeping — to undertake parliamentary action on peacekeeping; and
- an Eminent Persons' Panel on the United Nations and Global Security to present a report on the future of UN peacekeeping and collective security.

In March, Global Action

"It is parliamentarians who can best interpret the aspirations of peoples for peace."

— Javier Pérez de Cuéllar,
UN Secretary-General,
November 1989



Dr. Ole Espersen, MF, former Danish Attorney-General, is the Convenor of Global Action's Parliamentary Peacekeeping Commission.

convened an inaugural meeting of its Peacekeeping Advisory Group at its offices in New York. The Group considered the draft of a publication on parliamentary action on peacekeeping and offered advice on Global Action's plans in this direction. The Advisory Group includes Sir Brian Urquhart, former Canadian Ambassador Geoffrey Pearson, current UN officials, military experts, university teachers and peace researchers in and outside the United States.

In April, Global Action published its primer "Peacekeeping in the 1990's: The Role of Parliamentarians," printed in English and Spanish and distributed to all of its members. The publication calls upon parliamentarians to undertake co-ordinated action across parliaments to help strengthen UN peacekeeping by:

- asking parliamentary questions of their governments on initiatives to be taken;
- promoting resolutions to encourage such initiatives;
- encouraging debate on an expanded role for peacekeeping generally, in and outside their parliaments.

In June, Global Action sent two parliamentary delegations into Central America and the Middle

East to inspect UN peacekeeping forces in those areas. The twin delegations, comprising four parliamentarians and a staff member each, spent three days in Nicaragua inspecting ONUCA; and four days in Syria, Cyprus and Israel, inspecting UNDOF, UNFICYP, UNIFIL and UNTSO. The team to Nicaragua comprised Dr. Ole Espersen (Denmark) and Messrs. Julio Camino (Venezuela), Terje Nyberget (Norway) and Edgar Ugalde (Costa Rica) and Ms. Maria Jose Alcalá (Secretariat); while the team to the Middle East comprised Ms. Oppah Ruesha (Zimbabwe), Messrs. Inderjit (India), Henk Vos (Netherlands), Ian Waddell (Canada) and Dr. Kennedy Graham (Secretariat). The two delegations produced a joint report on their findings which was distributed to Global Action's Parliamentary Commission.

In July, Global Action's first peacekeeping briefing kit was distributed to the thirty members of the Parliamentary Commission. The briefing kit drew upon the appeal of the UN Secretary-General to member states to identify troops, equipment, and specialist units which they could make available in principle for UN peacekeeping operations. Global Action members raised the questionnaire in their parliaments and approached their countries' defence and foreign ministers to urge an early and constructive response. By the end of

the year, some 22 countries had replied to the questionnaire.

In November, a delegation of parliamentarians from Latin America visited Costa Rica to meet with former president and Nobel Peace Prize winner Oscar Arias Sanchez. Diputados Julio Camino (Venezuela), Marco Antonio Gonzales (Costa Rica) and Jose Felix Estigarribia (Paraguay) and Ms. Maria Jose Alcalá (Secretariat) met with Dr. Arias and staff of his new foundation to discuss Global Action's plans for strengthening peacekeeping. Dr. Arias offered the facilities of his new foundation for a meeting of the Eminent Persons Panel in 1991.

By the end of the year, the Eminent Person Panel was largely established, comprising Sir Shridath Ramphal, Sir Brian Urquhart, Rt. Hon. David Lange, Professor Sadako Ogata, Gen. Prem Chand, Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, Mr. Stephen Lewis, and Dr. Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson. Mr. Johan Jorgen Holst was obliged to withdraw from the new Panel after being appointed Defence Minister of Norway.



Julio Camino, Diputado (Venezuela), second from left, and **Ole Espersen, MF** (Denmark), far right, with UN peacekeepers in Nicaragua.

In December, a Global Action delegation (Hon. Walter McLean, International Council Chair and Dr. Kennedy Graham, Secretary-General) met with the Iraqi ambassador to the UN to discuss possible ways of resolving the Gulf crisis. Global Action offered the good offices of its network to assist in a resolution of the crisis, consistent with UN principles and resolutions. No formal response was received from Baghdad. □

The Global Environment

Convenors: Hon. David MacDonald, P.C., M.P. (Canada); Dep. Fabio Feldmann (Brazil)
Staff Co-ordinator: Mr. Stuart Chuzmir

“Parliamentarians represent a uniquely important and influential constituency whose interest, insight and support will be indispensable to the success of the 1992 [Brazil] Conference. Parliamentarians for Global Action are clearly leading the way in this respect as they represent the vanguard of parliamentarians who are already deeply interested in and committed to global issues.”

— Maurice Strong,
Secretary-General, UN Conference on
Environment & Development, June 1990



Participants in the Global Environment Workshop for Parliamentarians, held at Bellagio, Italy, 31 May-2 June, 1990.

PERHAPS the greatest long-term threat to the planet today is the degradation of the global environment. Two threats in particular — global warming and ozone depletion — threaten severe damage if allowed to go unchecked. The 1990's, it is widely accepted, will be the critical decade in which deep-seated patterns of human behaviour must be altered if serious and permanent damage to the planet's environment is to be avoided.

