



PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTION

A large, circular, blue-tinted image of the Earth, showing continents and clouds, centered on the page.

ANNUAL REPORT
1 9 9 3

211 East 43rd Street, Suite 1604 New York, New York 10017
(212) 687-7755 Fax: 687-8409

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

1993: Global Governance for a Planet Under Stress	1
Building A Global Security System for the 21st Century	3
A Submission to the UN Secretary-General	5

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

“Global Dialogue on the New World Order”	7
--	---

DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable Development and Population	8
Parliamentary Initiative for Democracy	11
Special Project on Africa	14

PEACE AND SECURITY

UN Collective Security	16
International Law: International Criminal Court	18
Nuclear Test Ban and Non-Proliferation	21
Chemical Weapons Convention	24

MEMBERSHIP	26
----------------------	----

ORGANISATION AND PUBLICITY	28
--------------------------------------	----

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	29
-------------------------------	----

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL	32
---------------------------------	----

STAFF	33
-----------------	----

FINANCES	34
--------------------	----

OUTLOOK '94	35
-----------------------	----

GLOBAL ACTION 1993 :

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS	36
--------------------------------	----

APPENDIX — Audited Accounts 1993

Parliamentarians for Global Action is a non-profit organisation under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States.

1993 : GLOBAL GOVERNANCE FOR A PLANET UNDER STRESS

Two events of personal significance to me symbolise the year of 1993.

One morning in May, an eight-year old girl sat beside me in an august hall of the United Nations as I delivered a submission, developed at Global Action's own Workshop, to the Preparatory Committee for the UN Population and Development Conference. "The Earth," I said to the gathering of diplomats, "cannot sustain the increase in population numbers and the continued excessive consumption pattern of some societies that we are witnessing today. Things have to change ... On behalf of the 19 million citizens which this Workshop of our members represents, we convey to you a political mandate for change. In the name of parliamentarian colleagues and my daughter Maria del Mar, I present this Declaration to you." Maria looked around her at the distinguished UN gathering, symbolising the vulnerability of children the world over before the mounting problems of the planet, dependent on our ability to resolve them in time.

That is what motivates and drives me and my colleagues in Parliamentarians for Global Action. I have not met all of the 900 members in the organisation, but I know many of them. And I know that, in each case, it is their own children and mine whom they have in mind when they join and work for our goals. Many of course are less fortunate than Maria del Mar. Those of my African colleagues share a doctor with 24,000 others, compared with 470 in the North. Some 34,000 die each day around the world through disease and malnutrition.



Members of Parliamentarians for Global Action unite to resolve the problems facing the planet: "In each case, it is their own children and mine whom they have in mind when they join and work for our goals," says International President Silvia Hernández. Above, children in Bangladesh endure one of that country's devastating hurricanes.

The North-South dichotomy is the obscenity of our generation: while 23% of the world's people enjoy 85% of its income, the 1 billion "absolute poor" survive on less than \$1 a day. But even the privileged children in the North face global problems that they cannot escape, anywhere on the planet. They, equally, are dependent on our foresight, our commitment and our political skills to help them.

In the Introduction to our 1992 Annual Report, I emphasised the process of transition which the world was undergoing as it emerged from the Cold War into a new era of co-operation. The past year, 1993, has been a continuation of those trends.

Further hopeful developments occurred around the world that lay to rest the vestiges of the Cold War. The remarkable breakthrough for Middle East peace is one of the political milestones of our century. The successful elections and associated progress toward national unity, democracy and stability in Cambodia represent another major

achievement for the United Nations. And the agreement for the transition to majority rule in South Africa and the plans for non-racial elections there vindicate the struggle against apartheid by brave men and women inside and outside that country. All three developments bring the world a step closer to political maturity.

Such positive political developments, however, were accompanied by individual acts of violence. Tension and killing continues in the Middle East and South Africa, while conflict rages in Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Georgia. Political maturity is an essential quality for a world threatened with problems of a new magnitude. The hallmark of our organisation is "the planetary interest" — perceiving the world as a single whole, and responding, politically, with global solutions that



Senator Silvia Hernández, Chair of the Human Rights Commission of the Mexican Senate, has been International President of Parliamentarians for Global Action since the beginning of 1992. Above, with her daughter Maria del Mar, Sen. Hernández presents Global Action's "Parliamentary Declaration on Population and Development" to the second meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the UN International Conference on Population and Development, 17 May 1993.

reflect an enlightened national interest for each of our countries, not one that is narrowly conceived and competitively pursued. We must not only think of our world as one, we must base political decisions and action on it — along with our role as parliamentarians who are committed to each country's essential values.

The philosophy of the planetary interest is what underpinned the second event that marked 1993 for me. For during the year, I led a Global Action delegation to meet with the UN Secretary-General, H.E. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and passed over a submission to him that set out our organisation's vision of a future world. Entitled "Towards a Global Security System for the 21st Century", the document is a manifesto of the principles and policies which Global Action has developed and pursued in recent years for the betterment of the planet. It contains the "seven principles of global politics" which I outlined in the 1992 Annual Report, namely democracy, the rule of law, collective security, the regulation of armaments, sustainable development, economic equity and human rights. Each of these principles contains a set of prescriptive measures which Global Action is pursuing.

During 1993 a new concept emerged that offers potential for progress in strengthening our capacity to deal with the problems of our time: "global governance". This reflects no ambitious faith in a world government for which our world is not ready. Rather it is a judgement that the world is ready for, and in need of, a systemic development of the United Nations. Also a

devolution of authority below the nation-state, so that issues that are either too big or too small for the nation to handle can be dealt with more effectively and democratically in the future. During the year several conferences focused on the notion of global governance, and the concept is clearly attracting interest. Above all, the new Independent Commission on Global Governance, led by co-chairmen Ingvar Carlsson and Sir Shridath Ramphal, is preparing a report on the subject. Global Action has been co-operating with the Commission during 1993 and awaits its report with interest and anticipation.

It is new ideas such as this that the world needs. Now is the time for innovative ideas to be conceived and nourished. Not all will gain acceptance at the bar of global public opinion. But some will, and some must. The 50th anniversary of the United Nations is only a year away. It must not be simply a celebration of our limited achievements over the half-century; it must be a substantive occasion, one for reflection on the past, and of imagination and resolve for the future. Global Action places profound importance on the opportunity which the end of the Cold War provides for building better norms and institutions for the 21st century. The opportunity will not last forever. It must be seized now. Maria del Mar and her billion or so fellow humans under 10, demand, and deserve, no less. □

Senator Silvia Hernández
International President

BUILDING A GLOBAL SECURITY SYSTEM FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

We live in a time of supreme challenge and opportunity. In the wake of the Cold War, the 1990s were proclaimed the "era of co-operation" by the US and Soviet presidents at Malta in 1989, an era of "assertive multilateralism" in which the United Nations was to fulfil the potential of the Charter. But the fluidities of a dynamic and diverse world in an age of sovereign states make rational planning by political leaders an exacting task, and support for such strategies, from the world's citizenry, uncertain.

The global problems the world faces are identifiable readily enough:

- a burgeoning global population, concentrated in the developing regions, and excessive consumption patterns and consumer waste, mostly in the industrialised regions;
- a concomitant strain on the planet's resources, exacerbated by a development ethic that is unsustainable and environmentally damaging;
- inequalities and inequities in the global economy, with resulting social dislocation and new threats to health and welfare;
- the struggle for democratic initiatives and reform, and the protection of established democracies from internal decay;
- the struggle for universality, in both standards and observance, of human rights;
- endemic conflict among and within states from ethnic and religious tensions or resource disputes;
- the retention of weapons of mass destruction; and
- the absence of enforcement power for the body of international law.



Global Action's parliamentary delegation on the International Criminal Court initiative meets with UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, 17 March.

The aspiration of Parliamentarians for Global Action is to bring a global approach to bear on these problems. The method followed is to identify the interests of the planet and humankind, and to ensure that the formulation of each country's national interest is compatible with it. The submission which Global Action handed to the UN Secretary-General in March 1993 (see pages 5 and 6) endeavours to develop a philosophical approach that reflects such a single interest, and a coherent set of policies, deriving from the planetary interest, that would underpin a global security system for the 21st century.

Pursuant to this approach, Global Action's focus of work broadened further during 1993. Responding to major challenges before the international community, the parliamentarian network became more active in two new areas of work: population and sustainable development; and the defence and promotion of democracy. The demand for parliamentarian action in these areas was such that within one year they developed into major

programmes.

In addition, work continued intensively in the other programmes where the organisation has earned some recognition over the years for creative political thinking and effective parliamentarian action: supporting UN collective security, strengthening the rule of international law, and promoting nuclear disarmament. Here too, the focus was extended to include chemical weapons disarmament.

Translated into practical politics, the planetary interest often points to a global bargain of some kind, essentially between North and South, and this can be seen in the organisation's goals and policies.

In the area of population and sustainable development, for example, members in the two workshops held in 1993 identified a potential trade-off of this kind. Countries with rapid population growth would adopt sound family planning policies to meet the unmet needs of their people. For their part, developed countries would commit a greater proportion of their aid funds to assist them, and also



Dr. Kennedy Graham is Secretary-General of Parliamentarians for Global Action.

adopt policies designed to reduce excessive consumption and waste in their economies.

The facts that underpin a global bargain of this kind speak for themselves: Bangladesh has a population density of 763 per square km., compared with the world's average of 36, and 16 in North America and 3 in Oceania. The growth rate in developing regions is 2% compared with 0.5% in developed countries. Yet the latter devote only 1.3% of their aid to population planning. And they consume 50 times more of the planet's resources per person. So the scope is vast for such a bargain if peoples and leaders everywhere are prepared, not only to think, but also to act, in global terms.

