



PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTION

ANNUAL REPORT

1992

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1992 : TOWARDS A GLOBAL SECURITY SYSTEM

It is by now clear that the early 1990s will be seen as a major period of transition from one era of international relations to another — from the forty-year period of the Cold War to a post-Cold War era whose norms and structures are not yet clearly defined. 1992 proved to be another year of challenge, uncertainty and change in the political evolution of the world community.

We are witnessing, in the final decade of the century, a quickening pace of change in the structure of human societies and the relations between them. The historical correlation between sovereignty and the nation-state is beginning to loosen: global and regional executive powers are strengthening over issues such as law and order, while administrative authority over cultural rights is devolving into smaller autonomous units of appropriate ethnic scale. Sovereignty, in short, is being stretched both ways, with the nation-state moving toward a less pre-eminent position in the hierarchy of human affairs.

With the end of the Cold War, the international system is transforming from the age-old balance of power, perhaps toward a true collective security system centred on the United Nations. The immediate benefit for the world is the release from the political psychosis of fear and mistrust that had haunted nations and peoples in recent decades, and the beginning of a serious move toward nuclear disarmament. During the year, the first-ever UN Security Council Summit declared the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to be a

threat to the peace, opening the way for a more assertive approach by the Council to the disarmament obligations of member states. By year's end, the negotiations culminating in START II brought the question of minimum deterrence within the range of political credibility. The various moratoria on nuclear testing augured well for the continued viability of the non-proliferation regime. The completion of the Chemical Weapons Convention was a major step forward for humanity, not only for its intrinsic arms control merits but also for its unprecedented verification provisions. And the introduction of a conventional arms transfer register at the United Nations heralded new advances in confidence-building in an area where progress has hitherto been unacceptably slow.

Through 1992, the United Nations moved further centre-stage in the efforts of the world community to prevent and control conflict. The Security Council Summit agreed that "the world now has the best chance of achieving international peace and security since the foundation of the United Nations" and stressed "the importance of strengthening and improving the United Nations to increase its effectiveness." The landmark *Agenda for Peace*, presented by the UN Secretary-General, offered creative proposals for strengthening the Organisation's capacity to be effective in maintaining the peace. New concepts and principles were put into practice, such as UN humanitarian intervention in Somalia, and preventive deployment in Macedonia. The United Nations stands today as the





"Principles of global politics" inspire Parliamentarians for Global Action in its work.

vehicle through which the major powers can properly exercise their primary responsibilities in this area. Yet the opportunity for the United Nations was matched by the severity of the problems member states faced in providing sufficient resources to the Organisation for it to take on many of the world's crises simultaneously. Member states have yet to prove equal to the real challenge of the 1990s.

The move towards a collective security system presumes a civil society at the global level. The initial indifference to human plight in Somalia during 1992 challenged the conscience of the world community, and the atrocities committed in the Balkans banished any notion that humanity had seen the last of such behaviour earlier this century. The need for individual accountability for criminal acts under international law has never been more pronounced. A breakthrough was made in 1992 with the mandate accorded by the General Assembly to the International Law Commission to draft a

statute for an international criminal court. Earlier in the year, the UN Secretary-General had called, in *Agenda for Peace*, for all member states to accept compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice by the year 2000.

An important source of conflict in the world remains the growing disparity in wealth between rich and poor countries. The promotion of sustainable economic development with social justice is not only critical to effective peacemaking and peacekeeping, but it is an essential condition for the attainment of universal human rights, democracy and a protected environment. The failure to complete the Uruguay Round of the GATT in 1992, and the continuing strains in trade relations among the major economic blocs and between North and South, comprise the main systemic weakness of the international community.

With the increasing importance of the United Nations in world affairs, the question of UN reform attains a heightened importance.

Many underlying political issues concerning the Organisation — Security Council membership, the use of the veto, the relationship between the United Nations and specialised agencies, the relative powers of the Security Council and the General Assembly, the creation of a competent environmental body — surfaced in 1992. The 47th General Assembly resolved to have Member States "submit not later than 30 June 1993, written comments on a possible review of the membership of the Security Council" and to have the Secretary-General submit a report containing these comments for consideration to the 48th session of the General Assembly in 1993.

The 50th anniversary of the United Nations in 1995, for which preparations have already commenced, could become a focal point for decision in this respect. An emerging issue, not yet on the agenda of the international community, is the role which parliamentarians — the representatives of the peoples in whose name the UN Charter is written and who give it a continued legitimacy — might have in deliberating upon UN affairs.

During 1992, Parliamentarians for Global Action strengthened its network of politicians — from 648 to 864 members — working co-operatively across national and party lines on global issues. More than anything else, Global Action is a cadre of legislators committed to developing political support for the

United Nations. We believe fundamentally that the people who elect us — and who have the inalienable right to hold our actions accountable — fervently desire peace and harmony around the planet. Under the Charter, governments represent the states that comprise the membership of the United Nations. The 179 member states, as at December 1992, pursue 179 separate national interests which, in their conception and prosecution, are often competitive and occasionally in conflict. As parliamentarians, we actively seek, in a manner freer than officials, to harmonise our national policies through a vision that transcends, yet remains compatible with, the national interests of our countries.

Membership of Global Action is individual, and derives thus from a personal commitment to the “planetary interest.” This Annual Report identifies the programme objectives and political goals our members pursued to that end during 1992. As politicians drawn from all philosophical persuasions we have differences among ourselves over certain partisan issues. But we stand united over a higher set of principles that reflect an emerging new philosophy relevant to the politics of the age.

These are:

- democratic structures with free expression, and free and fair elections, in each of our countries;
- observance of the rule of law, and the pacific settlement of disputes among our countries;
- an effective UN collective security system for the prevention of conflict, or its control through the judicious use of force through the Security Council;

- an effective system for the regulation of armaments by the United Nations, including an end to the production and deployment, and the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons from national arsenals, as the sole remaining weapons of mass destruction not prohibited in international law;
- a decent human respect for the beauty and bounty of the planet, in which the sustainable development of its resources, for an optimal global population, is consistent with environmental integrity and a concern for the interests of future generations;
- a global economy with open commercial regulations and financial stability, in which the least developed nations are assisted to a minimum standard of living based on agreed notions of social justice for all of humanity;
- a universal respect for human rights and their effective compliance by all nations, including the free exercise of the rights and responsibilities of parliamentarians.

These “principles of global politics” — democratic structures, the rule of law, collective security, regulation of armaments, sustainable development, economic equity and human rights — inspire Parliamentarians for Global Action in its work. We commend them and our work to you, and look both for your support and co-operation in together attaining the goals for which we strive. □

Sen. Silvia Hernández (Mexico)
International President



Lic. Silvia Hernández, Chair of the Human Rights Commission of the Mexican Senate, was elected International President of Parliamentarians for Global Action in 1991.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES : OVERVIEW

Parliamentarians for Global Action undertakes its work along programme lines. The International Council — the 32-person annual congress that represents the total membership — elects the Executive Committee and makes recommendations on the broad strategic direction of the organisation, including political objectives and programme work for the following year. The Executive Committee — the decision-making body composed in 1992 of ten persons — meets three or four times each year and decides upon the political goals and programme work. Each Executive Committee member has responsibility for one programme.

The overall purpose of Global Action's work is to assist in the building of an integrated global security system for the 21st century. Global security today is comprised not simply of the traditional notion of military security. It means, above all, economic security (from poverty, over-population and environmental threats). And social security (from injustices, inequity and violations of human rights). Each is closely inter-related with the others.

Within each of these dimensions, Global Action pursues work programmes that focus on specific objectives. The broadest is the "Global Dialogue" — an annual forum that brings members together from North and South to debate issues of global security in a manner free of any official constraints. From this expression of opinion, the International Council holds its annual congress and develops



Global Action's International Council holds its annual meeting, in New York City, 21 November 1992.

recommendations for Global Action goals and work programmes for decisions by the Executive Committee. These are conceptualised and implemented under programme and project categories as follows:

Peace & Security

Collective Security Programme

UN Peacekeeping & Peacemaking
International Law: International
Criminal Court

Disarmament Programme

Nuclear Test Ban & Non-Proliferation
Multilateral Verification: Chemical
Weapons

Democracy & Development

Democracy Programme

Parliamentary Initiative for Democracy
Special Project on Africa

Sustainable Development Programme

Environment & Development



Dr. Kennedy Graham, a former New Zealand diplomat, has been Secretary-General of Parliamentarians for Global Action since 1989.

“Global Dialogue on the New World Order”

Convenor: Senator Margaret Reynolds (Australia) *
Staff Co-ordinator: Ms. Bernadette Santangelo *



UN Secretary-General Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, with Global Action International President Silvia Hernández (Senator, Mexico) and Secretary-General Kennedy Graham, as he enters the UN ECOSOC Chamber to deliver his opening address to the “Global Dialogue,” 19 November 1992.

In November, Global Action held its second “Global Dialogue,” entitled “We the Peoples...A Global Parliamentary Dialogue on the Role of the UN in the 1990s.” Convened in the Economic and Social Council Chamber, this was the first-ever televised dialogue among parliamentarians in the United Nations. Each day was dedicated to a specific topic, viz: preserving the global environment and strengthening UN peacekeeping. In both subjects, a recently-produced

landmark document formed the basis of debate — for sustainable development, *Agenda 21* and, for peacekeeping, the UN Secretary-General’s *Agenda for Peace*.

The two-day conference, attended by forty-seven parliamentarians from thirty-two countries, was chaired by Hon. David MacDonald, MP (Canada), and co-moderated by former US Congresswoman Claudine Schneider and former UN Under-Secretary General Sir Brian Urquhart. The Forum was observed by some forty UN officials, diplomats and Global Action supporters.

“Parliamentarians for Global Action is a distinguished example [of support for the UN] ... You as parliamentarians are vital to [UN] work. You reflect the views of your people toward the United Nations. Your experience in legislation gives you a special understanding of how the United Nations works. And you inform the public and stimulate thought by debate, such as that which will take place here today and tomorrow ... You parliamentarians are the Organisation’s natural allies.”

— H.E. Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali,
United Nations Secretary-General,
“Global Dialogue” Forum,
19 November 1992

* Parliamentary Convenors and Staff Co-ordinators are identified as at December 1992.