In June 1990, Global Action convened a meeting of leading

environmentalists from among its membership in Bellagio, Italy, to consider the problem of global warming and ways of overcoming it in the 1990s. Comprising mainly of chairpersons of environmental committees from their parliaments, the group formed a “Planetary Partnership on Environment and Development” to operate as the core of a subnetwork of members, exchanging legislation and pursuing common policies to protect the

planet's environment and promote cleaner economic development patterns for all countries. The Partnership issued the Bellagio Appeal, a statement of prescriptive action for North and South to pursue jointly in the interests of the planet as a whole, including reduced carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions, reduced rates of deforestation, and far-reaching technology transfers to enable developing countries to foster economic growth without committing the environmental mistakes already made by the North. □



Hon. David McDonald, M.P. (Canada), Co-convenor of Global Action's Environmental Planetary Partnership, is Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Environment in the Canadian House of Commons. Mr. McDonald was a founding member of Global Action in 1979.



Fabio Feldmann, Diputado (Brazil), Co-convenor of Global Action's Environmental Planetary Partnership, is one of the world's leading political environmentalists. Formerly a practicing lawyer in São Paulo, he was elected to the Brazilian Parliament in 1986 on an environmental ticket and crafted the environment chapter in the amended Brazilian constitution.

International Debt Relief and Economic Reform

Convenor: Mr. John Langmore, M.P. (Australia)

Programme Co-ordinator: Drs. Bert Koenders

“...the purpose of economic development is to enlarge human choices. Income ... is not the sum total of human life.”

— Mahbub ul-Haq,
consultant,

United Nations Development Program
April, 1990



Participants in Global Action's April 1990 parliamentary workshop entitled “Securing Development in the 1990's: Promoting the Human Dimension,” held at the United Nations in New York. From left, Eveline Herfkens, M.P. (Netherlands), Hon. Warren Allmand, M.P. (Canada), Dragoslav Avramovic (Director, Economic Studies, European Centre for Peace and Development), John Langmore, M.P. (Australia), Bert Koenders (Global Action Debt Programme Co-ordinator), and Üner Kırdar (Director, UN Development Studies Programme).

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS are inextricably related to development. For several years, Global Action has been promoting initiatives to resolve the huge burden of international debt that thwarts development in the Third World. In the Amsterdam Appeal of April 1989, Global Action called for a write-off of Third World debt of 50%, a reduction of real interest rates, rescheduling of remaining debt, and special alleviative measures for African countries.

In April 1990, Global Action convened, in collaboration with the

United Nations Development Program Study Programme and Friedrich Ebert Foundation, a workshop of 22 parliamentarians in New York to consider the “Human Dimension of Development” in the 1990's — the need to ensure that the interplay of market forces is balanced with a decent concern for social justice and a broad economic equality at the global level. Coming from both North and South and representing countries at every stage of economic development, workshop

Parliamentarians at the New York Workshop



From left, Janos Fekets (Hungary), Oppah Muchinguri (Zimbabwe), Richard Northey, (New Zealand).



From left, Margitta Terborg (Germany), Fernando Gasparian (Brazil), Arnaldo Gabaldon (Venezuela) and Viola Furubjelka (Sweden).

participants issued the New York Appeal for Economic Development, a compendium of global policies for promoting economic development in a more balanced and compassionate way than had been the case during the "lost decade" of the 1980's.

Coinciding with the UN Special Session on Development in New York, the workshop created an historic "first": a parliamentarian-diplomat dialogue at UN headquarters in which workshop participants conveyed to ambassadors and official delegations their prescribed strategy for promoting a humane development policy for the world in the 1990's.

Workshop participants subsequently promoted these policies through parliamentary action in their national legislatures. □

Strengthening of International Law

Convenor: Rep. Jim Leach (USA)
Programme Co-ordinator: Mr. Stuart Chuzmir

“... the traditional response of international law — developing international legal standards in small incremental steps, each of which must subsequently be ratified by all countries — is no longer appropriate to deal with highly complex environmental problems of the future. ... the time has come for a conceptual leap forward in institutional terms.”

— Rt. Hon. Geoffrey Palmer,
Prime Minister of New Zealand,
October 1989



Participants in the Harvard Workshop entitled “Protecting the Global Environment Through International Law, held at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 1990. From left, Hon. David McDonald, M.P. (Canada), Edgar Ugalde, Deputado (Costa Rica), Guadalupe Gomez Maganda, Deputada (Mexico), and Rep. Bill Green, (USA), far right.

TO MARK the declaration by the United Nations of the 1990s as the Decade of International Law, Global Action took an early initiative through its membership network. Conscious of the role which international law will play in combatting the threats to the global environment in the forthcoming decade, Global Action brought together a group of concerned members at Harvard Law School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in December, to consider the strengthening of international law through global environmental imperatives.

Andronico Aúede, of the UN Office of Legal Affairs, called on parliamentarians to vigorously follow the lead-up to the 1992 Brazil Conference on Environment and Development. The development of

new legal instruments had begun in earnest, taking into account environmental imperatives and seeking to prevent environmental disasters. This “forecast and prevent” approach to law was qualitatively different from the traditional “react and rectify” approach. At the interface where science meets law, legislators are asked to act on uncertainty in the form of scientific probabilities. Acute political judgement is required. This is the challenge before members of parliaments as they deal with the global threat to the environment in their countries. In the Harvard Workshop Statement, the parliamentarians called on their colleagues to play a key role in this process. They undertook to persuade their governments to submit their national reports to their parliaments before submitting them to the 1992 Conference. □

PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT

Democracy and UN Election Monitoring

Special Programme Co-ordinator: Mr. Maxime Faille

THE IDEA of expanding the role of the United Nations in electoral assistance and monitoring is now on the international agenda. In 1989, the UN oversaw the whole process of national self-determination in Namibia, monitoring and co-administering the country's first election, and having the power to annul the results if it judged that any stage had not been conducted freely and fairly. In 1990, for the first time in response to a request from a sovereign state, it verified the elections in Nicaragua. The request was made explicitly in relation to the regional peace process, thereby providing the connection to international peace and security and the justification for UN involvement. Later in 1990, Haiti sought and obtained UN technical assistance and an observer team for its own

national elections, without any connection to regional or international peace and security. The General Assembly approved the request, and a UN technical assistance team, including some security advisers, was despatched to "observe the electoral process and ensure that it is conducted in a fair manner and in a climate of security and freedom."