The planetary interest is clearly identifiable also in reducing weapons of mass destruction, since the combined firepower of all nuclear arms could still devastate the world and threaten the survival of human civilisation. In practical terms, a potential global bargain exists between the major powers and the rest of the world. The forbearance of major non-nuclear countries not to develop and deploy nuclear arsenals, either through extension of the NPT or through separate regional agreements, will be strengthened by evidence of continued progress by nuclear powers in strategic cuts and, finally, the conclusion of a nuclear test ban.

That is why Global Action has worked so assiduously over the years for a CTB. In our view, this could be achieved most efficiently and effectively through amending the Partial Test Ban Treaty to cover underground tests. But the resumption of separate negotiations in Geneva for a multilateral CTB is highly welcome.

In other areas the planetary interest rests more on notions of universality than on bargaining. Our commitment to the establishment of an international criminal court rests on the belief that a global security system can only be guaranteed if individuals, including at the highest levels of office, can be held accountable before an enforceable international law.

Equally, an enduring stability and peace will exist only when the attitudinal move has been made by peoples and their governments from a nation-based to a global-based security system. Hence our focus on strengthening UN collective security — preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peace enforcement and peace building. We believe this to be in the long-term interest of all peoples and nations.

Democracy, too, is seen as a universal norm. But there are deep differences of view over the nature of democracy and its relationship to other political goals such as the provision of basic human needs. Here, Global Action seeks to promote a dialogue among its members, while at the same time ensuring that none suffers violation of fundamental human rights as a parliamentarian in the democratic process, as has been the case in Haiti, Peru and Togo.

The following submission encapsulates the overall approach of Global Action to global security, lending some much-needed political support for the UN Charter, helping to make it the vital document it has the potential to be, as the basic constitution of international life in our time. □

A SUBMISSION TO THE U. N. SECRETARY-GENERAL

The supreme goal of all nations and peoples, as humanity prepares for the 21st century, must be the development of a global security system that reflects the unity of all aspects of international affairs in the modern age. Global security today is comprised, not simply of the traditional notion of military security which underpinned political beliefs and organisational structures of the mid-twentieth century. It means also economic security, from poverty, over-population and environmental degradation; and social security, from injustices, inequity and violations of human rights. Each is closely related with the others, and this must guide the future development of the United Nations.

“Principles of Global Politics”

With a view to helping to attain these goals, Global Action has, through its “Global Dialogue”, developed a set of political principles which, we believe, reflect an emerging new philosophy that is relevant to the politics of the present age. These are:

- Democratic structures with free expression at both the national and international levels, 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 collective security system, centred on the United Nations, for the prevention of conflict, or its control through the judicious use of economic and military force as mandated by the Security Council;
- An effective system for the regulation of armaments by the United Nations, including an end to the production and deployment of nuclear weapons, and their eventual elimination from national arsenals;
- The sustainable development of the resources of the planet, for an optimal global population, 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 decent 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.

These “principles of global politics” — democratic structures, the rule of law, collective security, regulation of armaments, sustainable development, economic equity and human rights — should form the basis on which policies for a more peaceable and just world order are formulated and pursued.

Policies for Global Security

In pursuit of these principles, Parliamentarians for Global Action has adopted the following policies, and recommends them to Member States of the United Nations for their consideration.

Democratic Structures

- A strengthened resource capability within the United Nations, to enable it to provide electoral assistance at the technical level to all Member States which request it;
- Acceptance of the custom, and procedures, for the verification by the United Nations of elections of those Member States which so request it;
- Action by the Security Council, under chapters VI & VII, with regard to a Member State which, having engaged in a free and fair election verified by the United Nations, thereafter experiences the removal from power of the legitimate government through unconstitutional means;
- Expansion of the Security Council, to reflect changes in the international community since the last expansion in 1968.

The Rule of Law

- The establishment, by 1995, of an International Criminal Court, with concurrent jurisdiction, in the first instance, over individuals who commit international crimes, such as war crimes, genocide, terrorism and international drug trafficking;
- The establishment of an *ad hoc* international war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia — as envisioned in Security Council resolution 808 (1993); and the timely prosecution, in 1993, of individuals who may stand accused of serious violations of international humanitarian law.

A Collective Security System

- The strengthening of the early-warning capacity of the United Nations to anticipate conflict by, inter alia, arrangements for representatives of the Secretary-General to be accredited to the major regional organisations, with responsibility for reporting on the emergence of potential crises;
- Delegated authority to the Secretary-General to seek advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice, on the legal aspects of border disputes that could threaten international peace and security;
- Creation of a UN peace-force, for rapid reaction to situations as determined by the Security Council;
- A formal undertaking by Member States to supply troops within 48 hours of the Security Council's call for both peacekeeping and enforcement action, and the conclusion of agreements under article 43 to facilitate the latter;
- The strengthening of military liaison arrangements between Member States and the United Nations for the purposes of improving UN peacekeeping and enforcement capabilities;
- The preventive deployment by the Security Council of a UN peacekeeping force, at the request of a Member State legitimately fearing aggression.
- Expansion of the UN Peacekeeping Supply Depot at Pisa, Italy, and the establishment of supply depots in each region;
- Establishment of peacekeeping training centres in each region, along the lines of the Nordic Peacekeeping Training Centres;
- Payment of all financial arrears owed for peacekeeping operations, by 1995;
- Expansion of the new Peacekeeping Reserve Fund to cover start-up costs of peacekeeping and enforcement operations; payment of all peacekeeping arrears by 1995.

Regulation of Armaments

- The conclusion, by 1995, of a multilateral comprehensive nuclear test ban;
- The extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty beyond 1995, with unlimited duration;
- The initiation by 1995 of international negotiations to prohibit the acquisition of, and the threat-of-use of, nuclear weapons; with measures for verifying the decommissioning of existing arsenals, pursuant to a treaty on the elimination of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery from national arsenals, as envisioned in the NPT.
- Entry-into-force of the Chemical Weapons Convention by 1995, with adequate funding of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;
- Agreement upon verification protocols for the Biological Weapons Convention by 1995;
- A UN register for the production as well as transfer of conventional weapons, with a binding obligation on Member States to participate, and a UN verification committee to ensure transparency and effective compliance;
- The establishment, by 1995, of an organ of the Security Council to draft a plan for the regulation of armaments for the maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's economic and human resources, as called for in the Charter of the United Nations.

Sustainable Development

- Ratification by all signatories, by 1995, of the Climate Change and the Biodiversity Conventions;
- Conclusion of additional instruments to combat climate change through the adoption of alleviative measures by 2010, such as:
 - a 20% cut in global carbon dioxide emissions through fossil fuel burning;
 - a 50% cut in the rate of global deforestation;
 - global reforestation of 12 million hectares per year, to increase the absorptive capacity of the planet; and
 - a 10% cut in global emissions of methane; with agreed national contributions for the attainment of these global measures;
- Development by all Member States, by 1995, of national plans for the adequate provision of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services, in order to attain the UN medium-term population projections;
- Increases by Member States, of the proportion of their Overseas Development Assistance allocations devoted to sustainable population programmes, to 2.5% by the year 1997, and 4% by the year 2000.

Economic and Social Justice

- Significant reductions in the debt stock of the debt-burdened developing countries, with appropriate variations reflecting national capacity to pay as measured by export earnings and volume of debt;
- Rescheduling of repayments of the remaining principal;
- For sub-Saharan African countries, special alleviative measures, namely:
 - a two-thirds reduction in debt stock, as proposed under the Trinidad Terms; and
 - a policy by IMF Member States of "zero net transfers" to the region for the period 1993-1997;
- Universal ratification, by the year 2000, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

Universal Human Rights

- Universal adherence of Member States to the two human rights covenants and their optional protocols by the year 2000.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

“Global Dialogue on the New World Order”

Parliamentary Convenor: Senator Margaret Reynolds (Australia)

Programme Officer: Ms. Bernadette Santangelo

In 1993 Global Action brought to fruition the work it had developed over the previous two years — notably with its Washington Forum in 1991 and New York Forum in 1992 — in developing a dialogue among its members from North and South, on the shape of a “new world order” in the post-Cold War world. Although the phrase itself had lost its lustre as the limitations of UN capability to prevent and contain conflict became more apparent, the building of a global security system remained an imperative.

Television Series: “We The Peoples ...”

A televised version of the “Global Dialogue” at the landmark 1992 Annual Forum was produced for screening during 1993. Two 30-minute videotapes on the environment (“Protecting the Planet”) and peacekeeping (“Keeping the Peace”) were distributed to 23 countries.

In September and October, both programmes were broadcast several times on two New York cable channels, reaching an estimated cumulative audience of 1 million people on each occasion. The tapes have also been placed in television stations in Washington, Boston, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia and San Francisco for screening in early 1994. They are also expected to be aired in early 1994 in, among other countries, Austria, Bangladesh, Chile, Costa Rica, Ireland, Peru, The Philippines, Sweden, and Venezuela; and broadcast globally on short-wave radio by “Radio for Peace” in Costa Rica.

Co-operation with the Global Governance Commission

During 1993, Parliamentarians for Global Action developed a collaborative relationship with the new Independent Commission on Global Governance, co-chaired by former Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and former

Commonwealth head Sir Shridath Ramphal. In May, Secretary-General Kennedy Graham testified before the Commission’s working group in Geneva on aspects of global security and, in September, Global Action hosted a working dinner for the Commission at its last session in New York. □

A UN Parliamentary Assembly?