Shortly after the end of the Cold War, the US President declared that we are in a "new world order" in which security is based on a *Pax Universalis* and not a *Pax Americana*. This phrase, Parliamentarians for Global Action believes, presents an historic opportunity to generate a dialogue among parliamentarians, officials and experts on the nature and structure of the emerging system of global security in the 1990s.

Parliamentarians have a unique role to play in helping to shape the new world order. Representing as they do the people who elect them and constituting the link between citizenry and government, they are in a position to articulate clearly and directly the aspirations of individuals for a better world. The will of the people is more likely to be translated into political reality through the actions of legislators than officials and diplomats.



Production crew recording the "Global Dialogue" — the first-ever televised parliamentary forum at the United Nations

The "Global Dialogue" was opened by UN Secretary-General Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali who told the parliamentarians: "You are in direct touch with your constituents' everyday, practical realities, so it is your job to make them increasingly aware of the relations of interdependence and solidarity that bind all individuals and all nations. You are intermediaries; it is up to you to make your constituents realise that United Nations action is not something remote and abstract, divorced from everyday concerns. It concerns everyone. The efforts which the United Nations is making to promote peace and social justice concern the whole of humankind!"

Two one-hour videotapes — one on each topic — are being produced for distribution and public screening in members' countries in early 1993. Thus far, twenty countries have accepted the videotapes for pre-screening.

For 1993, Global Action plans to continue the "Global Dialogue" with a presentation of the views of its members on a new world order to leading political figures of the major powers and senior UN officials. □

COLLECTIVE SECURITY PROGRAMME

UN Peacekeeping and Peacemaking

Convenor: Prof. Mona Makram-Ebeid, MP (Egypt)
Staff Co-ordinator: Mr. Maxime Faille



Global Action delegation meets with Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao in New Delhi, 3 April 1992, to discuss UN peacekeeping. From left: Global Action President Dr. Ólafur Grímsson, MP (Iceland); Prime Minister Rao; Global Action International President Silvia Hernández, Senator (Mexico); and Global Action Councillor Murli Deora, MP (India).

1992 was a watershed year for UN peacekeeping and collective security. Operations were established that are unprecedented in scope, complexity and size in the Balkans, Cambodia and Somalia. Global Action was able to capitalise on the unique opportunities which the year's events and debates presented.

In January, a parliamentary delegation led by Dr. Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson, MP (Iceland), visited New York for the historic summit meeting of the UN Security Council. The delegation put forward Global Action's ideas on collective security in meetings with the President of Venezuela, the Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe, the Indian Secretary of State for External Affairs and officials from Austria, Belgium, Egypt, Hungary, Russia, and the United Kingdom.

In March, a Global Action delegation visited the Middle East, Asia and Europe to promote the goal of UN reform. Visiting Cairo, New Delhi and Vienna were International President Silvia Hernández, Executive Committee member Ólafur Grímsson and Secretary-General Kennedy Graham. Meeting with Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao, 3 April, Global Action put forward ideas on strengthening peacekeeping, including the need for a UN Special Session devoted to Peacekeeping and Collective Security. Meetings were also held with Parliamentary Secretary of State for External Affairs, Eduardo Faleiro, and senior officials of the Prime Minister's Office and the External Affairs Ministry. The delegation was honoured to meet with Vice-President (now President) Shankar Dayal Sharma and the Governor of Maharashtra, C. Subramaniam.

“The international community ... faces new challenges in the search for peace. All Member States expect the United Nations to play a central role at this crucial stage. The members of the Council stress the importance of strengthening and improving the United Nations to increase its effectiveness. They are determined to assume fully their responsibilities within the United Nations Organisation in the framework of the Charter.”

— from the Declaration of the
UN Security Council Summit Meeting,
31 January 1992

Drawing from its meetings with world leaders, senior UN officials, and the opinions of its parliamentary members, Global Action prepared a submission of proposals for inclusion in *Agenda for Peace*, addressing three principal themes: the role of parliamentarians in the UN, UN preventive action to avert conflict, and “paying for peace” — the financing of peacekeeping operations. Among the recommendations were:

- establishment of *national commissions on strengthening the UN*, involving parliamentarians and soliciting views from the public, for submission to the UN before its 50th anniversary in 1995;
- more formal parliamentary involvement in the *General Assembly*, perhaps by designating certain agenda items for a *parallel debate by parliamentarians*;
- *endorsement of the principle of preventive action* by which UN forces would be deployed on the border of a nation fearing attack;
- improvement in the *financing of UN peacekeeping*, by establishing a *target of 1%* of national defence expenditure for UN peacekeeping and by *paying for peacekeeping from the national defence budget*.



UN Deputy Secretary-General Vladimir Petrovsky, left, discusses the Secretary-General's *Agenda for Peace* with Dr. Ólafur Grímsson, MP (Iceland), and Senator Silvia Hernández (Mexico).

In Cairo, the delegation discussed similar issues with Foreign Minister Amre Moussa, and senior officials of the Egyptian Government. In Vienna, meetings were held with members of the Austrian Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, and senior officials of the Foreign Ministry.

The preparation of *Agenda for Peace*, a special report by the UN Secretary-General, which was requested by the Security Council summit, offered a unique opportunity to put forward Global Action's proposals in the area of peacekeeping and collective security. Two delegations involving Senator Hernández, Dr. Julio Camino, Dip. (Venezuela), and Dr. Grímsson met with Under-Secretary-General Vladimir Petrovsky, who chaired the committee charged with drafting the report. A delegation also met with a number of other officials and experts in New York, and with experts and officials in the Pentagon and State Department and members of Congress in Washington, in late April. Secretariat staff were in

frequent contact with officials involved in the preparation of the report, identifying, in particular, areas of political sensitivity where input from parliamentarians could be most useful. Based on the discussions with UN officials, a written opinion survey of members of Global Action's Peacekeeping Commission was distributed in April for their views on ideas for strengthening collective security.

Many of the key ideas Global Action presented were in fact reflected in *Agenda for Peace*. Especially welcome was the idea of “preventive deployment” of UN troops, a concept the organisation has long promoted. Also of note is the strong endorsement of the idea that the costs of UN peacekeeping be paid from defence, rather than foreign affairs, budgets.

Immediately after the release of *Agenda for Peace*, Global Action prepared an analysis of its proposals to assist in parliamentary discussion, debate and action on the strengthening of collective security. The analysis, available in English and

French, was disseminated to Global Action members in 22 countries with a special interest in peacekeeping and collective security. The analysis was tabled before the Standing Committee on External Affairs and International Trade of the Canadian Parliament and of the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs of the British House of Commons. Indian member of Parliament, Mani Shankar Aiyar, requested the Minister of State for External Affairs to organise a meeting of interested parliamentarians, academics and journalists on *Agenda for Peace*.

The meeting of some 60 heads of government and 100 foreign ministers for the tenth meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in Jakarta was a unique opportunity to explore with leaders Global Action's ideas on collective security. The delegation to the summit included Global Action President Murli Deora, MP (India); International Councillors Senator Margaret Reynolds, (Australia), Rep. Miguel Romero (Philippines); and Secretariat staff.

Global Action's proposals were put forward in meetings with Prime Minister Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad of Malaysia; Vice-President Levy P. Mwanawasa of Zambia; Foreign Ministers of Australia, Austria, Cape Verde, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, New Zealand, and Zimbabwe; as well as ambassadors/heads of delegation of Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada and Finland.

On 23 October, in Philadelphia, Global Action President Dr. Ólafur Grímsson, MP (Iceland), testified before the US Commission on Improving the Effectiveness of the

United Nations. Dr. Grímsson presented Global Action's ideas on strengthening peacemaking and peacekeeping.

During 1992, two Global Action meetings at the United Nations focused on UN collective security issues. On 4 November, some 30 parliamentarians from 10 countries participated in a Parliamentary Roundtable on "Humanitarian Assistance in Situations of Armed Conflict," held at UN Headquarters, held prior to the unprecedented UN decision to deploy forces to secure humanitarian relief in Somalia. Keynote speakers were Alexander Borg-Olivier (Humanitarian Assistance Unit, UN Secretariat) and Michael Clough (Stanley Foundation).

At the "Global Dialogue" session (see pp. 5-6), parliamentarians focused on the strengthening of UN collective security, with the far-reaching proposals in *Agenda for Peace* attracting much commendation. The recent breakthroughs in UN action — preventive deployment in Macedonia, "peace enforcement units" for humanitarian assistance in Somalia, and sanctions against a selected party within a member state in Cambodia — were welcomed. Participants stressed, however, the need for a stronger focus on preventive diplomacy in the future to avoid crises from emerging. Some called for a standing UN force; others for stand-by forces available from member states.

With these issues reaching the highest levels of political debate, 1993 will present unique opportunities to make real progress on the ideas Global Action has been advocating. □



Professor Mona Makram-Ebeid, MP (Egypt), replying to the UN Secretary-General, puts forward Global Action's proposals on strengthening UN collective security, at the "Global Dialogue," 19 November 1992.

"We believe in an active parliamentary involvement to raise the awareness of both our societies and our governments to the central issues of concern to humanity ... [The] maintenance of peace cannot be [achieved] through national action alone. The response must be global, based on co-operation by all nations and all regions of the planet."

Prof. Mona Makram-Ebeid, MP (Egypt),
"Global Dialogue" Forum,
19 November 1992

“The speed with which progress has been achieved towards the establishment of an international criminal court reflects the commitment and energy of a wide range of individuals and organisations. The role of Parliamentarians for Global Action has been of particular importance in providing the required nexus between international law and politics for the advancement of this issue.”

— Senator Gareth Evans,
Australian Foreign Minister,
from welcoming message to the
World Conference on the
Establishment of an International
Criminal Tribunal,
December 1992

International Law: International Criminal Court

Convenor: Congressman James A. Leach (United States)

Staff Co-ordinator: Mr. Robert Dickson



Global Action panel discusses “The Political Dimension” of an international criminal court with 130 attendees at the World Conference on the Establishment of an International Criminal Tribunal, held in Syracuse, Sicily, 2-5 December 1992. Chairing the session, second from left, is the Rt. Hon. A.N.R. Robinson, former Prime Minister of Trinidad & Tobago.