In April 1990, Global Action floated the idea, in its newsletter, of institutionalising the role of the UN in electoral monitoring, with the establishment of a UN Centre for Free and Fair Elections. The role of such a centre, it was suggested, would be to provide technical assistance and training of election officers or actual monitoring or supervision of elections at the request of any state. The Centre would not formulate a definition of

"International observer missions have already played critical roles in ensuring fair outcomes to elections in several countries, including mine. The presence of observers is a deterrent to fraud. It is harder to steal an election if the whole world is watching...."

— Benazir Bhutto,
June 1989

“The influential organisation Parliamentarians for Global Action has spoken up for the universal affirmation of commonly-recognised democratic standards through free elections under the auspices of the UN. ... People’s deputies and the public could actively respond to the initiative ...”

— Andrei Kozyrev
Foreign Minister,
Russian Republic



Iqbal Riza, Deputy Representative of the UN Secretary-General for the United Nations team that verified the electoral process in Nicaragua, addressed a Parliamentary Forum at the United Nations on the topic of the UN’s role in election monitoring. Chairing the meeting was Hon. Walter McLean.

democracy as such; rather its role would be to ensure that an agreement between a host state and the UN had been faithfully carried out.

The proposal received immediate support from a prominent Soviet diplomat, Andrei Kozyrev, who is now Foreign Minister of the Russian Republic.

And in October, US President Bush made a very similar proposal to the General Assembly, to establish a Special UN Co-ordinator for Electoral Assistance.

Parliamentarians for Global Action is uniquely situated to play a major role in enhancing the role of the UN in electoral supervision. As a network of national legislators, its membership and leadership is perhaps more keenly aware of the dynamics of free elections than any other constituency. Its international and non-partisan character ensures that it can promote the objectives broadly, both geographically and politically.

At its December meeting, the Executive Committee decided to develop plans for further consideration in 1991 for promoting UN monitoring of elections at the request of member states. □

MEMBERSHIP

New Leadership

Chair, International Council: Hon. Walter McLean, P.C., M.P. (Canada)
Staff Co-ordinator: Mr. Robert Dickson

1990 SAW changes in the leadership of Global Action as Dr. Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson (Iceland) stepped down from the post of International President after 5 years. Dr. Grímsson's political judgement, intellectual vigour and personal drive are a formidable combination, and his contribution to the organisation has been unique. He continues as one of the five regional presidents.

The new International President is Hon. Warren Allmand (Canada), a 25-year veteran of the Canadian House of Commons and a minister in the former Trudeau Government.

Further changes in the ranks of leadership through the Executive Committee involved other well-known members of Global Action: Rep. Tom Downey (USA) was replaced after five years on the Committee by Rep. Jim Leach (USA); Silvia Hernández left the Mexican Senate at the expiration of her five-year period, and was replaced on the Committee by Diputada Guadalupe Gómez

Maganda (Chair, Foreign Affairs Committee, Camara de Diputados); Relus ter Beek left the Dutch Parliament on his appointment as Minister of Defence and has become an alumnus of Global Action (see p. 19). He was replaced by Eveline Herfkens (Netherlands). Ms. Herfkens also left parliament in November 1990 to become an Executive Director to the World Bank and was replaced by Rep. Bill Green (USA) as Treasurer; Digvijay Sinh (India) was defeated in national elections and was replaced by John Langmore (Australia). An additional member elected to the Executive Committee was Oppah Rueshesha, Zimbabwe's Deputy Foreign Minister.

The International Council saw new faces in 1990. Hon. Walter McLean (Canada) was elected chairman, and new vice-chairs were elected: Dip. Eduardo Calmel del Solar (Peru); Rep. Tom Downey (USA); Dr. Ole Espersen (Den-

MEMBERSHIP

By country, as of 31 December, 1990.

Argentina	11
Australia	31
Brazil	40
Canada	97
Chile	4
Costa Rica	6
Denmark	24
Egypt	1
Europe	6
The Gambia	2
Germany	4
Iceland	1
India	30
Indonesia	1
Ireland	13
Italy	16
Japan	3
Madagascar	1
Malaysia	3
Mexico	7
Morocco	1
Namibia	1
Netherlands	7
New Zealand	17
Norway	6
Pakistan	5
Paraguay	1
Peru	41
Philippines	5
Poland	3
Portugal	5
Sri Lanka	1
Swaziland	3
Sweden	6
Switzerland	6
Tanzania	7
UK	50
USA	38
USSR	80
Venezuela	12
Yugoslavia	11
Zambia	1
Zimbabwe	5
TOTAL	613



Global Action gathering at the United Nations.

mark); Sen. Javed Jabbar (Pakistan); Dr. Miran Mejak (Yugoslavia); and Hon. Saihou Sabally (The Gambia).

New Council members were Julio Camino (Venezuela), Murli Deora (India), Stig Gustaffson (Sweden), Juan Pablo Letelier (Chile), François Loeb (Switzerland), Ad Melkert (Netherlands), Giovanni Negri (Italy), Terje Nyberget (Norway), Eduardo Vaca (Argentina), and Fran Wilde (New Zealand).