The upcoming 50th Anniversary of the United Nations in 1995 has occasioned serious consideration of reform and restructuring of the UN system. In this context, Global Action’s Executive Committee agreed, in May 1993, to “pursue the idea” of a creating a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly (UNPA). Preparations then commenced to include discussion of this concept at Global Action’s Annual Forum, held at the UN in October.

The notion of a enhancing the role of parliamentarians at the United Nations had been raised previously by Global Action’s Australian, Canadian and New Zealand national groups. In fact, a brief paper on the subject had been prepared by Rep. John Langmore, Global Action’s Australian Councillor, in 1989.

In June 1993, the Canadian Parliament’s External Affairs Committee — which had formally endorsed the idea of a UNPA — requested Global Action to prepare a preliminary briefing paper on the subject. The paper was produced under the supervision of a Parliamentary Steering Committee headed by International President Silvia Hernández. It provided an overview of the existing international parliamentary organisations and discussed the possible case for a UNPA, based on the need to bring “other voices” into the UN system. The paper also presented the results of a survey of parliamentary opinion on the UNPA, sent to Global Action’s 900 members in over 70 countries. A modified version of the research paper formed the background document for the Annual Forum, convened on 27-28 October.

At the Forum, there was considerable debate between those who were sceptical of an institutional UNPA and those in favour of the initiative. Opinion in favour saw the proposed Assembly as a vehicle for strengthening the links between the United Nations and the wider human community — not just the executive branches of governments. As John Bosley, former Chair of the Canadian External Affairs Committee, put it: “We have a role to play in making the United Nations belong to us and to our people.”

In contrast with this viewpoint were the “tough questions” relating to a UNPA: Would it genuinely enhance debate at the United Nations? Would the accomplishments of such a body justify the expense of bringing together MPs from around the world, or would the UNPA be just an additional UN entity?

The consensus among Forum participants was described as one of “cautious support” for the UNPA idea, at least in the sense of a mechanism for increasing the involvement of national MPs in the UN system. One proposal which received fairly broad support was the idea of initiating a “process” — rather than a formalised institution — for more democratic input into the United Nations. Such a process would involve a parliamentary oversight or “watch-dog” function to strengthen the institution through monitoring its activities and the efficiency of its bureaucracy.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES: DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable Development and Population

Parliamentary Convenor: Mr. Murlı Deora, MP (India)

Programme Officer: Ms. Mercedes Mas de Xaxás; Programme Assistant: Mr. Jeremy Mushlin



Begum Khaleda Zia, Prime Minister of Bangladesh, enters the conference hall for Global Action's Population Workshop in Dhaka, 4 December. Pictured above, from left: Global Action Secretary-General Kennedy Graham; Ms. Rokhsana Khondker (Executive Director of the Khan Foundation); Global Action President Murlı Deora, MP (India); the Prime Minister; and Global Action Councillor Abdul Moyeen Khan (Minister of State for Planning of Bangladesh).

“If human numbers are to be managed, so too must human behaviour. If the developing world must contain the expansion of its population, the developed world must contain the profligacy of its lifestyle.”

— from Global Action's Parliamentary Declaration on Population & Development, 17 May 1993

During 1993, the new Sustainable Development and Population Programme has emerged as one of Global Action's most promising areas of involvement. Following the request of members from both developing and developed countries, Global Action's Executive Committee endorsed in December 1992 the organisation's involvement in population and development issues.

During 1993, the principal objective has been to support the UN International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), to be held in Cairo in September 1994, by establishing a network of parliamentarians

committed to the advancement of the ICPD goals. To that end, Global Action organised a series of international parliamentary workshops on selected issues of the ICPD agenda.

The first, in New York in May, coincided with the second meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the ICPD. The workshop brought together 30 parliamentarian leaders on population and development issues from 23 countries, including the chairs of a number of legislative committees on health, population, social and foreign affairs.

The workshop provided participants with a comprehensive overview of the principal topics of the ICPD agenda — population growth, reproductive health, family planning, migration, financial resources — drawing on a number of experts, including Dr. Fred Sai, Chairman of the Second PrepCom and President of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, and Hon. Marju Lauristin, Minister of Social Affairs of Estonia.

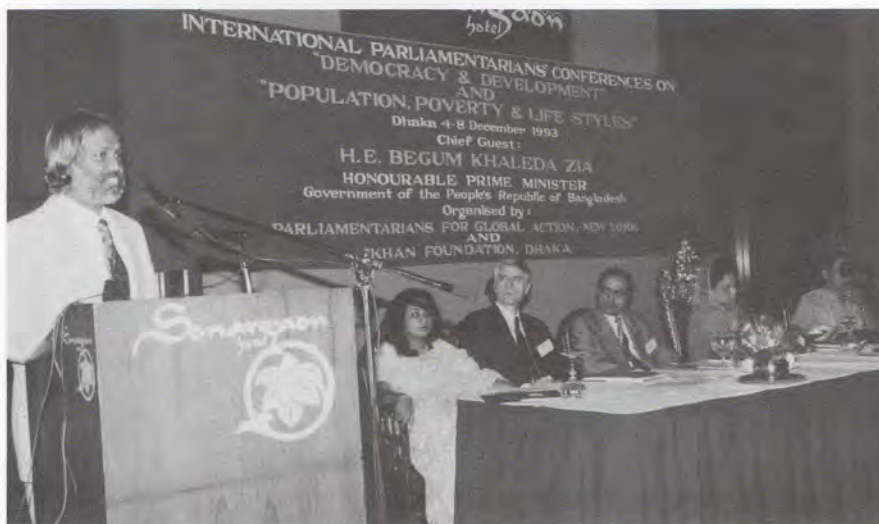
The conclusions of the workshop were documented in a “Parliamentary Declaration on Population and Development” which was presented by Global Action's International President, Senator Silvia Hernández (Mexico), before

the plenary session of the Second PrepCom. The Declaration was positively received by UN officials, international experts and leading members of the NGO community. Participants in the workshop have circulated the Declaration in their own parliaments and with relevant ministries.

The second workshop was convened in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in December, following the initiative of Dr. A. Moyeen Khan, MP, Minister of State for Planning of Bangladesh and a leading member of Global Action.

The workshop was officially inaugurated by Begum Khaleda Zia, Prime Minister of Bangladesh, and was attended by 30 parliamentarians from 15 industrialised and developing countries. Participants analysed the consumption patterns of the industrialised countries and the population growth and poverty problems of the developing countries, and prescribed policies to reduce consumption rates and stabilise population growth. The group also proposed changes to selected chapters to the Annotated Outline of the Final Document of the Cairo Conference in order to strengthen and clarify specific language contained in the document. The changes were subsequently forwarded to Dr. Nafis Sadik, Secretary-General of the ICPD.

The group also visited several family planning centers located in a rural area of Bangladesh to gain experience of the population issues



Dr. Abdul Moyeen Khan, Global Action Councillor and Minister of State for Planning of Bangladesh, addresses participants at Global Action's Dhaka Workshop on "Population, Poverty & Lifestyles".

in Bangladesh and government and private efforts at stabilising the country's population, currently at 120 million.

The Dhaka workshop was well covered by the media in Bangladesh and other South Asian countries. The document resulting from the workshop represents a concrete contribution to the ICPD and its preparatory process and responds to the United Nations request to receive government and NGO comments on the Annotated Outline. Global Action's proposals aim to strengthen the recommendations of the final document to be approved in Cairo.

"It was only in the late 1980s that the world woke up to the appalling price which women in [developing] countries are paying for ill-timed and repeated pregnancies ... The North is rightly moved to pity what it sees in Bosnia. But the obscene tragedy of maternal sickness and death on a huge scale does not reach the television screen. Like so many other family planning interventions, helping mothers to have safe pregnancies, not too early, not too frequently, not too many or not too late, will save lives and lead to smaller, healthier families."

— Dr. Fred Sai,
President, International Planned
Parenthood Federation,
address to Global Action's
Population Workshop,
15 May 1993



A busy street in Dhaka, Bangladesh, where Global Action held its Population Workshop, December 1993. The population density of Bangladesh is 763 per square km., compared with 38 per square km. for the world.

During 1993, the Sustainable Development and Population Programme also focused on promoting parliamentary activity in support of two primary goals:

- 1) to increase Overseas Development Assistance, from developed countries, for international population programs to 2.5% by the year 1995, and 4% by the year 2000; and
- 2) to develop and implement sound national population policies, with an emphasis in the provision of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services, in the developing countries, in order to "meet the unmet needs" of their populations.