1992 was a year of intensive activity in Global Action’s International Law Programme. Continuing with work first undertaken in 1991, the Programme focused on parliamentarian action in support of the establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over individuals who commit international crimes — including war crimes, terrorism, and drug trafficking.

At the beginning of 1992, a core group of Global Action members became active as the organisation’s International Law “Sub-network.” Throughout the year, members advanced the criminal court issue in Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Tanzania, the United Kingdom and the United States, among other countries. In

Venezuela, International Councillor Julio Camino was instrumental in having the Parliament set up a special legislative sub-committee to consider the question of a court.

Two Global Action delegations met with world leaders on the international criminal court issue in 1992. The first, in March/April, raised the matter with the Prime Minister of India, the Foreign Minister of Egypt, and officials in Austria. The second, in June, travelled through Latin America and the Caribbean, holding discussions with the Foreign and Justice Ministers of Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Jamaica and Trinidad. In general, Global Action found a clear interest in working with the organisation to advance the initiative.

In a June teleconference, members of the Law Sub-network recommended that Global Action draft a 1992 UN General Assembly resolution, to put before governments for their consideration. This work was undertaken with the assistance of Global Action programme adviser M. Cherif Bassiouni, a distinguished legal expert who was subsequently named to the Commission of Experts (established by the UN Security Council) investigating reported violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia. Global Action's suggested resolution proposed that the General Assembly: 1) endorse the creation of an international criminal court and 2) request the International Law Commission (ILC) — an expert body reporting to the UN — to draft a statute for the court. Such a statute would form the basis of a multilateral treaty creating an international tribunal.

Global Action concentrated its efforts on winning support for such a resolution during the second half of 1992, raising the matter directly with government leaders during the above-noted delegations, as well as in meetings with UN Ambassadors and their legal advisers in New York. On 26 October — the day that the UN Sixth Committee began its debate on the criminal court — Global Action held an informal meeting for Committee delegates to facilitate an exchange concerning the proposed resolution.

The 1992 session of the UN General Assembly saw unprecedented interest in moving forward on



Global Action meets with Dr. Héctor Gros Espiell, Foreign Minister of Uruguay, to discuss the international criminal court initiative, 15 June 1992. From left: Global Action President Dr. Eduardo Calmell del Solar, Diputado (Peru); Secretary-General Dr. Kennedy Graham; the Foreign Minister; and Dr. Juan Adolfo Singer, Diputado (Uruguay).

the court. Many national delegations — including, for the first time, in the Western Group — came out strongly in favour of a UN resolution calling for the ILC to begin work on a draft statute. On 25 November, after much negotiation among official delegations, the primary objective for the year was realised: the General Assembly adopted a resolution which requested the ILC *“to continue its work on this question by undertaking the project for the elaboration of a draft statute for an international criminal court as a matter of priority as from its next session.”*

While efforts at the UN continued, a Global Action delegation met, in September, with foreign policy advisers to the US Presidential campaign of Governor Bill Clinton to discuss the Clinton position on the criminal court issue. Global Action's presentation met with strong interest and the organisation subsequently provided the advisers with in-depth background material on the topic, at

The timing of Global Action's work on the international criminal court initiative has coincided with a number of international developments which have focused the attention of political leaders on the need to strengthen international legal institutions and to develop more effective strategies to combat global criminal activity. During 1992, these included the following:

- reports of criminal atrocities and war crimes in the former Yugoslavia;
- the extradition dispute between Libya and the UN Security Council, resulting from the Lockerbie plane explosion;
- a jail-break by Colombian drug lord Pablo Escobar and continuing violence against law enforcement officials in Sicily; and
- a US Supreme Court ruling which upheld the constitutionality of abducting a Mexican national from Mexico.



Congressman James A. Leach — a member of Global Action's Executive Committee — has led efforts in to increase support for an international criminal court in the United States.

“Lord Owen and I believe that atrocities committed in the former Yugoslavia are unacceptable, and persons guilty of war crimes should be brought to justice. We, therefore, recommend the establishment of an international criminal court.”

—Mr. Cyrus Vance,
former US Secretary of State
and Co-Chair of the International
Conference on the former Yugoslavia,
16 December 1992

their request. Then, on 23 October, Global Action's Secretary-General, Dr. Kennedy Graham, gave testimony on the court to the US Commission on Improving the Effectiveness of the United Nations, a body established by the US Congress and directed to report to the President. The Commission is chaired by Congressman James A. Leach (a member of Global Action's Executive Committee and Convenor of the Law Programme).

In December, culminating the year's activities, Global Action co-sponsored the World Conference on the Establishment of an International Criminal Tribunal, held at the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences, in Syracuse, Italy. The Conference drew some 130 political leaders, legal experts in and outside government, and UN officials. Twelve Global Action members attended (including Arthur Robinson, former Prime Minister of

Trinidad & Tobago, and Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Uganda), as did Secretariat staff.

Speakers at the conference emphasised that, with the recent increase in support for an international criminal court, the project to establish a tribunal had passed from the academic to the political domain. Most of the legal and technical issues relating to the court, it was felt, had been thoroughly considered and were not insurmountable. In this regard, the role of parliamentarians in advancing the criminal court initiative had come centre-stage.

The gathering, which was the first official satellite conference to the June 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, signalled strong support for the work of the ILC as it begins drafting the statute for an international tribunal. It also provided an opportunity for experts and politicians to interact on the subject, and allowed members of Global Action's International Law sub-network to caucus for a strategy for 1993.

Also in December, immediately following the Syracuse Conference, Global Action issued a worldwide parliamentarian call for an *ad hoc* international court to hear charges of war crimes and genocide in the former Yugoslavia. During 1993, parallel work for the broader political objective will also continue: aiming to ensure further progress toward the establishment of a permanent international criminal tribunal. □

DISARMAMENT PROGRAMME

Nuclear Test Ban and Non-Proliferation

Convenor: Dr. Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson, MA (Iceland)

Staff Co-ordinator: Mr. Aaron Tovish (Deputy Secretary-General)

During 1992, the prospects for a nuclear-weapon test ban went from dismal to brighter than ever before. At the same time, multilateral nuclear arms control — that is, global non-proliferation efforts — languished, even as US-Russia nuclear arms talks made significant headway. Throughout the year, Parliamentarians for Global Action worked in both areas to set the stage for lasting accomplishments in 1993 and beyond.

Global Action's work for a nuclear test ban in 1992 focused on three main centres: the US Congress, the 47th United Nations General Assembly, and the new US Administration of President Clinton. As the year began, the only positive development was taking place in the US Congress. Under the leadership of Congressman Mike Kopetski, Global Action members took an initiative in passing legislation building upon the Russian nuclear-weapon testing moratorium. By August, it was apparent that such a resolution could be adopted in both chambers of Congress.

In April, this latest effort received a boost from the French decision also to suspend testing. In September, a compromise was adopted in both chambers of the US Congress that imposed a nine-month moratorium and set a deadline for achievement of a multilateral test-ban.



The underground testing of nuclear weapons by the United States and the United Kingdom is done in Nevada.

On 1 October, Global Action co-sponsored a reception on Capitol Hill to honour the Members of the US Congress who had been instrumental in making this extraordinary progress. Many members of Global Action were among those honoured. Congressman Bill Green, (Global Action Executive Committee member), took the opportunity to highlight the role that Parliamentarians for Global Action had played in mobilising the international community on test-ban and non-proliferation issues. The next morning, President Bush signed the legislation.

Also in October, Global Action met with leading policy advisers of the Clinton/Gore Campaign. At their request, Global Action produced and circulated a scenario for test ban action by a Clinton

“I think its time for a nuclear test ban treaty, and I think the United States should take the lead in that.”

— Governor Bill Clinton,
television interview,
9 June 1992



Global Action President Dr. Ólafur Grímsson, MP (Iceland), left, and Congressman Martin Sabo (US) confer at a Washington, DC, reception, co-sponsored by Global Action, which honoured Members of the US Congress who had been active in promoting nuclear-test-ban legislation, 1 October 1992.

“I regret to say that the two previous Administrations failed to appreciate the central role that a nuclear-weapon test ban ought to have in US non-proliferation efforts. As a result, US policy was hamstrung and precious years were lost. I write in the hope that this error is not perpetuated another four years.”

— Congressman Bill Green, (US),
letter to President-Elect Clinton,
December 1992

Administration. In the course of preparing this scenario, Global Action held an extensive series of discussions with officials at the 47th United Nations General Assembly.

Shortly after Governor Clinton's electoral victory, Global Action started a series of meetings with members of the President-Elect's "transition team" — including Madeleine Albright, soon to be designated US Ambassador to the United Nations. These officials explicitly confirmed what was already understood: the Amendment Conference was under active consideration as a major element in fulfilling Mr. Clinton's firm commitment to a multilateral nuclear test ban.

In December, with Global Action assistance, a group of distinguished Americans, who had in the past served US Presidents, negotiated key treaties, and had themselves been involved in the development of nuclear weapons programmes, addressed a letter to President-Elect Clinton. The letter recommended the Partial Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference as the best means of achieving a comprehensive test ban.

While the test ban issue was the main focus of programme work during the second half of 1992, the broader issue of establishing a truly effective international arms control regime has also been pursued.

In April and May, Global Action conducted an extensive series of consultations with disarmament officials from non-nuclear countries. The concept of a nuclear "non-acquisition" regime was presented to these experts for reaction and comment. All nations, under a

"non-acquisition" regime, would: (1) renounce the acquisition of nuclear weapons, (2) eliminate their acquisition capabilities, and (3) permit verification of these measures. In response to concerns expressed by non-nuclear states, new ideas were developed which incorporated the de-activation of existing nuclear arms so that they would not pose an immediate threat to any state. This combination of non-acquisition and "non-threat" would have the effect of "decommissioning" the nuclear arsenals — thus removing nuclear weapons from the centre of security strategy calculations.

Parliamentarians for Global Action took the proposal for decommissioning nuclear arsenals to the Non-Aligned Summit Meeting in Jakarta in September 1992. The proposal was well received in meetings with top government officials from every continent (see "UN Peacekeeping," pp.7-9, for details on the delegation). This positive response only put in sharper focus the question of whether or not the nuclear powers would accept the proposal. With the United States in the final stages of a presidential election, there was no clear answer to this question.