Membership Interests

The task of refurbishing membership records was completed in 1990. New and fuller application membership forms (in English, Japanese, Russian and Spanish) were filled out by Global Action members and returned to the New York office. Members specify the

area(s) of interest they wish to work on through the global network, and thereby form subnetworks for each programme area.

Membership Number

At 31 December 1990, Global Action's membership stood at 613 members of congresses and parliaments in 42 national legislatures plus the European Parliament (see list, previous page).

A special feature of membership developments during 1990 were:

- the recruitment, for the first time, of parliamentarians from USSR and Eastern Europe;
- the recruitment of parliamentarians from new and newly-restored democracies such as Chile, Namibia and Pakistan. □

ORGANISATION

THE EXECUTIVE Committee met in March (New York), September (Celigny, Switzerland), and December (Boston, Massachusetts). The International Council held its annual meeting in September, in Celigny, Switzerland. Records of these meetings are held at Global Action's offices and open to perusal on the premises.

Other initiatives were taken in 1990 to consolidate and strengthen the network of Parliamentarians for Global Action:

- The Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws were revised. The purposes of the Corporation are: to service parliamentarians, informing them on problems of global security, and assisting them in co-operative efforts to resolve such problems and on issues concerning the strengthening of global institutions.
- An Advisory Council of eminent persons was established, to offer broad guidance to members on the political, educational and financial direction of the Corporation, including its specific programmes. At 31 December 1990, the Advisory Council comprised: Professor John Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard University, Boston; Mr. Lazar Mojsov, former President of Yugoslavia; General Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of Nigeria; Sir Shridath Ramphal, former Secretary-General, Commonwealth of Nations; Mr. Maurice Strong, Secretary-General, UN Conference on Environment & Development; and Ms. Inga



Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, left, former Head of Government of Nigeria, is a member of Global Action's newly-established Advisory Council. With him are Hon. Saihou Sabally, Minister of Finance and Global Action International Councillor for The Gambia, and Secretary-General Dr. Kennedy Graham.

Thorsson, former Swedish Minister for Disarmament

- An Alumni Association of former Global Action members was established to act in support of the network and its activities. Co-convenors are Silvia Hernandez (Mexico) and Douglas Roche (Canada). At 31 December 1990, alumni membership stood at 12.

Publicity

In December, a promotional video on Global Action was produced for membership and

fund-raising purposes. English and Spanish versions will be distributed to all member countries in the appropriate television format.

The newsletter, established in 1989, was continued in 1990, with editions produced in April, July, October and December. Some 5,000 copies are produced, for all 600 members, contributing foundations, individual donors and other contacts. □

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

Hon. Warren Allmand, Q.C., P.C., M.P. (Canada)

Warren Allmand, a 25-year veteran of the Canadian House of Commons, was elected International President of Global Action in November 1989. A lawyer by training, Warren served as Solicitor-General and Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development under Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. He is currently Official Opposition Critic for Arms Control and Disarmament and a member of the Standing Committee on External Affairs.



Warren Allmand with UN Secretary-General Pérez de Cuéllar during a Global Action Forum.

PRESIDENTS

Lic. Guadalupe Gómez Maganda, Diputada (Mexico)

Guadalupe Gómez Maganda, member of the Mexican Camara de Diputados, was elected to Global Action's Executive Committee in November 1989. A lawyer by profession, Guadalupe is a former Government Secretary-General of the State of Guerrero and served in the Mexican Senate from 1982 to 1988. She currently serves as the Chairwoman of the External Relations Committee of the Camara.



Dr. Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson, Minister of Finance (Iceland)

Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson is the Past International President of Global Action, having served as the organisation's leading member since 1983 until stepping down in 1989 as required by the organisation's constitution. Currently his country's Finance Minister, Ólafur has been a member of Iceland's Althing, the world's oldest parliament, since 1974. As initiator and Chairman of the Council of Europe Conference on "North-South: Europe's Role," he helped craft the "Lisbon Declaration" that became the Council's fundamental policy document on North-South issues. Since 1972, he has also been a professor of Political Science at the University of Iceland.



Ólafur Grímsson conferring with First President of Tanzania Julius Nyrere.

John Langmore, M.P. (Australia)

John Langmore was first elected to the Australian Parliament in 1984, and was elected a President of Global Action in 1989. President of the Australian Labour Party Third World Forum, John has been a leading figure in Global Action's Debt Relief and Economic Reform programme. An economist by training, he is currently the Chairman of the Trade Sub-Committee of the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade.



Rep. Jim Leach (USA)

Jim Leach, Republican Congressman of Iowa's First District since 1976, was elected to Global Action's Executive Committee in 1989. Before entering politics, Jim served in the US Foreign Service, assigned to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and as a delegate to both the UN General Assembly and the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. He is the ranking Republican in the Congressional Sub-committee on International Trade, Investment and Monetary Policy, and has sponsored legislation on a wide range of issues, including UN reform, an International Criminal court and a comprehensive nuclear test ban.



Jim Leach with US President George Bush.

Hon. Oppah Rusesha, M.P. (Zimbabwe)

Oppah Rusesha, a Member of Parliament of Zimbabwe since 1987, was elected to Global Action's Executive Committee in 1989. Before assuming her current post as Deputy Foreign Minister, she served as Deputy Principal Secretary to President Mugabe. Her current responsibilities include liaison with South African liberation movements and international organisations.



TREASURER

Rep. Bill Green (USA) — (see "Finances," page 24).

EX OFFICIO

Hon. Walter McLean, P.C., M.P. (Canada) — Chair, International Council (see page 22.)