Global Action has selected 11 developed and developing countries in which parliamentary resolutions, or their equivalent, will be introduced in 1994 in support of the above-mentioned goals. In preparation for this undertaking, Global Action's Secretariat has conducted comprehensive research into the status of population and development issues in the selected countries, as well as on the procedures to introduce the resolutions in each of the selected parliaments. □

Sustainable Development and Population: Parliamentary Sub-Network 1993

Convenor: Mr. Murli Deora (India)

Australia: Sen. Margaret Reynolds	Japan: Mr. Takashi Kosugi
Austria: Mr. Heribert Steinbauer	Japan: Ms. Akiko Domoto
Bangladesh: Dr. Abdul Moyeen Khan	Kenya: Ms. Phoebe Asiyo
Bangladesh: Mr. Ahmad Imran	Mexico: Dip. Cecilia Soto González
Bangladesh: Ms. Motia Chowdhury	Netherlands: Ms. Monique Quint
Botswana: Mr. Lesedi Mothibamele	Norway: Ms. Anneliese Dorum
Bulgaria: Ms. Elena Poptodorova	Pakistan: Sen. Noor Jehan Panezai
Brazil: Dep. Benedita da Silva	Philippines: Ms. Nerissa Corazon Soon Ruiz
Canada: Sen. Janice Johnson	Philippines: Hon. Glenda B. Ecleo
Costa Rica: Dip. Karen Olsen Beck de Figueres	Philippines: Mr. Miguel Romero
Chile: Dip. Maria Angélica Cristi	Poland: Mr. Longin Pastusiak
Côte d'Ivoire: Dep. Berthe Sawadogo	Sri Lanka: Mr. Harindra Dunuwille
Dominican Republic: Dip. M. Diaz de Arriba	Sweden: Mr. Richard Ulfvengren
Egypt: Prof. Mona Makram-Ebeid	Sweden: Ms. Lena Klevennas
European Union: Mr. Paul Staes	Switzerland: Ms. Pia Hollenstein
Germany: Ms. Anneliese Augustin	Thailand: Dr. Krasae Chanawongse
India: Ms. Jayanthi Natarajan	Tunisia: Ms. Houda Kanoun
Indonesia: Dr. Irma Alamsyah D. Putra	United Kingdom: Mr. Tony Worthington
Indonesia: Dr. W. M. Sudjoko	United States: Rep. Connie Morella
Ireland: Mr. John Connor	Zimbabwe: Hon. Oppah Rusesha

Parliamentary Initiative for Democracy

Parliamentary Convenor: Diputado Julio Camino (Venezuela)

Programme Director: Ms. Shazia Rafi; Programme Assistant: Mr. Aly Jetha

In 1993, Global Action's activities in support of democracy expanded considerably.

Three international parliamentary workshops were held to discuss aspects of democratic governance, how the international community can support democracy around the world, and how it can help institutionalise and standardise "free and fair" elections at a global level.

The first, in August, was held in Windhoek, Namibia, and focused on "Democratic Transition and the Institutions of Democracy" (see Special Project on Africa, page 14).

The second, which was held in Caracas, Venezuela, in October, explored the issue of "Free and Fair Elections".

The third, held in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in December, dealt with the inter-related aspects of "Democracy and Development".

By holding a workshop in three regions where democratic reform is underway, Global Action developed a consensus among its members on ways of strengthening and supporting democratic transition in the world today.

At all of the meetings, the issue of free and fair elections was discussed. Such elections, it was concluded, are the foundation of democratic governance and self-determination. International norms, however, with regard to what



Global Action presents its parliamentary petition on Haiti to UN Senior Political Adviser Alvaro de Soto, 27 October. From left: Senator Ernesto Maceda (Philippines); Dr. Ólafur Grímsson, MP (Iceland); Mr. de Soto; Senator Silvia Hernández (Mexico); and Hon. Walter McLean, MP (Canada).

constitutes "free and fair" had to be developed, albeit with regional specifications.

The Dhaka workshop observed that while "free and fair" elections are important, democratic and "good governance" goes further, and proper institutions must be established to safeguard and ensure the persistence of proper self-determination.

In the area of electoral assistance, Global Action participated in three elections (for Togo and Gabon, see page 15). In September, the National Democratic Institute invited Global Action to assist in observing the Pakistan elections. Global Action subsequently sent a

"The institutional capacity of the parliament has to be strengthened if parliamentary democracy is to be made meaningful ... For this, what is needed is unhindered practice of democratic culture. What we need is tolerance for each others' opinion. We have to remember that our paths may be different, but our goal is identical. And that goal is to achieve progress and prosperity through democratic practices."

— Begum Khaleda Zia,
Prime Minister of Bangladesh,
address to Global Action Workshop,
4 December 1993



Diputado Dante Caputo, UN Special Envoy to Haiti and Global Action Councillor (right), with exiled Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

“Thank you for your ... support and solidarity ... for the Haitian people’s continuing struggle to restore democracy, peace and justice to Haiti. Your vigilant work to support the creation of a climate free from fear in Haiti, in which elected officials can carry out their duties and all Haitians can enjoy their rights, is vital to Haiti’s future ... We stand by your aspirations for global democracy, and deeply appreciate your active solidarity with us at this challenging moment.”

— Jean Bertrand Aristide,
exiled President of Haiti,
letter addressed to Global Action,
1 November 1993

delegation of three Muslim women parliamentarians to investigate the voting rights of women in the election.

An area of increasing activity for Global Action is its “emergency response mechanism”, which forms a “collective opposition” against forces seeking to undermine democracy. In October, Global Action became involved in the crisis in Haiti.

As the end of October approached and it became evident that the 31 October deadline for Haiti’s return to democracy (in accordance with the Governor’s Island Accord) would not be met, Global Action began communicating with its parliamentary members. Democracy Programme Convenor Julio Camino circulated a petition — condemning the increase in

violence and demanding that the deadline be met — throughout the network. At the same time, four of the eight Haitian MPs in exile in the United States were in contact with Global Action on a daily basis.

On 25 October, Global Action Councillor Dante Caputo, the Special UN Envoy to Haiti, suggested that a delegation of parliamentarians come to the Haitian capital of Port-au-Prince, with two objectives: first, to accompany the Haitian parliamentarians in exile and shield them from danger; and, second, to provide an international witness to the passing of two vital pieces of legislation by the Haitian Parliament, intended to break the impasse. Within a twenty-four hour period, Global Action mounted a delegation of parliamentarians to undertake the task, who signed a petition to this effect. At the same time, Global Action called upon the Haitian military leaders to guarantee the safety of the Haitian MPs. No such confirmation was forthcoming and the delegation was postponed.

Also in response to the Haitian crisis, Global Action collected over 150 signatures of condemnation from parliamentarians in some 45 countries around the world; ensured the passing of resolutions in various parliaments; sent letters from parliamentarians to the military authorities in Haiti; met with the Senior Political Adviser to the UN Secretary-General; and was a primary source of stability and access

to the international community for the Haitians MPs in exile. Global Action continues to work with the exiled MPs on a daily basis, and continues to monitor the situation in Haiti closely.

In addition to the above activities, Global Action also co-operated closely during 1993 with the International Electoral Institute Commission, established by the Government of Sweden, which was tasked with exploring the need for and feasibility of a new international institute for electoral assistance. International President Silvia Hernández, Programme Convenor Julio Camino, Councillor Sir David Steel, and Secretary-General Kennedy Graham attended the initial planning meeting on the subject, in Geneva in February.

Arising from the recognition that input from parliamentarians in developing countries was an important dimension of such planning, Global Action convened the three workshops described above. These workshops endorsed the idea of an Electoral Institute, and Global Action's Executive Committee agreed to consider an appropriate relationship with such an institute, if one is set up.

In 1994, Global Action will focus its efforts in three different areas: first, an increase in on-site electoral missions; second, working towards the creation of global standards for electoral assistance through an international electoral institute; and third, towards institutionalising and standardising active support for democracy through the "emergency response mechanism". □



Ambassador Lars-Olof Edstrom (Sweden), Senator Silvia Hernández (Global Action International President), Senator Felipe Montilla (First Vice-President of the Venezuelan Senate), and Diputado Julio Camino (Global Action President) take part in Global Action's Democracy Workshop in Caracas, Venezuela, 11 October.

Democracy: Parliamentary Sub-Network 1993

Convenor: Dip. Julio Camino (Venezuela)

Argentina: Dip. Dante Caputo	Ireland: Mr. John Connor
Australia: Ms. Wendy Fatin	Italy: Dep. Mario Raffaelli
Austria: Mr. Waltraud Shutz	Jamaica: Sen. Anthony Johnson
Bangladesh: Mr. Abul Hasan Chowdhury	Japan: Mr. Koji Kakizawa
Barbados: Mr. Rawle Eastmond	Jordan: Hon. Taher Masri
Benin: Dep. Bertin Borna	Kenya: Ms. Charity K. Ngilu
Botswana: Hon. Lesedi Mothibamele	Malaysia: Mr. Jawah Ak Gerang
Brazil: Dep. Valdir Colatto	Mexico: Sen. Ricardo Monreal
Cambodia: Mr. Chhin Bin	Namibia: Ms. Michaela Huebschle
Canada: Mr. Svend Robinson	The Netherlands: Mr. Gerrit de Jong
Cape Verde: Hon. Almicar Spencer Lopes	Pakistan: H.E. Benazir Bhutto
Chile: Dip. Sergio Benjamin Velasco	Pakistan: Sen. Noor Jahan Panezai
Costa Rica: Dip. Karen Olsen Beck de Figueres	Panama: Dip. Marco Ameglio Samuddio
Côte d'Ivoire: Wandou Marie-Therese Ziguehi	The Philippines: Rep. Magdaleno Palacol
Dominican Republic: Sen. Jaime Fernandez	Senegal: Dep. Ibrahim Fall
European Union: Ms. Maartje van Putten	Sweden: Mr. Karl-Goran Biorstmark
The Gambia: Mr. Lamin Juwara	Switzerland: Mr. Theo Meyer
Germany: Mr. Peter Glotz	Tanzania: Mr. Meshack. Maganga
Ghana: Ms. Hawa Ogede	Togo: Dep. Hacyanth Ajavon
Haiti: Dep. Joseph Fignole Jean-Louis	Tunisia: Ms. Houda Kanoun
Haiti: Dep. Gary Guiteau	Uganda: Mr. Manuel Pinto
Haiti: Dep. Samuel Madistin	United Kingdom: Mr. Donald Anderson
Indonesia: Mr. A.R. Zamharir	United States: Rep. Connie Morella
India: Mr. Pramod Mahajan	Zambia: Ms. Chilufya Kapwepwe
India: Mr. John Fernandez	Zimbabwe: Ms. Virginia Lesabe

Special Project on Africa

Parliamentary Convenor: Mr. Moses K. Katjuongua, MP (Namibia)
Programme Director: Ms. Shazia Rafi; Programme Assistant: Mr. Aly Jetha



Namibian President Sam Nujoma opens the Windhoek Parliamentary Workshop, 23 August. From left are: Dr. Mose Tjitendero, Speaker of the Namibian Parliament; the President (standing); Mr. Moses Katjuongua, Global Action President; Hon. Hage G. Geingob, Prime Minister of Namibia; and Hon. Saihou Sabally, Vice-President of The Gambia.