As 1993 begins, the policies of the United States and the other nuclear powers are in a state of flux. Parliamentarians for Global Action intends to draw key figures into serious consideration of the decommissioning concept — the goal being a world which, freed from the grip of nuclear terror, can begin to contemplate the possibility of living without weapons of mass destruction. □

Multilateral Verification: Chemical Weapons

Parliamentary Convenor: Hon. Warren Allmand, PC, MP (Canada)
Staff Co-ordinator: Mr. Walter Dorn

Picking up from the Six Nation Peace Initiative of the mid 1980s — in which Parliamentarians for Global Action promoted the establishment of a UN capability for multilateral verification in arms control — Global Action once again undertook work on verification in the control and prohibition of weapons of mass destruction during 1992. Because of the historic developments in the negotiations for a Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the verification provisions provided therein, the Multilateral Verification Project has focused almost exclusively on the negotiations surrounding it and on creating a parliamentarian network to promote its effective and timely ratification.

After 24 years of formal discussions and negotiations, the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva finally reached agreement on the text for the “Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction.” In December 1992, the UN General Assembly approved the CWC without a vote and recommended it for signature at a signing conference in Paris in January 1993. Complementing the Geneva Protocol of 1925 — which only prohibits the *use* of chemical weapons — the CWC makes no distinction in the treatment of possessors and non-possessors, requiring all signatories to destroy



Global Action meets with Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans in Jakarta, during the Non-Aligned Movement Summit meeting, September 1992. From left: H.E. Richard Butler (Australian Ambassador to the UN); the Foreign Minister; Global Action Deputy Secretary-General Aaron Tovish; and Senator Margaret Reynolds (Australia). During 1992, Australia was a driving force behind the drafting of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

their stockpiles and chemical weapons production facilities and to agree not to produce or acquire chemical weapons. The Convention also establishes the most intrusive verification regime ever provided for in a multilateral arms control agreement. Thousands of facilities will be subject to inspection, and inspectors will have the right to perform challenge inspections, without right of refusal, at any site where suspicion has been raised.

The object of Global Action’s Multilateral Verification Project is to develop a sub-network of parliamentarians interested in this aspect of arms control. As the CWC moves to the stage of legislative action, the objective will be to inform lawmakers in all aspects of

“I call on all Member States of the United Nations to come to Paris and sign the Chemical Weapons Convention before the end of the year.”

H.E. François Mitterand,
President of France,
Address to the UN Security Council
Summit Meeting,
31 January 1992



Ambassador Rolf Ekeus, Executive Director of the United Nations Special Commission, speaks on UN inspections in Iraq, at a Global Action luncheon, 20 November 1992.

“The Chemical Weapons Convention should be the proud manifestation of the international community outlawing chemical weapons once and for all.”

Ambassador Rolf Ekeus,
Executive Chairman,
UN Special Commission,
8 May 1992

the Convention and of their rights and responsibilities in ratifying and implementing this treaty.

The sub-network has now over 100 members from 36 countries. Many are from their nation's foreign affairs committee or defence committee, as well as various commissions studying global security, the United Nations, and arms control.

To aid network members in being effective advocates for effective verification in arms control, the Project has researched, prepared and circulated expert briefing papers on topical issues, focusing on the CWC. Also published is a bi-monthly bulletin on multilateral verification. This bulletin serves as a clearing-house of information, expert analysis and model legislation for parliamentarians in their ratification responsibilities.

In September 1992, Global Action's delegation to the Summit Meeting, in Jakarta, Indonesia, encouraged Non-Aligned leaders to declare with a clear and forceful voice their support for chemical weapons control, just as they have for nuclear arms control. To this end, Global Action proposed draft wording for the Summit's final declaration and met with numerous delegates and members of the press. Following the NAM Summit, meetings on the CWC were held in Canberra, with Australian parliamentarians and officials in the foreign ministry.

Toward the end of the year, the Project was devoted to preparations for its Parliamentary Symposium on the Implementation of the CWC, timed to coincide with the official signing ceremony of the Convention, in Paris in January 1993.

Throughout the coming year, Global Action intends to play a leading role in ensuring that this treaty is universally ratified, and that the new organisation for the implementation of the treaty is made effective with sufficient funding from signatory states. □

DEMOCRACY PROGRAMME

Parliamentary Initiative for Democracy

Parliamentary Convenor: Dr. Julio Camino, Diputado (Venezuela)
Staff Co-ordinator: Mr. Maxime Faille

Priority attention in the area of supporting democracy was given to the African continent in 1992 (see "Special Project on Africa," p.18), but efforts on other fronts continued, with a view to coordinating action internationally.

In Haiti, Global Action was active in protecting the rights of parliamentarians, a number of whom were targeted in the political turmoil since the September 1991 coup. One Global Action member in Haiti who had fled Haiti after the coup and had been planning his return, was named for "neutralisation" in a radio broadcast. At the International Council meeting, the member thanked the organisation for creating the conditions that permitted his return to Haiti in relative safety. In a separate action, Global Action's Executive Committee condemned the killing of Haitian MP Astrel Charles in a strongly-worded letter to Gen. Raoul Cedras, Commander of the Haitian armed forces. It called on the authorities to "provide full protection to all Haitian parliamentarians and guarantee their safety."

In April, Global Action responded to the suspension by Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori of his country's constitution and dissolution of its parliament. Information on the coup was quickly disseminated to members, and International President Silvia Hernández appealed to legislators to call for the restoration of the Parliament and institutional order in Peru. Parliamentary declarations



Gerard Koffeman, MP (Netherlands), far right, and Global Action's European Director, Bert Koenders, visit Romania as part of the international election monitoring effort there, 25-28 September 1992.

were initiated in several countries. Following the November elections in Peru, Global Action continued to regard members of the 1990 Assembly as rightful members of parliament, along with newly-elected individuals.

The organisation has also taken a role in election monitoring, with a mission to the Romanian elections in September 1992. Believing that such efforts need to be co-ordinated and institutionalised to be effective, Global Action also worked with the clearing-house on electoral assistance in conferences in Vienna in September and Ottawa in October. In late 1992, the organisation also was in early co-operation with an Independent Commission established by the Swedish Government to examine the possibility of an independent electoral assistance institute. □

"Democratisation is a powerful force today ... Peoples everywhere look toward more open political, economic and social structures ... You as parliamentarians are vital to this work ... In speaking to you this way, I am trying to reach each individual and each citizen of the Earth."

— H.E. Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali,
United Nations Secretary-General,
"Global Dialogue" Forum,
19 November 1992

Special Project on Africa

Parliamentary Convenor: Mr. Moses Katjuongua, MP (Namibia)

Staff Co-ordinator: Mr. Maxime Faille



Washington-based organisations attend a meeting, convened by Global Action and chaired by US Senator Paul Simon (centre), to consider a co-ordinated strategy for assisting democratisation in the West African nation of Togo.

“Your organisation has played an eminent role within the international community in the defence of human rights and the political democratisation process, particularly in developing countries.”

— H.E. Joseph Koffigoh,
Prime Minister of Togo,
letter to Global Action,
21 May 1992

The democratisation effort of the West African nation of Togo continued to receive priority attention in 1992, as that country faced a series of challenges to the process of liberalisation.

In January 1992, International Council Chair Walter McLean, MP (Canada), conducted a follow-up visit to the Togolese capital, Lomé, where he met with leaders of political parties and of the transitional legislature.

In May, a crisis erupted after an assassination attempt on leading opposition candidate Gilchrist Olympio. Responding to an appeal by transitional Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh, Global Action despatched an emergency delegation including Donald Anderson, MP (UK), Matthew Baldeh, MP (The Gambia), and European Director Drs. Bert Koenders, 7-9 June. Extensive meetings were held with President Eyadéma, Prime Minister Koffigoh and his cabinet, and leaders

of the parliament and political parties.

Subsequently, Global Action organised a meeting in Washington, DC, 10 August, to consider a co-ordinated strategy for assisting Togo in its path to full democracy. Chaired by Global Action member Senator Paul Simon (Chairman, US Senate Sub-Committee on African Affairs), the meeting brought together a number of US-based organisations to co-ordinate efforts for assisting the Togolese electoral process. In a Senate statement, Senator Simon called on President Eyadéma “to show the courage to lead Togo to democracy through free and fair elections.” Throughout the year, Global Action received a number of delegations at its headquarters in New York: members of the transitional parliament, including its Speaker Mgr. Kpodzro, as well as current Foreign Minister Ouattara Natchaba and his predecessor, Aboudou Cheaka.

Global Action was active in Côte d’Ivoire as well, another West African country whose democracy was at stake. Responding to the detention of Global Action member and opposition leader, Prof. Laurent Gbagbo, the organisation investigated the circumstances surrounding the arrest, and members were active in their capitals expressing concern to Ivorian ambassadors. The Executive Committee responded with a letter to President Houphouët-Boigny, calling for a pardon, which was later granted. □

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Environment and Development

Parliamentary Convenor: Mr. Murlidhar Deora, MP (India)
Staff Co-ordinator: Ms. Mercedes Mas de Xaxás

In 1992 the world was witness to the largest gathering of heads of government in history. Leaders from around the world met in Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June, for the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED), to endorse a preliminary blueprint for the twenty-first century to halt environmental degradation. The international community will now have to push forward forcefully to fulfil the commitments agreed upon. Parliamentarians for Global Action committed itself to ensuring that UNCED "does not become an end in itself but rather a means to an end."

In March, Global Action convened a North-South parliamentary workshop at UN headquarters in New York to coincide with the 4th Preparatory Committee meeting for UNCED. Leading members on environment and development issues discussed two themes: financial resources and the role of women in development. The workshop assessed the parliamentary role in moving ahead with the UNCED objectives in both areas and the difficulties barring a successful conclusion of agreements by June 1992. The 44 parliamentarians who attended the workshop endorsed an appeal to governments urging acceptance of relevant proposals.

In June, Global Action sent a parliamentary delegation to Rio de Janeiro for the UNCED Conference. General meetings were held with Global Action's members and other



US Senator Al Gore addresses the opening session of Global Action's North-South Parliamentary Workshop, 23 March 1992. To his right is Mr. Nitin Desai, Deputy Secretary-General of the UN Conference on Environment and Development.

parliamentarians to develop a strategy for post-UNCED action by the network.