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

CHAIR

Hon. Walter McLean, P.C., M.P. (Canada)

Walter McLean, Conservative Member of Parliament since 1979, was elected Chair of Global Action's International Council in 1989. An ordained Presbyterian Minister, Walter's dedication to global issues pre-dates his political career: as a co-founder of Canadian University Services Overseas, he served as its Nigerian Co-ordinator from 1962-'67. In the current Mulroney government, he has served as Secretary of State, Minister responsible for the Status of Women and Minister of State for Immigration. Canadian delegate to the UN General Assembly since 1986, he was appointed Canada's Special Representative on Southern Africa and Commonwealth Affairs in 1989.



Walter McLean addressing the 1990 UN General Assembly.

VICE - CHAIRS

Dr. Eduardo Calmell del Solar, Dip..... Peru
Rep. Tom Downey USA
Dr. Ole Espersen, M.F..... Denmark
Sen. Javed Jabbar Pakistan
Dr. Miran Mejak, M.P..... Yugoslavia
Hon. Saihou Sabally, M.P..... The Gambia

COUNCILLORS

Dr. Julio Camino, Dip..... Venezuela
Dr. Herta Däubler-Gmelin, MdB Germany
Murli S. Deora, M.P..... India
George Foulkes, M.P..... United Kingdom
Dep. Fernando Gasparian Brazil
Stig Gustafsson, M.P..... Sweden
Tom Kitt, M.P..... Ireland
Dip. Juan Pablo Letelier Morel..... Chile
François Loeb, Conseiller National Switzerland
Hon. Meshack Maganga, M.P..... Tanzania
Ad Melkert, M.P..... Netherlands
Dep. Giovanni Negri..... Italy
Terje Nyberget, Representant Norway
Dep. Eduardo Pereira da Silva Portugal
Hans-Pavia Rosing, M.F..... Denmark-Greenland
Rt. Hon. Sir David Steel, KBE, M.P..... United Kingdom
Dip. Eduardo Vaca Argentina

STAFF

THE OFFICES of Parliamentarians for Global Action are located in New York, close to the United Nations. At 31 December 1990, the staff of the secretariat was as follows:

Secretary-GeneralDr. Kennedy Graham
Executive DirectorMr. Aaron Tovish

PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATORS

Nuclear Test Ban & Non-Proliferation.....Mr. Aaron Tovish
Peacekeeping.....Ms. Maria Jose Alcalá
Environment / International Law Mr. Stuart Chuzmir
Debt Relief & Economic Reform Drs. Bert Koenders
Special Programmes Mr. Maxime Faille

Executive Assistant / Editor.....Mr. Robert Dickson
Administrative Assistant / Bookkeeper Ms. Janice Johnson
Receptionists.....Ms. Stacey Parker
Ms. Kyoung-Hi Song

REGIONAL LIAISON

Latin AmericaLourdes Saavedra, Mexico City
Asia.....Sundeep Waslekar, Bombay
Europe Bert Koenders, The Hague

Internes.....Ms. Jodi Heywood
Mr. Luis Matos
Ms. Anjali Singhal

Drs. Bert Koenders is based in The Hague and is employed as a part-time consultant. Other consultants contracted for specific work on programmes were Dr. William Epstein for the Nuclear Test Ban programme and Dr. Thomas Weiss for the Peacekeeping programme. □

FINANCES

A Year of Growth

Treasurer: Eveline Herfkens (Netherlands), January-October; Bill Green (USA), November-December;
Bookkeeper: Ms. Janice Johnson

1990 WAS a year of solid achievement financially for Global Action (see Appendix for audited accounts):

- REVENUE rose 14% from the previous year to \$906,000, with additional income deferred to 1991 activities of \$207,000.
- EXPENDITURE rose 24% from the previous year to \$877,000, leaving:
- NET REVENUE of \$29,000
- The FUND BALANCE at 31 December 1990 rose 35% from the previous year, to \$110,000
- The CASH BALANCE at 31 December 1990 was \$343,000.

Revenue Analysis

The breakdown of revenue received in 1990 is:

Foundations.....	76%
Individuals.....	10%
Direct mail.....	9%
Other	5%

Major foundation contributions were received from:

- Alton Jones Foundation
- Carnegie Corporation
- Ford Foundation
- MacArthur Foundation
- Rockefeller Foundation
- Wallach Philanthropic Trust

Other foundations included Bloch Foundation, Bydale Foundation, Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, CarEth Foundation, Educational and Charitable Foundation, Naumann



Bill Green leading a Global Action delegation to meet with the UN Secretary-General.

TREASURER

Rep. Bill Green (USA)

Bill Green, Republican Congressman for New York's 15th District since 1978, was elected Treasurer of Global Action in 1990. Despite a Republican enrollment of only 18% in his district, Bill has been re-elected six times over well-known and well-financed opponents. A lawyer by profession, Bill serves as Chairman of the Climate Study Group of the House-Senate Environmental and Energy Study Conference and is an executive board member of the Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus.

Foundation (Germany), Ploughshares Fund, Scherman Foundation, Spanel Foundation, Streisand Foundation, Winston Foundation. In addition, financial collaboration was shared with Friedrich Ebert Foundation (Germany).

Expenditure Analysis

Expenditure in 1990 was applied to:
Programme activities 77%
Administration 15%
Fund-raising 8%

Programme expenditure was applied to the following programmes:

Nuclear test ban.....	57%
Environment.....	16%
Peacekeeping	15%
Economic reform.....	6%
International law	6%

THE NEW YEAR holds much promise for co-ordinating action among parliamentarians committed to a co-operative approach to global problems.