“We must guard against destructive elements in our midst, and they do exist, who attempt to utilise the basic attributes of a democratic state to derail and finally destroy it. We cannot afford to be complacent in that noble task of defending democracy or else we will be found guilty at the bar of history.”

— Dr. Mose Tjitendero,
Speaker of the Namibian Parliament,
address to Global Action workshop,
Windhoek, Namibia
25 August 1993

In 1993, Global Action’s Parliamentary Task Force on Africa met in Windhoek, Namibia, for the first time since its creation in Abidjan two years earlier. Over 55 participants from Africa and others from around the world convened in the Namibian Parliament to discuss “democratic transition and the institutions of democracy” in Africa, and future strategies for African development.

The Windhoek Declaration noted specific and essential characteristics that all democratic nations should aspire to possess including, *inter alia*, regular free and fair elections, a multi-party political system, freedom of expression, conscience, and assembly, and the rule of law. For democracy to thrive, however, the precondition of minimum basic human needs must be met; these include food, shelter, good health and physical security in

society. The Task Force decided to create a network of sub-committees to deal with the primary factors of African development, namely, political support through “twinning”, economic recovery, electoral assistance, non-member assistance, and monitoring against military intervention.

Following Windhoek, Global Action commissioned Mr. Kango Lare-Lantone, a member of the transitional parliament in Togo, to travel through some 13 African nations to develop the sub-network system. Through meetings with senior African politicians, Mr. Lare-Lantone developed strategies for African development and Global Action’s role in this process.

According to the general view among Global Action’s Task Force members, Africa’s current economic problems are the result of massive and crippling foreign debt, a hostile trade environment which constrains their ability to export, a lack of Western investment in Africa, and an unstable political environment due to strong forces resisting democratic change.

It was agreed that, as the main prescription for change in the area of economic development, the Lagos Plan of Action should be implemented — namely, providing African economists the opportunity to assess the current plight and develop new

strategies. The new strategies "should necessarily include decentralisation, diversification, economic regulation and regional integration. At the national level, honouring public debt should be given top priority and, at the international level, a definite step should be taken towards confronting the issue of debt relief for Africa."

During 1993, Global Action also continued its work in support of democracy in specific African countries. On 9 June, Secretary-General Kennedy Graham testified on Togo before the US Senate's Sub-Committee on African Affairs. In August, Global Action was invited to observe the Presidential Elections in that country as part of former US President Jimmy Carter's team, and a delegation of three parliamentarians was formed from Haiti and United Kingdom. An advance team, which included a Global Action consultant, visited

Togo for some ten days prior to the elections, concluding that conditions did not exist for either "free" or "fair" elections. The main delegation subsequently withdrew, immediately before the elections, in protest of the inadequate preparations.

In November, Global Action also participated in an electoral verification mission in Gabon in collaboration with the African American Institute. Two members of Global Action from Côte d'Ivoire, one opposition and one government, were sent to observe the Gabon elections.

Activities of the Task force planned for 1994 include: lending assistance to the building of democratic institutions in South Africa after the forthcoming multi-racial elections, and preparing a submission to the G-7 on African economic recovery and democratic support. □



Rt. Hon. Sir David Steel, MP (United Kingdom).

"We in the West cheerfully supported appalling dictatorships because they were on the 'right' side in the global Cold War. Now that this shadow is lifted, we demand instant standards of good governance ... This is not good enough ... Assistance, both economic and political, should be sensitively and generously offered in the process of transition to better government throughout the continent."

— Rt. Hon. Sir David Steel, MP,
Global Action International Councillor,
address to Global Action workshop,
Windhoek, Namibia,
23 August 1993

Global Action Task Force on Africa

Convenor: Mr. Moses K. Katjuongua (Namibia)

Co-Chair:

United Kingdom: Rt. Hon. Sir David Steel

Members:

Benin: Hon. Robert M. Dossou

Botswana: Hon. Lesedi Mothibamele

Burkina Faso: Dep. Maria-Goretti Adoua

Burkina Faso: Dep. Marie-Therese Sandwidi

Canada: Hon. Walter McLean

Cape Verde: Hon. Amilcar Spencer Lopes

Côte d'Ivoire: Dep. Laurent Gbagbo

Côte d'Ivoire: Dep. Marie-Therese Ziguehi

Egypt: Prof. Mona Makram-Ebeid

France: Dep. George Colombier

The Gambia: Mr. Bemba M. Tamedou

Ghana: Mr. Steve Senu Akorli

Kenya: Hon. Michael Wamalwa

Namibia: Mr. Danie Botha

Netherlands: Ms. J.W. Kersten

Sweden: Ms. Lisbet Calner

Switzerland: Mr. Theo Meyer

Tanzania: Ms. Maria Kamm

Tanzania: Hon. Meshack A. Maganga

Togo: Dep. Amakoe Ajavon

Togo: Dep. Kango Lare-Lantone

Tunisia: Ms. Houda Kanoun

Uganda: Mr. Manuel Pinto

United Kingdom: Mr. Donald Anderson

Zambia: Ms. Chilufya Kapwepwe

Zambia: Mr. Bennie H.W. Mwiinga

Zambia: Mr. Winright Ken Ngondo

Zimbabwe: Ms. Virginia Lesabe

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES: PEACE AND SECURITY

UN Collective Security

Parliamentary Convenor: Prof. Mona Makram-Ebeid, MP (Egypt)
Programme Officer: Dr. Jean Krasno; Programme Assistant: Mr. Matthew Schechter



Bosnian Ambassador to the UN Muhamed Sacirbey speaks about the Balkan crisis at Global Action's workshop on UN Peacekeeping in Washington, DC, 15 July.

“Prevention as a concept is easy, [however] the implementation of prevention is not easy. The United Nations needs your support as parliamentarians.”

— Marrack Goulding, UN Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, address to Global Action's Annual Forum, 27 October 1993

1993 has been a year of circumspection and re-evaluation of the United Nations' role in maintaining international peace and security. The fighting in Somalia and the failure of international troops to ensure an effective buffer in Bosnia have forced a rethinking of the Organisation's expanded role. The mood has shifted from buoyant optimism to harsh reality and a realisation that simply deploying UN troops does not, of itself, resolve deeply rooted conflicts.

Global Action's two workshops on peacekeeping and collective security held in 1993 reflected this circumspection on the UN's role in collective security. In July, Global Action held a workshop in Washington, DC, for Members of

the US Congress on peacekeeping issues. Over 75 people, including Members and their legislative staffs, attended the all-day session.

Congressman Lee Hamilton, Chairman of the US House Foreign Affairs Committee, sponsored the event.

Timothy Penny, Representative from Minnesota and a Global Action member, spoke at the workshop about the inability of the US and other nations to meet their UN financial obligations. He has introduced a bill in Congress proposing that peacekeeping assessments be paid out of defence, rather than foreign affairs, budgets. UN Ambassador Muhamed Sacirbey of Bosnia and Herzegovina gave the keynote address at the luncheon and expressed his extreme frustration at the inability of the Security Council to take action against the violence and “ethnic cleansing” in his country. The US national television network, C-SPAN, filmed and broadcast the entire workshop nation-wide.

In October, a second workshop was held at UN headquarters in New York, as a part of Global Action's 1993 Annual Forum. Attended by some 65 Members of Parliament from 31 countries, the theme of this meeting was “Strengthening Global Institutions”. Again, current peacekeeping issues were debated, with parliamentarians hearing from, among others, UN Under-Secretary-General for Political

Affairs Marrack Goulding, Australian Ambassador to the United Nations Richard Butler, General Philippe Morillon (former Commander of the peacekeeping operation in Bosnia) and UN Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Kofi Annan.

Global Action members attending the New York meeting applauded the United Nations for its recent successful efforts in Cambodia and Mozambique, but expressed concern at the inability of the UN, and the international community in general, to resolve the ongoing conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and in Somalia. Parliamentarians stressed the importance of prevention and early warning and encouraged the United Nations to co-ordinate the efforts of its various offices and agencies, in order to provide more timely information on emerging disputes so that solutions may be handled diplomatically before hostilities erupt into violence.



General Philippe Morillon (centre), former UN Commander in Bosnia and Herzegovina, addresses Global Action's Annual Forum — "Strengthening Global Institutions" — at UN headquarters in New York, 27 October. With him are Hon. John Bosley (left), former Chair of the Canadian Parliament's External Affairs Committee, and Sen. Silvia Hernández (right), Global Action International President.