One of the accomplishments of UNCED was the agreement to establish an intergovernmental body, the Commission on Sustainable Development, responsible for monitoring implementation of the commitments made in Rio de Janeiro. Details of the Commission's mandate, structure and membership were determined at the 47th United Nations General Assembly in October.

In order to develop an effective strategy vis-à-vis the General Assembly, Global Action conducted consultations with UN officials and UN ambassadors and their advisers. Following these consultations, Global Action produced and

"I believe strongly that we must make saving the earth's environment the central organising principle of the post-cold war world."

— US Senator Al Gore,
Global Action Workshop,
UN Headquarters, New York,
23 March 1992



Mr. Theo Sambuaga, MP (Indonesia), speaks on sustainable development at the "Global Dialogue," 19 November 1992.

"The problem we face ... is to save the forests. It is the global heritage. It does not belong to Indonesia, or to one country, or to the tropical countries. It belongs to all of us. It is the world's heritage."

— Mr. Theo Sambuaga, MP (Indonesia),
"Global Dialogue" Forum,
19 November 1992

distributed a briefing "Parliamentary Alert on the Commission," to parliamentary leaders, containing specific proposals for ensuring establishment of the Commission as a strong and credible UNCED follow-up mechanism. Such proposals were transmitted by several Global Action members and introduced in their Government's plans of action regarding the Commission.

In October, Global Action published the first issue of "Agenda 21: Parliamentary Action," a bi-monthly bulletin containing information on legislative initiatives taken by parliamentarians around the world in support of sustainable development policies as follow-up to UNCED. The bulletin, published in both English and Spanish, presents bills sponsored, and other initiatives, regarding the environment and development, taken by Global Action members in their own national parliaments. Covering an area on environmental literature that has been largely neglected, it has been enthusiastically received by the membership and by other organisations and intergovernmental agencies.

In November, as part of the first session of the "Global Dialogue" (see pp. 5-6), parliamentarians focused on the issues of Climate Change and Deforestation. Their debate aimed at identifying the shortcomings of UNCED in both areas and finding ways to overcome them. A consensus was reached among participants regarding the failure of the Climate Change Convention and the need to

establish specific targets and timetables to achieve an effective reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by the end of this decade. Participants reaffirmed the goals set forth by the "Bellagio Statement on Climate Change," issued by Global Action in 1990. With respect to deforestation, parliamentarians regretted the fact that UNCED had failed to establish binding commitments to halt the degradation of forests worldwide and called for the creation of a binding international agreement on the issue.

In December 1992, the Executive Committee endorsed Global Action's involvement in population issues. During 1993, in addition to monitoring the UNCED follow up process, the organisation will work to increase financial support from the North to the development of population programmes in the South and to develop and implement responsible family-planning programmes in the developing countries. □

MEMBERSHIP

Network Strengthens in 1992

Chair, International Council: Hon. Walter McLean, PC, MP (Canada)
Staff Co-ordinator: Mr. Robert Dickson

At 31 December 1992, membership of Parliamentarians for Global Action stood at an all-time high of 864, drawn from 64 countries, plus the European Community. During 1992, parliamentary membership strengthened both within countries and extended to individuals in “new” parliaments. Growth was especially strong given that the organisation lost nearly 100 members, at the beginning of the year, in the ex-Soviet Union and ex-Yugoslavia (see the chart on the following page for current country-by-country figures).

Global Action national affiliates were formally established, during the year, in the following countries:

India

In April 1992, Indian parliamentarians, under the leadership of International Councillor Murli Deora, founded their own Global Action affiliate. Presided over by Mr. Shivray Patil — Speaker of the Lok Sabha (Lower House of Parliament) — the group’s inaugural meeting was broadcast on Indian national television. Also participating in the meeting was a Global Action delegation of Senator Silvia Hernández (Mexico), Ólafur Grímsson, MP (Iceland), and Secretary-General Kennedy Graham. Following the Indian initiative, Global Action welcomed 21 new members from that country. Total Indian membership is now 47.



MPs gather for the “Commemorative General Assembly” of Global Action’s Japanese affiliate, 22 April 1992. From left: Koji Kakizawa, MP (group President), Prof. Sadako Ogata (UN High Commissioner for Refugees and keynote speaker at the meeting), Susumu Nikaido, MP (group Honourary President), and Takashi Kosugi, MP (group Vice-President).

Ireland

Irish legislators formed a national group on the occasion of a rotation in International Council leadership. Global Action’s Councillor for Ireland since 1989, Hon. Tom Kitt, was obliged to step down from that position upon being named Minister for European Affairs, Arts & Culture and Womens’ Affairs in the Reynolds Government. Before leaving the Council, Mr. Kitt convened a meeting of Global Action’s Irish membership to name his replacement (Mr. M.J. Nolan) and to set up a group Executive Committee.

Japan

The Japanese initiative, several months in the making, resulted in the largest national affiliate within Global Action’s international network. Comprised of 144 members representing all major parties in the Diet, the group was officially inaugurated at a “Commemorative General Assembly,” held on 22 April. At the Assembly, members discussed plans for the group and heard a keynote address by Professor Sadako Ogata, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Several days after the inaugural meeting, Takashi Kosugi — a long-standing member of the organisation — was interviewed about Global Action in *Mainichi Shimbun*, one of Japan’s leading daily newspapers.

Leadership of the Japanese group is overseen by an Honorary President and a committee of 11 parliamentarian advisers. Principal Executive Members of the group are Mr. Koji Kakizawa (President) and Dr. Tadatoshi Akiba (General Secretary and International Council Representative).

Switzerland

Most recently, Swiss Councillor François Loeb brought together parliamentary colleagues, across party lines, to form a national group in his country. A constitutional meeting was held, 2 September 1992, with 27 new parliamentarians joining the organisation. Two weeks later, during a trip through Europe, Secretary-General Kennedy Graham met with members of the affiliate in Bern and took part in a press conference which introduced the group to the Swiss public. Membership in Switzerland totals 33.

New Countries

Individual membership was drawn from the following "new" countries in 1992: Benin, Colombia, Panama, and Uganda. □

MEMBERSHIP

By country, as of 31 December 1992:

Argentina.....	11	Madagascar.....	1
Australia.....	36	Malaysia.....	3
Austria.....	3	Malta.....	5
Bangladesh.....	3	Mexico.....	8
Belgium.....	11	Morocco.....	1
Benin.....	4	Namibia.....	4
Botswana.....	2	The Netherlands.....	15
Brazil.....	21	New Zealand.....	23
Canada.....	113	Norway.....	8
Chile.....	17	Pakistan.....	10
Colombia.....	2	Panama.....	1
Costa Rica.....	12	Paraguay.....	1
Côte d'Ivoire.....	4	Peru.....	43
Czechoslovakia.....	1	The Philippines.....	35
Denmark.....	19	Poland.....	8
Dominican Republic.....	10	Portugal.....	7
Ecuador.....	2	Senegal.....	1
Egypt.....	1	Sri Lanka.....	2
European Community.....	8	Swaziland.....	3
Finland.....	1	Sweden.....	13
France.....	1	Switzerland.....	33
The Gambia.....	2	Tanzania.....	9
Germany.....	10	Togo.....	1
Greece.....	1	Trinidad and Tobago.....	4
Haiti.....	4	Tunisia.....	3
Hungary.....	3	Uganda.....	3
Iceland.....	3	United Kingdom.....	25
India.....	47	United States.....	39
Indonesia.....	6	Uruguay.....	3
Ireland.....	14	Venezuela.....	11
Italy.....	17	Zambia.....	1
Japan.....	144	Zimbabwe.....	5
Luxembourg.....	1	TOTAL.....	864

ORGANISATION



Executive Committee members meet at Global Action headquarters, New York, for their first meeting of 1992, 3-4 January.

The Executive Committee met three times during 1992, at Global Action headquarters in New York, under the chairmanship of Senator Silvia Hernández (Mexico).

At its first meeting of the year, in January, the Committee decided:

- to send a delegation to Rio de Janeiro in June, for the Earth Summit;
- to name Moses Katjuongua, MP (Namibia), and Sir David Steel, MP (UK), as the two co-chairs of the Task Force on Democracy in Africa;
- to keep informal contacts with former members of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, with a view to determining their new status and to actively pursuing membership in the ex-USSR.

At its second meeting, in July, the Committee decided:

- to give priority to parliamentary support for the recommendations contained in the UN Secretary-General's report, *Agenda for Peace*;
- to send a delegation to the Non-Aligned Summit Meeting in Jakarta, in September, to promote

nuclear disarmament, UN peacekeeping and other programme objectives;

- to undertake action to win support for a resolution favouring the creation of an International Criminal Court at the UN General Assembly in 1992;
- to convene the 1992 Annual Forum in New York, 19-20 November, and to structure it as an edited televised dialogue among parliamentarians on key issues of UN reform.

At its final meeting of 1992, following the "Global Dialogue" in November, the Committee discussed the future direction of the organisation, given the recent growth in membership and programme activities. The Committee requested the International President to prepare a report with specific suggestions for strengthening the organisational structure and programme methodology for 1993. The Committee further decided to appoint one Committee member to take portfolio responsibility for each Global Action programme in the coming year.