The decision of the parties to the Partial Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference to reconvene at an appropriate time to consider further the amendment proposal is a signal tribute to the effort which the organisation has put into the objective of a nuclear test ban. Intensive effort will be put into ensuring that members around the world are kept informed of developments in Geneva, New York, and elsewhere on the subject, and assisted in any initiatives they wish to take to produce a constructive outcome.

Particular attention will be focused on the lessons of the Gulf conflict: a return to collective security and a greater role for the United Nations in the management of global conflict or a sidelining of that organisation in deference to unilateral leadership of one or more great power? Global Action's Eminent Persons Panel will focus on this fundamental issue, which promises to be the highlight of our work in 1991. Parliamentary activity will concentrate on ensuring that financial arrears on peacekeeping to the UN will be paid off by governments.

Preparations for the Brazil Conference in 1992 will be the focus of our work this year on the related

issues of environment and development. Members will ensure that the legislative branches of government give due direction to their national policies on the issues before the Brazil Conference. Delegations of Global Action members will visit key countries to promote ways of combatting global warming agreed upon by the Planetary Partnership. Particular attention will be given to the plight of Africa, with a workshop on debt relief and development prospects in that region being held in co-operation with the African Development Bank.

In helping to strengthen international law and global institutions, Global Action will promote acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court, and the idea of an international criminal court. Finally, Global Action will give support to ongoing initiatives in assisting the spread of democracy around the world, and specifically will explore the possibility of enhancing the role of the United Nations in this respect.

In all of these activities, Global Action will keep in mind the guiding philosophy that binds its members together: the need for a new, modern and enlightened approach to the political challenges of our time, and a vision of global co-operation, a common philosophy that will unite the human race as we enter the twenty-first century. □

GLOBAL ACTION 1990: CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS



Global Action in India — From left to right: Hon. Walter McLean, P.C., M.P. (Canada), Chair of Global Action's International Council; Inderjit, M.P. (India); Rt. Hon. David Lange, M.P., former New Zealand Prime Minister, head of Global Action's recruitment delegation to India and Pakistan; I.K. Gujral, Indian Foreign Minister; and Dr. Kennedy Graham, Secretary General of Parliamentarians for Global Action.



Peacekeeping Advisory Group — From left to right: Geoffrey Pearson, former Canadian Ambassador to the USSR and past Executive Director of the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security; F.T. Liu, former UN Assistant Secretary-General, and Thomas Weiss, past Executive Director of the International Peace Academy, currently at Brown University.

JANUARY

- **Membership:** Rt. Hon. David Lange, former Prime Minister of New Zealand, Hon. Walter McLean (Canada) and Dr. Kennedy Graham (Secretary-General) visit India and Pakistan; meet with President of Pakistan and Foreign Minister of India, and parliamentarians in both countries.

FEBRUARY

- **Membership:** Dr. Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson (Iceland) meets with UK members in London.

MARCH

- **Nuclear Test Ban:** Open Letter addressed to American, British and Soviet heads of government on Partial Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference circulated to 70 parliaments for signature.
- **Peacekeeping:** Advisory Group of twelve experts meets at Global Action offices to offer guidance on future plans for strengthening UN peacekeeping.
- **Executive Committee:** First meeting of 1990, New York.

A P R I L

- **Membership:** Peruvian parliamentary delegation visits Global Action office, New York.
- **Economic Reform:** Workshop on "Securing Development in the 1990's: Promoting the Human Dimension" convened in New York; issues Appeal to UN Special Session; holds "Parliamentarians-Diplomat Dialogue."
- **Nuclear Test Ban:** Expert study report commissioned by Global Action on nuclear test ban verification submitted by VERTIC (London). "



Development Workshop — From left to right: Juan Somavia, Chilean Ambassador to the UN; John Langmore, M.P. (Australia), workshop Chair and convener of Global Action's Debt Relief and Economic Reform programme; Ariel Buirra, Director, Banco de Mexico; and Drs. Bert Koenders, Programme Co-ordinator.

M A Y

- **Environment:** Discussion papers on "Greenhouse Gases and Global Warming" and "Climate Change: Targets and National Baselines" issued.
- **Peacekeeping:** "Peacekeeping in the 1990's: The Role of Parliamentarians", published in English, Spanish; distributed to all members.
- **Membership:** International President Warren Allmand (Canada) in Bonn, Amsterdam, Paris and Luxembourg.
- **Membership:** Secretary-General visits Australia and New Zealand for membership branch meetings.



Nuclear Test Ban Verification — Experts meeting at Global Action headquarters to discuss the technical basis for an innovative nuclear test ban verification protocol, commissioned by Parliamentarians for Global Action.



Environment Workshop at Bellagio, Italy — From left to right: Francesco Rutelli, Deputato (Italy); Rokiadou Tall, Executive Secretary of AFOTEC; and Drs. H.J. Mokoginta, M.P., Indonesia.



Nuclear Test Ban — US Congressman Ed Markey discusses his efforts in the US Congress in support of a complete ban on nuclear testing at a working lunch at the United Nations during the organisational meeting of the Partial Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference.

JUNE

- **Environment:** “Planetary Partnership for Environment and Development” meets in Bellagio, Italy; agrees on strategy to combat global warming; issues Bellagio Statement.
- **Nuclear Test Ban:** American, British, Soviet parliamentarians hold tripartite strategy session in New York; meet UN officials, American, British, Soviet ambassadors, and delegations to Test Ban Conference preparatory Meeting; welcomed at City Hall reception.