As with the earlier meeting in Washington, Global Action's New York workshop received extensive media coverage. CNN, a global television network, filmed portions of the Forum, which were later aired worldwide as a part of its daily news coverage. □

"We should never forget that the United Nations is us; the UN will only undertake the security measures its members mandate it to do."

— Prof. Mona Makram-Ebeid, MP (Egypt),
Peacekeeping Programme Convenor,
address to Global Action's Annual Forum,
27 October 1993

**UN Collective Security:
Parliamentary Sub-Network 1993**
Convenor: Prof. Mona Makram-Ebeid (Egypt)

Argentina: Dr. Dante Caputo
Australia: Sen. Baden Teague
Austria: Ms. Marijana Grandits
Canada: Hon. Lloyd Axworthy
Germany: Ms. Freimut Duve
Ghana: Mohamed Ibn Chambas
Hungary: Dr. Richard Horcsik
India: Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar
Indonesia: Mr. Theo Sambuaga
Ireland: Mr. Denis McGinley
Japan: Mr. Koji Kakizawa
Mexico: Sen. Maria Elena Chapa

Netherlands: Mr. Henk Vos
New Zealand: Rt. Hon. David Lange
Norway: Mr. Terje Nyberget
Peru: Dr. Eduardo Calmell del Solar
Philippines: Rep. Roger Mercado
Poland: Dr. Longin Pastusiak
Sweden: Mr. Karl-Erik Svartberg
Tanzania: Mr. Raphael Shempemba
United Kingdom: Mr. Jim Lester
United States: Rep. Timothy Penny
Venezuela: Dip. Bernardo Horande
Zimbabwe: Hon. Oppah Rusesha

International Law: International Criminal Court

Parliamentary Convenor: Congressman James A. Leach (United States)
Programme Officer: Mr. Robert M. Dickson



Global Action parliamentary delegation discusses the international criminal court issue with UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and his political aides, New York, 17 March. (Photo from video.)

“A central characteristic of any ‘New World Order’ must be the acceptance of minimum standards of conduct; conduct falling below which will incur the opprobrium and condemnation of mankind. Such an order must be defined not by the rule of the powerful, but by the rule of law. Without such a vision, the people of the world will surely perish.”

— Hon. A.N.R. Robinson, MP,
former Prime Minister, Trinidad & Tobago,
and Global Action member,
address to Parliament,
7 May 1993

From the ovens of Auschwitz to the killing fields of Cambodia, to the shattered towns of Bosnia, the 20th century has witnessed a degree of inhumanity and lawlessness that mocks any notion of a global order. Yet today the key measures to apply law and protect human rights around the world are within reach. What is needed is the political will to move forward. Parliamentarians for Global Action seeks to supply this will through action by legislators to promote the advancement of the international rule of law.

During 1993, Global Action’s International Law Programme has worked intensively to ensure progress on an initiative regarded as

central to an effective and enforceable regime of international law: the creation of a international criminal court with jurisdiction over individuals who commit international crimes. Over the past year, work toward this long-term objective has been supplemented by efforts to promote the establishment of an *ad hoc* war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

In both areas — the permanent court and the *ad hoc* war crimes tribunal — 1993 recorded substantial political progress which was due, in no small part, to the efforts of Global Action members around the world.

Over the course of four days, 15-18 March, a delegation of Global Action members held a series of meetings with US Government officials in Washington, UN Ambassadors in New York, and UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali. These meetings focused on both the Yugoslav tribunal and the permanent court. The delegation was led by the Hon. Arthur Robinson, former Prime Minister of Trinidad & Tobago, and included MPs from Britain, Canada, Hungary, Mexico and Peru.

Following the delegation, Global Action members worked to urge Government support for

- contributions of financial and other resources to the UN Commission of Experts charged with investigating violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia;

- early establishment of the *ad hoc* international war crimes tribunal; and
- submission of views on the nature and structure of a permanent international criminal court — by UN Member States — to the International Law Commission prior to its May 1993 session.

The International Law Commission of the United Nations met from 3 May-23 July, in Geneva, to begin drafting the statute for a permanent international criminal court. During May, Secretary-General Kennedy Graham met with experts and UN officials in Geneva in order to express Global Action's concern that substantial progress be made during that session. By July, a special Working Group of the Commission had emerged with 67 draft articles, comprising a nearly-complete statute for a permanent court. This preliminary draft statute was sent to the UN General Assembly in late October for debate and comment.

After several weeks of negotiation, the General Assembly emerged with a breakthrough resolution calling for the International Law Commission "to continue its work as a matter of priority on this question with a view to elaborating a draft statute if possible ... in 1994." Completion of the draft will mark a turning point for the international criminal court initiative, as such a statute will form the basis of an international treaty creating the court.

During 1993, Global Action members in some 40 countries were active in promoting the establishment of the Yugoslav war crimes tribunal. Parliamentarians in Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Philippines, Sweden, and Trinidad & Tobago — to name just a few — introduced resolutions and initiated debates calling for the creation of an *ad hoc* international criminal court.

In Italy, Prime Minister Amato personally consulted with Global Action Councillor Emma Bonino before taking the decision to establish a commission of eminent jurists to develop proposals for a war crimes tribunal. In the United Kingdom, Global Action member William Powell wrote to Prime Minister Major concerning the tribunal — receiving a response in which the Prime Minister welcomed the efforts underway at the UN.

And in the United States, Congressman James A. Leach wrote to Secretary of State Christopher urging that the US support the establishment of an international criminal court "as it seeks to craft an appropriate multilateral response to grave violations of the Geneva Conventions and other infractions of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia and elsewhere."

On 25 May, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 827, creating the *ad hoc* international tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

Global Action's efforts have clearly been acknowledged. In his report to the Security Council on the tribunal, the UN Secretary-General specifically noted the input



United Nations humanitarian relief efforts to bring assistance to the victims of "ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"John Locke once said that the distinction between a state of nature and civil society is the existence of rules to govern disputes and the establishment of judges to serve as third-party arbiters. Reflective of this philosophical framework, [we] endorse the creation of a new International Criminal Court."

— US Congressman James A. Leach, Global Action President and Co-Chair of the United States Commission on Improving the Effectiveness of the United Nations, Introduction to the Commission's Report, September 1993



Global Action Councillors Mona Makram-Ebeid, (Egypt), left, and Emma Bonino (Italy), right, hold a second parliamentary meeting — focusing on the Yugoslav war crimes tribunal — with the UN Secretary-General, 2 November.

which Parliamentarians for Global Action had made into his work on the issue. The United States delegation to the United Nations also informed Global Action that US proposals on the tribunal had been modified as a result of Ambassador Madeleine Albright's meeting with Global Action's parliamentary delegation in March.

Following the passage of Resolution 827, Global Action worked to ensure that the UN moved forward expeditiously to establish the *ad hoc* tribunal. Concerns that the United Nations was dragging its feet on the war crimes investigations and the creation of the tribunal prompted International President Silvia Hernández and Programme Convenor James A. Leach to write to the Secretary-General and Security Council Ambassadors.

Global Action members met a second time with the UN Secretary-General, as well as with the

Presidents of the Security Council and General Assembly, 1-2 November, two weeks prior to the first convening of the 11 judges elected to serve on the *ad hoc* court. The delegation was organised by the Transnational Radical Party and led by Global Action Councillor Emma Bonino (Italy). It also included Global Action Executive Committee members Walter McLean (Canada) and Mona Makram-Ebeid (Egypt), as well as MPs from Bosnia, Croatia and Montenegro.

In their meeting with the Secretary-General, MPs were alerted to various impediments to the full implementation of the Yugoslav tribunal, including problems related to financing and logistical issues such as the detention of defendants and protection of witnesses. Global Action members vowed to continue to press for the rapid establishment of the war crimes tribunal — not only to halt the ongoing atrocities in the former Yugoslavia, but also to advance the wider principle of international criminal justice.

Global Action's work to this end will continue during 1994, a critical year in which the International Law Commission is expected to complete the draft statute for an international criminal court, and the Yugoslav tribunal will conduct the first international war crimes trials since Nuremberg. □

International Law: Parliamentary Sub-Network 1993

Convenor: Rep. James A. Leach (United States)

Australia: Senator Bill O'Chee
 Austria: Ms. Marijana Grandits
 Bangladesh: Mr. Abdul Matin Khasru
 Belgium: Mr. Hugo van Dienderen
 Canada: Mr. Ian Waddell
 Chile: Dip. Luis LeBlanc Valenzuela
 Colombia: Rep. Jairo Clopatofsky Ghisays
 Costa Rica: Dr. Edgar Ugalde
 Denmark: Dr. Ole Espersen
 Egypt: Prof. Mona Makram-Ebeid
 European Union: Mr. Francois Froment-Meurice
 Hungary: Dr. Istvan Meszaros
 Iceland: Mr. Steingrímur Hermannsson
 India: Mr. Sudhir Sawant
 Italy: Dep. Emma Bonino
 Japan: Dr. Tadatoshi Akiba

Malta: Dr. Joseph Brincat
 The Netherlands: Prof. Erik C.M. Jurgens
 New Zealand: Hon. Paul East
 Norway: Mr. Terje Nyberget
 Pakistan: Senator Wasim Sajjad
 Peru: Dr. Eduardo Calmell del Solar
 The Philippines: Rep. Orlando Fua
 Sri Lanka: Rep. Harindranath Dunuwille
 Sweden: Mr. Hans Goran Franck
 Switzerland: Ms. Gret Haller
 Tanzania: Mr. Philip S. Marmo
 Trinidad & Tobago: Hon. A.N.R. Robinson
 Uganda: Hon. Paul Ssemogerere
 United Kingdom: Mr. William Powell
 Uruguay: Hon. Gonzalo Aguirre Ramirez

Nuclear Test Ban and Non-Proliferation

Parliamentary Convenor: Dr. Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson, MA (Iceland)
Programme Director: Mr. Aaron Tovish; Programme Assistant: Mr. Floris van Hovell

The long-deferred objective of a nuclear test ban made dramatic progress in 1993. Multilateral negotiations for a test ban are to begin in January 1994, for the first time in over ten years. Because of its long-standing involvement on this issue, Global Action was able to play a useful role in the new developments in Washington and at the United Nations.