Publicity

In addition to continuing with the quarterly newsletter, the organisation initiated the following projects:

- **Occasional Papers Series:** As recommended by the International Council and Executive Committee, Global Action commenced an *Occasional Papers Series* with the Paper "An International Criminal Court" which contains contributions by Congressman James A. Leach (US) and Professor M. Cherif Bassiouni (a leading expert on the subject and Global Action adviser). It also includes a copy of legislation promoting the idea of an International Criminal Court, passed by the US Congress in 1990. The purpose of this series is to allow for in-depth examination of topical global issues, in a format that is useful for parliamentarians with pressing agendas.
- **Nuclear Test Ban Book:** 1992 also saw the publication of *Global Action: Nuclear Test Ban Diplomacy at the End of the Cold War*. Written by Global Action adviser Philip Schrag, a Professor at Georgetown University School of Law, this book contains a definitive account of the international effort — led by Parliamentarians for Global Action — to convene the Partial Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference, and of the Conference itself. The book traces how the issue evolved from one organisation's idea into an international negotiating session at the United Nations.
- **Programme Bulletins:** Both the Sustainable Development and Multilateral Verification Programmes launched special-interest newsletters. With the aim of facilitating co-operation and exchange of information among parliamentarians who are active in these areas, the Programme Bulletins will be distributed to selected members and contacts three or four times per year.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

Senator Silvia Hernández (Mexico)

Silvia Hernández, a long-standing member of Parliamentarians for Global Action, became International President in 1991. First elected to the Mexican Congress in 1973, Senator Hernández has chaired the Committee on Planning and Management (Camara de Diputados) and the Subcommittee on Disarmament of the Foreign Affairs Committee (Senate). She currently Chairs the Senate Human Rights Committee. In addition to her work with Global Action, her international positions have included the presidency of World Women Parliamentarians for Peace (1987-88).



PRESIDENTS

Dr. Eduardo Calmell del Solar, Dip. (Peru)

Eduardo Calmell first became a member of Global Action in 1981, serving on the International Council (1982-85, 1990-91) prior to being elected to the Executive Committee in 1991. A lawyer by profession, he has been the Chair of his Parliament's Foreign Affairs and Finance Committees, as well as of the bicameral National Budget Committee. Following the dissolution of Peru's Congress by President Alberto Fujimori, in April 1992, Dr. Calmell was at the forefront of efforts to restore constitutional democracy in his country.



Mr. Murli Deora, MP (India)

Murli Deora, a member of Parliament since 1984, was elected to Global Action's Executive Committee in 1991. Before joining Parliament, Mr. Deora was Bombay's youngest mayor and Chairman of the All India Mayors' Council. He currently serves on the Finance Committee of the Lok Sabha (the Indian Parliament) and is President of the Bombay Regional Congress Committee.

Dr. Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson, MP (Iceland)

Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson, a member of Parliament first in 1978, was International President of Parliamentarians for Global Action from 1983 to 1989. He has been a driving force behind some of Global Action's greatest successes, including the Six Nation Peace Initiative and the Partial Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference. Iceland's Finance Minister, 1988-91, Dr. Grímsson currently sits on his Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee and is a Professor of Political Science at the University of Iceland.



Congressman James A. Leach (United States)

Jim Leach, elected to Global Action's Executive Committee in 1989, has been Congressman for Iowa's First District since 1976. Before entering politics, Congressman Leach 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 on the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and is co-chair of the US Commission on Improving the Effectiveness of the United Nations, a body established by the US Congress.



Rt. Hon. Saihou Sabally, MP (The Gambia)

Saihou Sabally, Vice President and Minister of Defence of The Gambia, joined the Executive Committee in 1992. A member of the Gambian Parliament since 1972, his long list of national leadership positions has included Minister of Economic Planning (1978), Minister of Agriculture (1982-89), and Minister of Finance and Trade (1981, 1989-92). He has also been Vice President of the United Nations World Food Council. Mr. Sabally was named Vice President of The Gambia following the 1992 elections in that country.



Hon. Fran Wilde, MP (New Zealand)

Fran Wilde, former New Zealand Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control, was elected to the Executive Committee in 1991. Besides her position as Disarmament Minister, she has served as Minister of Tourism and Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs. During the 1980s, Ms. Wilde played a central role in developing New Zealand's "nuclear-free" policy. In October 1992, she was elected Mayor of Wellington, thus retiring from Parliament and from Global Action's membership.



PAST PRESIDENT

Hon. Warren Allmand, PC, MP (Canada)

Warren Allmand, a 27-year veteran of the Canadian House of Commons, is the Past President of Parliamentarians for Global Action, having served as International President, 1990-91. A lawyer by training, Mr. Allmand served as Solicitor-General and Minister of Indian Affairs under Prime Minister Trudeau. He is currently Official Opposition Critic for Immigration and a member of the Committee on Labour, Employment and Immigration.



**NEW EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE
MEMBERS FOR
1993 :**



George Foulkes, MP (United Kingdom)



Professor Mona Makram-Ebeid, MP (Egypt)



Dr. Julio Camino, Dip. (Venezuela)



Moses Katjuongua, MP (Namibia)



Senator Margaret Reynolds (Australia)

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

CHAIR

Hon. Walter McLean, PC, MP (Canada)

Walter McLean, Conservative Member of Parliament since 1979, was elected Chair of Global Action's International Council in 1989. An ordained Presbyterian Minister, Mr. McLean co-founded the Canadian University Services Overseas, and acted as its Nigerian Co-ordinator. In the Mulroney Government, he has served as Secretary of State, Minister Responsible for the Status of Women and Minister of State for Immigration. In 1989, Mr. McLean was appointed Canada's Special Representative on Africa and Commonwealth Affairs. He currently chairs a Parliamentary Subcommittee on Development and Human Rights.



VICE - CHAIRS

Dr. Julio Camino, Diputado Venezuela
 Dr. Herta Däubler-Gmelin, MdB Germany
 Mr. George Foulkes, MP United Kingdom
 Mr. Moses Katjuongua, MP Namibia
 Prof. Mona Makram-Ebeid, MP Egypt
 Senator Tamako Nakanishi..... Japan

COUNCILLORS

Dep. Emma Bonino.....Italy
 Dr. Dante Caputo, Diputado Argentina
 Dep. Fabio Feldmann Brazil
 Hon. Tom Kitt, MP Ireland
 Mr. François Loeb, NRSwitzerland
 Senator Ernesto Maceda Philippines
 Mr. Meshack Maganga, MP Tanzania
 Mr. Ad Melkert, MPNetherlands
 Mr. Terje Nyberget, Representant.....Norway
 Senator Margaret Reynolds Australia
 Hon. Oppah Ruesha, MPZimbabwe
 Mr. Theo Sambuaga, MP Indonesia
 Mr. Karl-Erik Svartberg, MPSweden
 Rt. Hon. Sir David Steel, KBE, MP United Kingdom
 Dr. Edgar Ugalde, Diputado Costa Rica

STAFF

The Secretariat of Parliamentarians for Global Action is located in New York, two blocks from United Nations headquarters. At 31 December 1992, the Global Action staff was as follows:

Secretary-General.....Dr. Kennedy Graham
Deputy Secretary-General.....Mr. Aaron Tovish

PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATORS

“Global Dialogue on the New World Order”Ms. Bernadette Santangelo
UN Peacekeeping and PeacemakingMr. Maxime Faille
International Law: International Criminal Court.....Mr. Robert Dickson
Nuclear Test Ban and Non-ProliferationMr. Aaron Tovish
Multilateral Verification: Chemical WeaponsMr. Walter Dorn
Parliamentary Initiative for Democracy.....Mr. Maxime Faille
Special Project on Africa.....Mr. Maxime Faille
Sustainable Development.....Ms. Mercedes Mas de Xaxás

Executive Assistant / Editor.....Mr. Robert Dickson
Financial AdministratorMs. Janice Johnson
Development Co-ordinator.....Mr. Henry Grossberg
Secretary / Receptionist.....Ms. Stacey Parker
Programme Assistants.....Mr. Peter Benedict
Ms. Ann Rolya
Mr. Michael Wilkinson

European Director Drs. Bert Koenders, The Hague
Nuclear Test Ban Consultant Dr. Carolyn Cottom, Washington, D.C.

REGIONAL LIAISON

In addition to the above staff, Global Action is assisted by several offices outside the United States. These include, in particular:

Asia.....Mr. Hideto Kawakita, Tokyo
Mr. Sundeep Waslekar, Bombay
Latin America.....Mr. Luis Echeandia, Lima
Ms. Lourdes Saavedra, Mexico City
EuropeMr. James Hutchings, London

FINANCES

Financial Stability Maintained

Treasurer: Congressman Bill Green (United States)
 Financial Administrator: Ms. Janice Johnson
 Development Co-ordinator: Mr. Henry Grossberg

Global Action's financial stability was maintained throughout 1992 (see Appendix for audited accounts):

- REVENUE dropped 4% from the previous year to \$890,000, but income deferred to 1993 was considerably greater than the previous year: \$189,000.
- EXPENDITURE dropped 4% from the previous year to \$887,000 leaving:
- NET REVENUE of \$3,000.
- The FUND BALANCE at 31 December 1992 rose 3% from the previous year, to \$120,000.
- The CASH BALANCE at 31 December 1992 stood at \$288,339.

Revenue Analysis


The breakdown of revenue received in 1992 is:

Foundations	80%
Governments	3%
Individuals	9%
Direct Mail.....	5%
Other.....	3%

Major foundation contributions were received from:

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

TREASURER
Congressman Bill Green (United States)



Bill Green, Congressman for New York's 15th District from 1978 to 1992, was elected Treasurer of Global Action in 1990. A lawyer by profession, Mr. Green served as Chair of the Climate Study Group of the House-Senate Environmental and Energy Study Conference and was a Steering Committee member of the Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus. After leaving Congress in 1992, Mr. Green was elected to the board of the General American Investors Company.

Other foundations included Bloch, Bydale, Compton, Glickenhau, Harburg, International Centre for Human Rights (Canada), International Development Research Centre (Canada), New-Land, Ploughshares, Prospect Hill, Rockefeller Family Associates, Ruth Mott, Scherman, and Spanel. In addition, a subvention was granted by the Netherlands Government and UNIFEM.