- **Peacekeeping:** Twin parliamentary delegations visit Central America, Middle East, to inspect UN peacekeeping forces; issue Managua-Nicosia Appeal calling for greater parliamentary activity in support of peacekeeping; issue joint report on findings.

- **Nuclear Non-Proliferation:** Informal meeting of diplomats from NPT and non-NPT states convened in Geneva under Global Action auspices; considers future of non-proliferation regime.

JULY

- **Peacekeeping:** Parliamentary briefing kit on UN’s call for member States to identify availability of armed forces for peacekeeping sent to Global Action’s Peacekeeping Commission members. Parliamentary enquiries made.

AUGUST

- **Gulf Crisis:** International President Warren Allmand issues press release on the Gulf crisis, calling for the UN to initiate collective security measures against Iraq, and for the UN to have an upgraded peacekeeping capacity to handle future crises.
- **Membership:** Executive Director visits Moscow to attend UN symposium on arms conversion and development and meets with Soviet members.
- **Annual Forum:** 11th Annual Forum convened in Geneva; considers theme: "Nuclear Test Ban and Non-Proliferation"; meets with President of NPT Review Conference; issues Appeal to Conference; observes Conference.
- **Advisory Council:** Global Action honours Council member Sir Shridath Ramphal with first Global Leadership Award.

SEPTEMBER

- **International Council:** International Council meets, Celigny, Switzerland; plans programme activities for 1991; elects new vice-chairs and Executive.
- **Executive Committee:** New Executive holds second Committee meeting for 1990, Celigny, Switzerland.
- **Economic Reform:** Hon. Walter McLean, M.P. (Canada), Mr. Jim Lester, M.P. (UK) and Drs. Bert Koenders in Turkey; attend UNDP meeting.



Geneva Forum on Non-Proliferation — Parliamentarians Terje Nyberget, Representant (Norway); Heinrich Ott, Conseiller National (Switzerland); Javed Jabbar, Senator (Pakistan); and Miran Mejak, M.P. (Yugoslavia), participating in Global Action's 11th Annual Parliamentary Forum at the United Nations, held in Geneva, during the Fourth Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference.



1990 Global Leadership Award — Recipient Sir Shridath Ramphal, former Commonwealth Secretary-General and Global Action Advisory Council member, left, with Global Action alumnus Doug Roche, former Canadian Ambassador for Disarmament and Jan Martensen, Director of the United Nations Office in Geneva.



Tripartite Delegation — Global Action Secretary-General Kennedy Graham introduces members of the Tripartite Delegation at its Capitol Hill press conference, Washington, DC, November 1990. From left to right: Rep. Tom Downey (D-NY, USA), Rep. Bill Green (R-NY, USA), Kim Howells, M.P. (UK), Rhodri Morgan, M.P., Supreme Soviet Deputy Olzhas Suleimenov (USSR), interpreter Vladimir Iakemets and Sen. Jim Jeffers (R-Vt, USA).



UN Forum — M. Jean-Claude Faby, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, addresses parliamentarians at a Parliamentary Forum during the UN General Assembly. Chairing the meeting was International Council Chairman Hon. Walter McLean, M.P. (Canada), right.

OCTOBER

- **Nuclear Test Ban:** Global Action discusses draft verification protocol with members and interested States' diplomats.
- **Membership:** Weekly receptions at Global Action offices for parliamentarians attending the UN General Assembly.

NOVEMBER

- **Nuclear Test Ban:** Tripartite delegation of American, British, Soviet parliamentarians meet President Gorbachev in Moscow, British Deputy Foreign Minister Hogg in London, US National Security Adviser Scowcroft in Washington; deliver Open Letter to each, containing 2,200 parliamentarian signatures.
- **Peacekeeping:** Latin American member delegation meets with Dr. Oscar Arias Sanchez in San Jose, Costa Rica; discusses Global Action's peacekeeping plans and proposed meetings of Eminent Persons Panel.
- **Mini-Forum:** One-day Forum meets in New York; 25 parliamentarians consider preparations for 1992 Brazil Conference on Environment and Development, and UN election monitoring in Namibia, Nicaragua and Haiti.

DECEMBER

● **International Law:** Workshop on "Protecting the Global Environment through International Law" meets at Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts; issues Harvard Statement calling for new approach to international law in face of threats to the global environment.

● **Executive Committee:** Executive holds third meeting, Boston, Massachusetts.

● **Gulf Crisis:** Global Action delegation meets Iraqi ambassador to UN; discusses ways of resolving the Gulf crisis.

● **Environment:** Parliamentary briefing kit on parliamentary involvement in the preparation of national reports for 1992 UNCED issued.

● **Nuclear Test Ban:** Tripartite delegation members meet UN Secretary-General, deliver copy of Open Letter; discuss Global Action plans for 1991.

● **Nuclear Test Ban:** Hon. Walter McLean (Canada), Inder Jit, M.P. (India), Secretary-General Kennedy Graham and Executive Director Aaron Tovish meet with Indian Foreign Minister Gujral.



Harvard International Law Workshop — Participants Hon. Oppah Ruesha, M.P. (Zimbabwe); John Langmore, M.P. (Australia); Inder Jit, M.P. (India); and Hon. Philip Marmo, M.P. (Tanzania), at the parliamentary workshop on international law and the environment.



Open Letter Presented to UN Secretary-General — A copy of the International Parliamentary Open Letter, through which over 2,200 parliamentarians appealed for an end to nuclear testing, was presented to UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar by US Congressman Bill Green (R-NY) and Supreme Soviet Deputy Olzhas Suleimenov (Kazakhstan). They were accompanied by, from the right, Global Action Secretary-General Dr. Kennedy Graham, Executive Director Aaron Tovish and interpreter Vladimir Iakemets.