The positive highlights of the year were:

- the change of policy towards a test ban by the new US Administration;
- the “Special Meeting” of the parties to the Partial Test Ban Treaty, in New York on 10 August; and
- the passage of a resolution in the UN General Assembly, in December, endorsing the strategy agreed at the “Special Meeting” for achieving a test ban.

Against these developments, however, was the Chinese test which threatened the testing moratoria of the nuclear powers.

The year opened with optimistic expectations that the change of approach by the new US Administration would pave the way for rapid progress toward a nuclear test ban. The challenge before the international community during 1993 was to agree upon the relationship between two procedural routes to a test ban: the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva and the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT) Amendment Conference procedure in New York — whereby the PTBT of 1963 (banning tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and under



Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas (centre), President of the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT) Amendment Conference, addressing the Special Meeting of the Parties to the PTBT, at the UN, 10 August.

water) could be extended, by amendment, to cover underground tests as well.

Global Action, as the initiator of the Amendment Conference procedure as far back as 1985, remained of the view that, whatever formal role was given to the CD as the main negotiating machinery for a test ban, the broader membership of the PTBT, together with the automaticity of its binding amendment procedure, spoke strongly for a complementary role for the Amendment Conference. To this end, Parliamentary Convenor Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson and Deputy Secretary-General Aaron Tovish, together with leading Members of the US Congress, helped facilitate a constructive US approach to the issue.

At the United Nations, the President of the PTBT Amendment Conference (Foreign Minister Ali

“We should not think of the nuclear test-ban negotiations in terms of only one track. Rather, we should think of both the Conference on Disarmament and the Amendment Conference being mutually supportive and mutually complementary.”

— Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas,
President of the Test Ban Treaty
Amendment Conference,
at the Special Meeting of PTBT Parties
United Nations, New York,
10 August 1993



US Congressman Joe Kennedy, Jr., speaks at a Global Action Press Conference celebrating the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Partial Test Ban Treaty, Washington, DC, 5 August. In the background (from left) is Mr. Aaron Tovish (Global Action Deputy Secretary-General), US Congressman James A. Leach (Global Action President) and US Congressman Mike Kopetski (Global Action Councillor).

“President Kennedy’s work of thirty years ago can now be expanded ... achieving the fundamental goal of a comprehensive test ban treaty. That’s what we are here for. And that’s what we commit ourselves to.”

— US Congressman Joe Kennedy, Jr.,
at a Global Action Press Conference,
Washington, DC,
5 August 1993

Alatas of Indonesia) had the responsibility of convening, in the first half of 1993, a “Special Meeting” of the Treaty States for collective consultations on the subject. The way in which the international community approached the “Special Meeting”, and indeed any decision to reconvene the Amendment Conference itself, depended to a large extent upon the details of the new policy emerging from the United States.

The Clinton Administration came to power in early 1993 intent upon advancing a new policy on nuclear-weapon testing. There were two deadlines it faced: the UN time-frame noted above and one imposed by the US Congress. The latter required a report from the President on plans for achieving a multilateral comprehensive test ban agreement by October 1996 as a precondition for any nuclear tests by the United States in 1993. Differences in view over the merits of further testing resulted in a delay in policy formulation for many months.

During the policy review, Dr. Grímsson and Mr. Tovish met frequently with Clinton Administration officials to ensure that the international deadline was not overlooked because of the more pressing domestic one.

In April, PTBT Amendment Conference President Alatas visited Washington. Aside from meeting his counterpart, Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Global Action arranged for Mr. Alatas to meet with key Members of the House and Senate, such as Congressman Mike Kopetski and Senator Tom Harkin.

In early July, Global Action was delighted when President Clinton announced a year-long extension of the US testing moratorium. And, in

Geneva, the 39-nation Conference on Disarmament prepared to work on the test-ban for the first time in over a decade. Also in July, Global Action’s US members worked hard with the Administration to ensure that the US attend the PTBT Special Meeting, and indeed adopt a positive approach to it.

At the Special Meeting in August, the US supported multi-lateral negotiations in the CD. But it also left open the possibility of the PTBT parties playing an important role “further down the road.”

The plan of action that emerged from these consultations was to defer the decision on reconvening the Amendment Conference to a second Special Meeting to be held in early 1994. At that time, the pace of the test-ban talks in the Conference on Disarmament could be evaluated. If substantial headway were being made, the Conference could be held in abeyance, until there were results upon which action could be taken. But, if the talks were stalled, the Amendment Conference could be called into session.

This approach was adopted by the UN General Assembly through a resolution in December, along with a second resolution which called for the CD to work intensively to achieve a comprehensive test ban, as a priority.

In addition to the nuclear test ban work, and as part of its efforts to develop a far-reaching non-proliferation agenda for the 21st Century, Global Action collaborated, during 1993, with the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation and the International Centre for Peace Initiatives (both based in India). At the Rajiv Gandhi Memorial

Initiative for the Advancement of Human Civilisation, in New Delhi in May, Global Action was represented by International President Silvia Hernández and Secretary-General Kennedy Graham, while other members — Dr. Grímsson, Rt. Hon. David Lange (New Zealand) and Ms. Maj-Britt Theorin (Sweden) — also participated. These parliamentarians were subsequently invited to be on the Initiative's follow-up Committee to promulgate the Memorial Declaration, and to further develop the views enunciated in New Delhi. The Declaration, which closely reflects Global Action's views on the non-proliferation issue, was reproduced and sent to the organisation's 900 members.

As further follow-up to New Delhi, in July, a Global Action delegation was invited by the Japanese Ambassador to the CD to present the organisation's point of view to a group of diplomats. While in Geneva, Mr. Tovish held an extensive round of individual consultations as well.



Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, the President of India, inaugurates the international conference on the Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Initiative, in which Global Action played a major role, 1 May. Also pictured are Mrs. Sonia Gandhi (seated left) and Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao (seated right). Photo from newspaper.

In 1994, Global Action will closely monitor the test-ban negotiations in Geneva and prepare for the 1994 Special Meeting of the parties to the PTBT. The prospects are that 1994 will see major progress toward a legal prohibition on nuclear-weapon testing. □

“We urge the immediate commencement of negotiations on universal treaties for ... banning the threat or use of nuclear weapons, including the deactivation of all missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads, and a complete inventory and control of nuclear-weapons-grade materials, nuclear warheads and bombs; and the cessation of any further production of nuclear weapons and weapon-grade fissionable materials ... ”

— Declaration Launching the Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Initiative for the Advancement of Human Civilisation, 2 May 1993

Nuclear Test Ban and Non-Proliferation: Parliamentary Sub-Network 1993

Convenor: Dr. Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson (Iceland)

Argentina: Dip. Miguel Garcia Moreno
Australia: Mr. John Langmore
Belgium: Sen. Jan LeClercq
Brazil: Dep. Aloisio Vasconcelos
Canada: Hon. Warren Allmand
Denmark: Ms. Ebba Strange
Finland: Ms. Saara Maria Paakinen
Germany: Mr. Hermann Scheer
India: Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar
Indonesia: Mr. Theo Sambuaga
Japan: Sen. Hideo Den
Mexico: Sen. Silvia Hernández

Norway: Mr. Terje Nyberget
The Netherlands: Mr. Gert Koffeman
Pakistan: Sen. Asaf Vardag
Sweden: Ms. Maj-Britt Theorin
Switzerland: Mr. François Loeb
United Kingdom: Dr. Kim Howells
United Kingdom: Mr. Rhodri Morgan
United Kingdom: Mr. Allan Rogers
United States: Sen. Tom Harkin
United States: Sen. Jim Jeffords
United States: Rep. Mike Kopetski
Uruguay: Dip. Juan Adolfo Singer

Chemical Weapons Convention

Parliamentary Convener: Hon. Warren Allmand, PC, MP (Canada)
Programme Director: Mr. Aaron Tovish; Programme Assistant: Ms. Ann Rolya



The opening ceremony of the Signing of the Chemical Weapons Convention at UNESCO headquarters, Paris, 13 January. At the presiding table (from left): German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel; UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali; French President François Mitterrand; French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas; and UNESCO Director-General Federico Mayor.

“I hope that this Signing Conference meets the expectations of the global community. Let us put to the test the idea that a security which rests on the permanent pursuit of superiority in arms and of force is not only disastrous, but equally, illusory.”

— French President François Mitterrand,
Signing Conference of the CWC,
13 January 1993

After more than two decades of negotiations, 1993 was the climatic year for the chemical weapons disarmament process. In January, 130 nations assembled in Paris to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). By the close of 1993, 154 countries had signed and 4 had ratified the Convention.

The Chemical Weapons Convention is the first global disarmament treaty with a comprehensive and intrusive verification system. By signing and ratifying the non-discriminatory treaty, states agree to prohibit the development, production, stockpiling, transfer, and use of chemical weapons and to destroy any existing stockpiles within ten years after entry-into-force.