Expenditure Analysis

Expenditure in 1992 was applied to:

Programme Activities.....	85%
Administration	12%
Fund Raising	3%

Programme Expenditure was applied as follows:

"Global Dialogue on the New World Order"	18%
UN Peacekeeping and Peacemaking	16%
International Law: International Criminal Court	6%
Nuclear Test Ban and Non-Proliferation.....	27%
Multilateral Verification: Chemical Weapons	12%
Parliamentary Initiative for Democracy.....	5%
Special Project on Africa.....	5%
Sustainable Development.....	11%

OUTLOOK '93

In 1993, Global Action will aim to strengthen its network further, and serve its membership in working towards the following goals:

- implementation of the UN Secretary-General's *Agenda for Peace* through a parliamentary focus on the report and its proposals, with an emphasis on better financing for UN peacekeeping and peacemaking operations;
- ensuring that the 50th anniversary of the United Nations is a substantive session, focusing on issues of UN reform, and acceptance, in the course of preparatory activity, of a role for parliamentarians in that context;
- drafting, by the International Law Commission, of the main elements of a statute for an international criminal court, with a call by the UN General Assembly for completion of the statute in 1994;
- resumption of multilateral negotiations for a comprehensive nuclear test ban within the framework of the Partial Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference;
- a UN resolution on the "decommissioning of nuclear arsenals" — i.e., a policy not to acquire or threaten to use nuclear weapons, verified through a closure of production facilities and the lowering of force postures;
- universal signature of the Chemical Weapons Convention, to be followed by its earliest possible entry into force (through ratification by the required number of parliaments) and the prompt implementation of domestic legislation relating to the Convention;
- drafting and promulgation of a Declaration of Parliamentary Rights and Responsibilities;
- establishment of a parliamentary response mechanism to threats to democracy, subject to clear guidelines;
- activation of the Parliamentary Task Force in support of democracy, good governance and economic recovery in Africa;
- acceptance by Northern Governments of the target of allocating of 4% of Overseas Development Assistance to international population assistance by the year 2000, and acceptance by Southern Governments of the UN medium population projection of 8.5 billion people by the year 2050.

GLOBAL ACTION 1992 : CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

JANUARY

● **Peacekeeping:** Global Action brings a parliamentary delegation to New York for the first-ever Summit meeting of the UN Security Council; presents ideas on strengthening collective security in meetings with the President of Venezuela, the Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe, and officials from Austria, Belgium, Egypt, India, Hungary, Russia, and the United Kingdom.

● **Africa:** Hon. Walter McLean, MP (Canada) — Chair of the International Council — conducts a follow-up visit to the Togolese capital, Lomé, meeting with leaders of political parties and of the transitional legislature.

● **Executive Committee:** First meeting of 1992, New York.

FEBRUARY

● **Publications:** Publication of 1991 Annual Report

MARCH

● **Peacekeeping/International Law:** International President Silvia Hernández (Mexico), Dr. Ólafur Grímsson, MA (Iceland), and Secretary-General Kennedy Graham promote the goals of UN reform and the establishment of an international criminal court in meetings with the Prime Minister of India, the Foreign Minister of Egypt, and officials in Austria.

● **Sustainable Development:** Global Action convenes a North-South parliamentary workshop at UN headquarters in New York, in co-operation with the UN Development Programme and the UN Development Fund for Women; parliamentarians focus on two themes of the "Earth Summit" agenda: the issue of financial resources and the role of women in sustainable development.



Executive Committee member Dr. Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson, MP (Iceland), right, with Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez on the occasion of the President's participation in the first-ever UN Security Council Summit Meeting, January 1992.



Global Action meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Amre Moussa, seated left, in Cairo. To the right of the Minister is Global Action International President Silvia Hernández, Senator (Mexico).



MPs at Global Action's UNCED workshop (from left): Dip. Daisy Serrano Vargas (Costa Rica); Ms. Eva Quistorp, MEP (European Parliament); Senator Mira Spivak (Canada); Dip. Maria Cristina García de Novelli (Argentina); Dip. Cecilia Soto Gonzalez (Mexico); and Senator Akiko Domoto (Japan).



Founding of the Indian national group. From left: Secretary-General Dr. Kennedy Graham; Global Action President Ólafur Grímsson, MP (Iceland); International President Silvia Hernández, Senator (Mexico); Shivray Patil, MP (Speaker of the Lok Sabha); Murli Deora, MP (Councillor for the Indian group); and Inderjit, MP (India).

A P R I L

- **Peacekeeping:** Senator Hernández, Dr. Grímsson and Dr. Julio Camino, Diputado (Venezuela), meet with UN Under-Secretary-General Vladimir Petrovsky, chair of the drafting committee of *Agenda For Peace*; parliamentarians also discuss peacekeeping initiatives with UN officials and experts in New York, and US Administration officials in Washington; Global Action distributes a written opinion survey to members, to obtain further views on strengthening collective security.

- **Nuclear Non-Proliferation:** Global Action conducts an extensive series of consultations with disarmament officials from non-nuclear countries; presents the concept of a nuclear "non-acquisition" regime to these experts for reaction and comment.

- **Democracy:** Global Action responds to the Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori's suspension of his country's constitution and dissolution of its parliament, disseminating information to members; Senator Hernández appeals to parliamentarians to call for the restoration of the Parliament and institutional order in Peru.

- **Membership:** Japanese MPs hold a "Commemorative General Assembly," inaugurating a Global Action national group of some 140 members, which names Koji Kakizawa, MP, as group President and Dr. Tadatoshi Akiba, MP, as International Council representative;

- Indian parliamentarians, under the leadership of Councillor Murli Deora, found their own Global Action affiliate.

M A Y

- **Multilateral Verification:** Global Action participates in a symposium in The Hague, presenting its ideas on the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention to Ambassadors from the Conference on Disarmament.

- **Membership:** Irish legislators establish a Global Action national group, naming M.J. Nolan to replace Tom Kitt as International Council representative.

JUNE

● **Peacekeeping:** Global Action prepares an analysis of the proposals contained in the UN Secretary-General's *Agenda for Peace*, to assist in parliamentary discussion, debate and action.

● **International Law:** Dr. Eduardo Calmell, Dip. (Peru), and Dr. Graham travel through Latin America and the Caribbean, meeting with Foreign and Justice Ministers in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, to discuss their collaboration with Global Action to advance the international criminal court initiative.

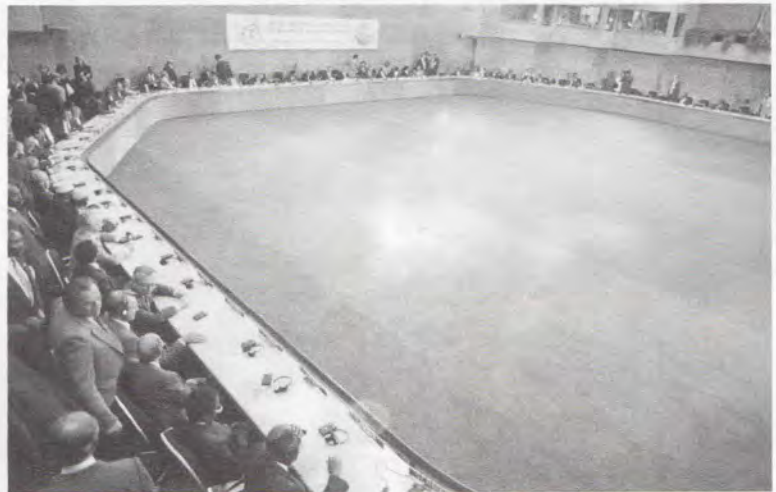
● **Africa:** Mr. Donald Anderson, MP (UK), Mr. Matthew Baldeh, MP (The Gambia), and European Director Bert Koenders travel to Togo to hold meetings with President Eyadéma, Prime Minister Koffigoh and his cabinet, and leaders of the parliament and political parties.

● **Sustainable Development:** Global Action sends a delegation comprising Dr. Calmell and Dr. Abdul Moyeen Khan, MP (Bangladesh), and two staff to Rio de Janeiro for the "Earth Summit," holding meetings with parliamentarians to develop a strategy for post-Rio action by the organisation.

JULY

● **Africa:** Global Action responds to the detention of Global Action member and opposition leader, Prof. Laurent Gbagbo, in Côte d'Ivoire, with two letters to President Houphouët-Boigny, calling for due process of law and access to its member. The President replies positively.

● **Executive Committee:** Second meeting of 1992, New York.



The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development convened a record 103 Heads of State and Government. Above: national leaders meet, 13 June 1992.



Global Action delegation visits Argentina. From left: Secretary-General Dr. Kennedy Graham, Argentine Foreign Minister Guido di Tella and Global Action President Dr. Eduardo Calmell del Solar, MP (Peru).



Executive Committee meets at Global Action headquarters, 10 July.



Global Action meets Philippine President Fidel Ramos during a delegation to Manila, 9 September. From left: Mr. Maxime Faille (Programme Co-ordinator); Mr. Aaron Tovish (Deputy Secretary-General); President Ramos; Hon. Jose de Venecia (Speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives); and Philippine Congressman Miguel Romero.

AUGUST

- **Africa:** Global Action organises a meeting in Washington, DC — chaired by Senator Paul Simon (US) — to consider a co-ordinated strategy for assisting Togo in its path to full democracy.

SEPTEMBER

- **Peacekeeping/Non-Proliferation/Multilateral Verification:** Mr. Murli Deora, MP (India), Senator Margaret Reynolds (Australia), Congressman Miguel Romero (Philippines) and Secretariat staff attend the 10th summit meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement in Jakarta. In meetings with national leaders, the delegation puts forward Global Action's ideas on collective security, the proposal to decommission nuclear arsenals, and support for the Chemical Weapons Convention (Meetings include: the Prime Minister of Malaysia, the Vice-President of Zambia, and the Foreign Ministers of Australia, Austria, Cape Verde, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, New Zealand and Zimbabwe).

- **Democracy:** Global Action sends a delegation comprising Mr. Gert Koffeman, MP (The Netherlands), and Drs. Koenders to monitor parliamentary elections in Romania.

- Secretary-General Dr. Kennedy Graham presents a paper on Global Action's proposals of election monitoring to a Roundtable in Vienna, Austria.

- **Membership:** Swiss Councillor François Loeb convenes a meeting of some 30 parliamentarians, across party lines, to form a Global Action national group.

- Swedish councillor Karl-Eric Svartberg and Global Action staff visit Germany, Hungary, Poland, Switzerland and the UK, for meetings with parliamentarians.

OCTOBER

● **Peacekeeping/International Law:** Global Action testifies before the US Commission on Improving the Effectiveness of the United Nations, a body established by the US Congress and chaired by Congressman James A. Leach, on strengthening UN collective security and on the question of an international criminal court.

● **International Law:** Global Action holds an informal meeting for UN Legal Committee delegates to facilitate an exchange concerning a 1992 General Assembly resolution supporting the establishment of an international criminal court.