APPENDIX:
Audited Accounts
1990

MEMBERS

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
PRIVATE COMPANIES PRACTICE SECTION (ACPA)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Parliamentarians Global Action
for Disarmament, Development and World Reform
New York, New York

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Parliamentarians Global Action for Disarmament, Development and World Reform as of December 31, 1990 and the related statements of support, revenue, expenses and changes in fund balance and of cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the organization's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Parliamentarians Global Action for Disarmament, Development and World Reform at December 31, 1990 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

New York, New York
January 23, 1991

W. R. Brown & Co., P.C.

PARLIAMENTARIANS GLOBAL ACTION
FOR DISARMAMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD REFORM

BALANCE SHEET

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1990

ASSETS

<u>Current Assets</u>	
Cash	\$ 342,956
Contributions receivable	17,873
Other receivable	1,021
Prepaid expenses	<u>2,136</u>
Total Current Assets	363,986
Fixed assets - at cost - net of accumulated depreciation of \$80,753 - Note B	12,645
Property held under capital leases - net of accumulated depreciation of \$41,368 - Note B	2,180
Security deposits	<u>22,400</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 401,211</u>

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE

<u>Current Liabilities</u>	
Obligation under capital lease - current portion - Note B	\$ 1,101
Accrued expenses payable	80,741
Deferred contributions	<u>206,310</u>
Total Current Liabilities	288,652
<u>Deferred Liability</u>	
Tenants' security deposits payable	<u>2,300</u>
Total Liabilities	290,952

Commitment - Note D

FUND BALANCE

Fund balance	<u>110,259</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 401,211</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

W. R. Brown & Co., P.C.

PARLIAMENTARIANS GLOBAL ACTION
FOR DISARMAMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD REFORM

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT, REVENUE, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1990

	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>SUPPORT AND REVENUE</u>			
Contributions - foundations	\$ 534,733	\$ 156,314	\$ 691,047
Contributions - individual	38,000	54,435	92,435
Direct mail	24,022	58,100	82,122
Rent income		18,600	18,600
Interest income		21,032	21,032
Other		891	891
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Support and Revenue	596,755	309,372	906,127
 <u>EXPENSES</u>			
<u>Program Services</u>			
Non-proliferation NTB	380,775		380,775
Peacekeeping	104,363		104,363
International debt project		42,135	42,135
Environment	72,893	32,065	104,958
International law	38,724		38,724
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Program Services	596,755	74,200	670,955
 <u>Supporting Services</u>			
Administration		133,223	133,223
Fund raising		73,282	73,282
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Supporting Services		206,505	206,505
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Expenses	596,755	280,705	877,460
 <u>Excess of Support and Revenue over Expenses</u>			
	-	28,667	28,667
 <u>Fund balance at December 31, 1989</u>			
	-	81,592	81,592
 <u>Fund balance at December 31, 1990</u>			
	\$ -	\$ 110,259	\$ 110,259

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

PARLIAMENTARIANS GLOBAL ACTION
FOR DISARMAMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD REFORM

SCHEDULE OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1990

	PROGRAM SERVICES					Total	SUPPORTING SERVICES			TOTAL PROGRAM AND
	Non- Proliferation NTB	Peacekeeping	International Debt Project	Environment	International Law		Administration	Fund Raising	Total	SUPPORTING SERVICES EXPEN Grand Total
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 108,315	\$ 39,564	\$ 14,986	\$ 48,939	\$ 10,978	\$ 222,782	\$ 43,844	\$ 22,476	\$ 66,320	\$ 289,102
Equipment rental and maintenance	10,553	3,854	1,460	4,768	1,070	21,705	4,271	2,190	6,461	28,166
Travel and related expenses	132,688	32,545	11,160	36,155	19,467	232,015	19,722	2,856	22,578	254,593
Occupancy	47,068	8,306	572	4,614	3,692	64,252	19,455	8,583	28,038	92,290
Office supplies	3,910	1,429	541	1,767	396	8,043	1,583	811	2,394	10,437
Postage	7,241	1,278	88	710	568	9,885	2,993	1,321	4,314	14,199
Telephone and telex	16,682	2,944	203	1,636	1,308	22,773	6,895	3,042	9,937	32,710
Dues and subscriptions	377	138	52	171	38	776	153	78	231	1,007
Direct mail	5,947					5,947		14,383	14,383	20,330
Printing	7,326	2,879	2,081	44		12,330	12,362		12,362	24,692
Messenger service	3,168	1,078	730	775		5,751	324	248	572	6,323
Professional fees	7,181					7,181	10,497		10,497	17,678
Consultants	18,413	6,000	8,615			33,028	2,103	14,822	16,925	49,953
Interest							4,202		4,202	4,202
Other costs	4,064	1,484	562	1,836	412	8,358	1,645	844	2,489	10,847
Depreciation	7,842	2,864	1,085	3,543	795	16,129	3,174	1,628	4,802	20,931
Total Functional Expenses	<u>\$ 380,775</u>	<u>\$ 104,363</u>	<u>\$ 42,135</u>	<u>\$ 104,958</u>	<u>\$ 38,724</u>	<u>\$ 670,955</u>	<u>\$ 133,223</u>	<u>\$ 73,282</u>	<u>\$ 206,505</u>	<u>\$ 877,460</u>

The notes in the preceding section of this report are an integral part of this schedule.