● **Nuclear Test Ban:** Global Action co-sponsors a reception, on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C., to honour Members of the US Congress who had been instrumental in passing legislation on a nuclear test moratorium, including many members of Global Action; parliamentarians subsequently meet with leading policy advisers of the Clinton/Gore Campaign to present a strategy for utilising the Partial Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference to achieve a comprehensive test ban.

NOVEMBER

● **Peacekeeping:** Global Action holds a Parliamentary Roundtable on "Humanitarian Assistance in situations of Armed Conflict" at UN Headquarters, chaired by Hon. Walter McLean, MP (Canada), and attended by some 30 parliamentarians from 10 countries.



US Congressman Mike Kopetski accepting Test-Ban Award at a victory celebration, co-sponsored by Global Action, on Capitol Hill in Washington, 1 October 1992.



Dr. Alexander Borg-Olivier (UN Dept. of Humanitarian Affairs) speaking at Global Action's Roundtable on Humanitarian Assistance and Peacekeeping; at his left, Chairman of the meeting, Hon. Walter McLean, MP (Canada).



UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, with International President Silvia Hernández, Senator (Mexico) and former US Congresswoman Claudine Schneider, during the opening session of the "Global Dialogue," 19 November.



Parliamentarians at the World Conference on the Establishment of an International Criminal Tribunal, co-sponsored by Global Action, in Syracuse, Italy, 4 December.

- **"Global Dialogue":** Global Action convenes a televised debate among 47 parliamentarians from 32 countries on the role of the UN in the 1990s, held in the ECOSOC chamber at UN headquarters; UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali opens the Forum, while Hon. David MacDonald, MP (Canada), Chairs the two day-conference, with co-moderators Claudine Schneider (former US Congresswoman) and Sir Brian Urquhart (former UN Under-Secretary-General); parliamentarians focus on UN peacekeeping — *Agenda for Peace* — and Sustainable Development — *Agenda 21*.

- **Nuclear Test Ban:** Global Action begins a series of meetings on the test ban issue with members of President-Elect Clinton's "transition team" — including Madeleine Albright, soon to be designated US Ambassador to the United Nations.

- **Multilateral Verification:** Rolf Ekeus addresses a Global Action luncheon, discussing the Special Commission on Iraq and United Nations' role in verification.

- **International Council:** Councillors hold their annual meeting, in New York.

- **Executive Committee:** Third meeting of 1992, New York.

D E C E M B E R

- **International Law:** Global Action co-sponsors the World Conference on the Establishment of an International Criminal Tribunal, held at the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences in Syracuse, Italy, and drawing some 130 political leaders, legal experts, and UN officials; after the Conference, Global Action's International Law "sub-network" members launches a parliamentary call for an international war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

- **Nuclear Test Ban:** Global Action staff and advisers draft a letter recommending the Partial Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference as the best means of achieving a comprehensive nuclear test ban; a group of distinguished Americans sign the letter which is handed to President-elect Clinton.

APPENDIX: Audited Accounts 1992

76 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016

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Certified Public Accountants

(212) 889-9715 • FAX (212) 679-4851

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Parliamentarians For Global Action
New York, New York

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Parliamentarians For Global Action as of December 31, 1992 and the related statements of support, revenue, expenses and changes in fund balance and 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 For Global Action at December 31, 1992 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

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

New York, New York
January 27, 1993

PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTION

BALANCE SHEET

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1992

ASSETSCurrent Assets

Cash	\$ 288,339
Investments - at cost - Note B	11,606
Contributions receivable	17,268
Other receivable	309
Prepaid expense	1,779
Total Current Assets	<u>319,301</u>

Fixed assets - at cost - net of accumulated depreciation of \$103,239 - Note B	33,533
Security deposits	<u>21,250</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 374,084</u>

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCECurrent Liabilities

Loan payable - current portion - Note D	\$ 7,404
Accrued expenses payable	32,731
Deferred contributions	<u>189,227</u>
Total Current Liabilities	229,362

Deferred Liability

Tenants' security deposits payable	2,300
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Long-Term Liability

Loan payable - Note D	<u>22,192</u>
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Total Liabilities	253,854
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Commitment - Note C

FUND BALANCE

Fund balance	<u>120,230</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 374,084</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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

PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTION

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992

	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>SUPPORT AND REVENUE</u>			
Contributions - foundations	\$ 584,916	\$ 132,000	\$ 716,916
Contributions - individual	33,540	42,964	76,504
Contributions - government	30,300		30,300
Direct mail		40,779	40,779
Rent income		18,900	18,900
Interest income		4,499	4,499
Other		1,954	1,954
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Support and Revenue	<u>648,756</u>	<u>241,096</u>	<u>889,852</u>
 <u>EXPENSES</u>			
<u>Program Services</u>			
Global Dialogue	135,538		135,538
U.N. Peacekeeping	125,155		125,155
International Law	26,000	15,966	41,966
Nuclear Test Ban	206,453		206,453
Multilateral Verification	94,900		94,900
Democracy		37,473	37,473
Africa	35,710		35,710
Sustainable Development	25,000	57,053	82,053
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Program Services	<u>648,756</u>	<u>110,492</u>	<u>759,248</u>
 <u>Supporting Services</u>			
Administration		102,727	102,727
Fund raising		25,135	25,135
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Supporting Services		<u>127,862</u>	<u>127,862</u>
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Expenses	<u>648,756</u>	<u>238,354</u>	<u>887,110</u>
 Excess of Support and Revenue over Expenses	 -	 2,742	 2,742
 Fund balance at December 31, 1991	 <u>-</u>	 <u>117,488</u>	 <u>117,488</u>
 Fund balance at December 31, 1992	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ 120,230</u>	 <u>\$ 120,230</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1992

NOTE A - ORGANIZATION

Parliamentarians For Global Action ("Organization") is a non-profit organization. The purpose of the Organization is to link up, mobilize and educate concerned legislators and others around the world in common actions for peace.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- a) The financial statements of the Organization have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting.
- b) The Organization capitalizes all significant expenditures for fixed assets. These assets are recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets.
- c) Investments are stated at the lower of aggregate cost or market.

NOTE C - LEASE COMMITMENT

The Organization leases the premises it occupies under an operating lease expiring in April 1994. The minimum future rental payments under such operating lease is as follows:

<u>Year Ended December 31</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1993	\$ 89,100
1994	<u>29,700</u>
	<u>\$ 118,800</u>

NOTE D - LOAN PAYABLE

During 1991, the Organization obtained a loan from a bank. The loan agreement provides for, among other matters, an interest rate of 2% above the bank's prime rate and a monthly principal payment of \$617. The loan is to be paid over a five year period which commenced January 1992 as follows:

1994	\$ 7,404
1995	7,404
1996	<u>7,384</u>
Long - term portion	22,192
Less - current portion	<u>7,404</u>
Total	<u>\$ 29,596</u>

PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTION
SCHEDULE OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992

	P R O G R A M S E R V I C E S								Total
	Global Dialogue	U.N. Peacekeeping	International Law	Nuclear Test Ban	Multilateral Verification	Democracy	Africa	Sustainable Development	
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 28,964	\$ 44,172	\$ 24,740	\$ 89,318	\$42,930	\$19,498	\$16,652	\$29,514	\$295,788
Equipment rental and maintenance	1,116	3,503	1,236	5,410	2,436	1,329	1,175	1,718	17,923
Travel and related expenses	53,791	39,584	2,393	46,912	19,349	2,894	9,062	27,421	201,406
Occupancy	6,581	10,153	5,954	23,326	12,253	7,388	4,214	10,297	80,166
Insurance	389	1,046	288	1,331	1,088	478	652	404	5,676
Office supplies	617	1,521	748	1,717	1,340	710	552	995	8,200
Postage	29	1,434	466	3,245	2,057	200	306	1,074	8,811
Telecommunications	4,163	6,830	2,025	13,739	6,037	2,847	1,545	3,530	40,716
Dues and subscriptions		300		1,852	214	83	16	58	2,523
Direct mail									
Printing	672	2,255	1,911	4,178	2,314	593	389	1,578	13,890
Messenger service	878	2,188	770	902	337	81	79	793	6,028
Professional fees	1,215	1,620	810	2,025	810	810	405	1,215	8,910
Consultants	2,175	6,690			90			1,840	10,795
Interest	100	100		1,600	100		100		2,000
Video	31,131	59		3,194					34,384
Other costs	227	709	125	6,204	2,045	62	63	116	9,551
Translation	1,990	1,991							3,981
Depreciation	1,500	1,000	500	1,500	1,500	500	500	1,500	8,500
Total Expenses	<u>\$135,538</u>	<u>\$125,155</u>	<u>\$41,966</u>	<u>\$206,453</u>	<u>\$94,900</u>	<u>\$37,473</u>	<u>\$35,710</u>	<u>\$82,053</u>	<u>\$759,248</u>

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

PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTION
SCHEDULE OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992

	<u>SUPPORTING SERVICES</u>			<u>TOTAL PROGRAM AND SUPPORTING SERVICES EXPENSES</u>	
	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Fund Raising</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Program Total</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 56,366	\$13,768	\$ 70,134	\$295,788	\$365,922
Equipment rental and maintenance	892	501	1,393	17,923	19,316
Travel and related expenses		1,364	1,364	201,406	202,770
Occupancy	33,563	2,037	35,600	80,166	115,766
Insurance	551	196	747	5,676	6,423
Office supplies	213	218	431	8,200	8,631
Postage	1,545	830	2,375	8,811	11,186
Telecommunications	4,042	679	4,721	40,716	45,437
Dues and subscriptions	432	356	788	2,523	3,311
Direct mail		3,155	3,155		3,155
Printing	538	300	838	13,890	14,728
Messenger service	268	209	477	6,028	6,505
Professional fees	611	405	1,016	8,910	9,926
Consultants				10,795	10,795
Interest	500	271	771	2,000	2,771
Video				34,384	34,384
Other costs	206	243	449	9,551	10,000
Translation				3,981	3,981
depreciation	<u>3,000</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>3,603</u>	<u>8,500</u>	<u>12,103</u>
	<u>\$102,727</u>	<u>\$25,135</u>	<u>\$127,862</u>	<u>\$759,248</u>	<u>\$887,110</u>

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