In January 1993, Global Action sponsored a Parliamentary Symposium on the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons

Convention, to coincide with the Signing Conference of the CWC. Twenty-one MPs from 17 countries met in Paris to discuss their role in the ratification and implementation of the Convention. A panel of experts addressed parliamentary responsibilities and initiatives for the implementation of effective legislation.

A Parliamentary Declaration in Support of the CWC was drafted at the symposium and circulated to MPs around the world for signature. As of 31 December, Global Action had collected 1182 signatures from 40 countries. With the Declaration, Global Action aims to increase awareness of the importance of the Convention and inspire rapid action on its ratification and implementation. In addition, a more detailed Statement on the Role of Parliamentarians in the Implementation of the CWC was drafted, providing recommendations for action.

In September, Global Action sent a delegation of Latin American MPs to Santiago for a regional seminar on the CWC, organised by the Chilean Government and the UN Office for Disarmament. Participants included officials of the Preparatory Commission of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), diplomats, academics, and executives of the chemical industry. The seminar addressed general CWC implementation issues such as the obligations of States Parties, and inspection procedures, as well as specific regional needs such as technology transfer and CWC implications for the Latin American chemical industry.

In 1993, Global Action was also involved in assisting members in national implementation of the Convention. A rapporteur team from DePaul University College of Law drafted a "Manual for National Implementation Measures for the CWC" which was reviewed by a Committee of Experts that included members of Global Action. The draft was the basis for discussion at a conference in The Hague in December to which Global Action sent a delegation.

The Manual covers specific obligations of States Parties under the CWC that will need to be incorporated into domestic law, and provides information on the tasks that will need to be accomplished for the Convention to be fully effective. Subjects include: giving the CWC force and effect, restrictions on chemicals, penal legislation, declarations, inspections, confidential information, and environmental and safety obligations.

Finally, Global Action continued to provide its CWC parliamentary sub-network with timely, scholarly, and action-oriented information on global arms control

issues which enables members to engage in a productive dialogue with the executive branch of their governments and to provide leadership in their legislatures. This included a series of briefing papers to promote awareness among MPs on the CWC and other arms control issues and on their role in the ratification and implementation process. A newsletter, the "Multilateral Verification Bulletin", provides up-to-date information and project activities, as well as suggestions for action.

As of December 1993, the CWC Project's network had over 120 members from 45 countries.

In 1994, the Project will continue to focus on the ratification and implementation of the CWC by as many states as possible. It will assist in the dissemination of the final version of the "Manual" by distributing it to MPs and will otherwise provide them with the necessary information to contribute positively to the process in their governments, so that the CWC will enter into force in January 1995 and steps can begin to eradicate the threat of chemical weapons. □

Paris Statement Recommendations for Action

1. We recommend that all governments sign the Convention and we commit ourselves to pursuing ratification in our own parliaments.
2. We shall endeavour to promote knowledge of, and support for, the Convention among our citizens.
3. Appropriate incentives should be offered to those countries in financial need to meet the costs of full implementation.
4. Parliamentarians should endeavour to implement legislation for the treaty, especially that which provides for an effective verification regime.
5. Global Action will prepare model legislation for the implementation of the treaty and will distribute it to its members for general guidance.
6. Global Action will prepare model penal legislation for the treaty and will distribute it to its members for general guidance.
7. Parliamentarians should take action to ensure the establishment or designation of an effective National Authority.
8. There should be constructive co-operation with chemical industries.
9. Signatory states should ensure that export controls are made progressively compatible with the provisions of the Convention prior to its entry-into-force.
10. Parliamentarians should work to ensure that States Parties provide the necessary funds for the effective implementation of the Convention.

Chemical Weapons Convention: Parliamentary Sub-Network 1993

Convenor: Hon. Warren Allmand (Canada)

Argentina: Dip. Carlos Armando Becerra
 Australia: Sen. Christabel Chamarette
 Austria: Ms. Marijana Grandits
 Bangladesh: Mr. Abdul Matin Khasru
 Belgium: Mr. Hugo Van Dienderen
 Bulgaria: Mr. Philip Bokov
 Chile: Dip. Arturo Longton
 Costa Rica: Dip. Edgar Ugalde
 Denmark: Mr. Ole Loevig Simonsen
 Dominican Republic: Dip. Julio Sterling Pina
 European Union: Mr. Paul Staes
 Germany: Ms. Katrin Fuchs
 Iceland: Mr. Steingrimur Hermansson
 India: Dr. J.K. Jain
 Indonesia: Mr. A.R. Zamharir
 Ireland: Mr. John Connor
 Jordan: Mr. Taher Masri

Luxembourg: Mr. Nick Clesen
 Malta: Mr. Dom Mintoff
 Mexico: Dip. Liliana Flores Benavides
 Namibia: Mr. Rick Kukuri
 Netherlands: Mr. Gert Koffeman
 New Zealand: Rt. Hon. Helen Clark
 Pakistan: Sen. Wasim Sajjad
 Peru: Dip. Enrique Silva
 Philippines: Rep. Jaime Lopez
 Philippines: Sen. Orlando Mercado
 Sweden: Mr. Lennart Daleus
 Thailand: Dr. Krasae Chanawongswe
 Tunisia: Ms. Houda Kanoun
 United Kingdom: Mr. David Treddinick
 United States: Rep. Lane Evans
 Venezuela: Dip. Bernardo Horande

MEMBERSHIP

New Policy Developments; Expansion of Country Membership

Chair, International Council: Hon. Walter McLean, PC, MP (Canada)
Administration Director: Mr. Robert M. Dickson; Executive Assistant: Ms. Bernadette Santangelo

At 31 December 1993, membership of Parliamentarians for Global Action stood at 933, drawn from 74 countries, plus the European Union (see the chart on page 27 for country-by-country figures).

During the year, membership both strengthened within countries and extended to individuals in "new" parliaments.

In an effort to further enhance Global Action's parliamentary network, the Executive Committee, in September, developed and endorsed a new set of guidelines to provide a framework for the establishment and functioning of national affiliates. These guidelines included recommendations on leadership structure, annual elections of representatives to the International Council, regular group meetings, and the production of annual reports on group activities.

New Global Action groups were formally established, during the year, in Argentina (November), Brazil (October), Germany (October) and the Philippines (December), bringing the total number of national affiliates to 16. The parliamentarian leadership of each group is noted in the box (at right).

Membership from new countries during 1993 were: Barbados, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ghana, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Nauru, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and Thailand. □

1993 NATIONAL GROUP LEADERSHIP

Argentina

Council Representatives: Dante Caputo / Jorge Martin Arguello

Treasurer: Wakako Hironaka

Australia

Council Representatives: Margaret Reynolds / Garrie Gibson
Executive Committee: Vicki Bourne / Bill O'Chee / Baden Teague

New Zealand

Council Rep: Helen Clark

Norway

Council Rep: Jon Lilletun

Peru

Council Representative: Eduardo Calmell del Solar

Brazil

Council Rep: Aloisio Vasconcelos

Philippines

Chair and Council Representative: Ernesto Maceda
Vice-Chair: Miguel Romero
Secretary: Jaime Lopez
Treasurer: Gloria Macapagal

Canada

Chair and Council Representative: Walter McLean
plus a 14-person Executive Committee

Sweden

Chair and Council Reps: Karl-Erik Svartberg / Maj-Britt Theorin

Germany

Council Rep: Gert Weisskirchen

India

Chair and Council Rep: Murlidhar Deora
Vice-Chairs: Mani Shankar Aiyar / Saifuddin Choudhury
Secretary: Gopi Nath Gajapathi
Treasurer: Pramod Mahajan

Switzerland

President and Council Reps: François Loeb / Theo Meyer
Vice-President: Anton Cottier

Ireland

Chair and Council Rep: M.J. Nolan
Secretary-General: Sean Power
Vice-Chair: John Connor

United Kingdom

Chair and Council Representative: George Foulkes
Vice-Chairs: Anthony Durant / Calum MacDonald
Secretary: Allan Rogers
Treasurer: David Tredinnick

Japan

President and Council Rep: Koji Kakizawa
Vice-Chairs: Satsuki Eda / Takashi Kosugi
Secretary: Tadatoshi Akiba

Venezuela

Council Representatives: Julio Camino / Gustavo Tarre

MEMBERSHIP*By country, as of 31 December 1993:*

Argentina.....	17	Luxembourg.....	1
Australia.....	29	Madagascar.....	1
Austria.....	6	Malaysia.....	2
Bangladesh.....	18	Malta.....	5
Barbados.....	2	Mexico.....	15
Belgium.....	16	Namibia.....	4
Benin.....	3	Nauru.....	1
Botswana.....	3	The Netherlands.....	19
Brazil.....	23	New Zealand.....	23
Bulgaria.....	4	Norway.....	5
Burkina Faso.....	5	Pakistan.....	13
Canada.....	58	Panama.....	2
Cape Verde.....	1	Paraguay.....	1
Chile.....	18	Peru.....	44
Colombia.....	2	The Philippines.....	36
Costa Rica.....	12	Poland.....	4
Côte d'Ivoire.....	6	Portugal.....	7
Denmark.....	22	Romania.....	1
Dominican Republic.....	10	Senegal.....	1
Egypt.....	1	Slovenia.....	1
European Union.....	9	Spain.....	1
Finland.....	2	Sri Lanka.....	11
The Gambia.....	4	Swaziland.....	3
Germany.....	14	Sweden.....	25
Ghana.....	5	Switzerland.....	35
Greece.....	1	Tanzania.....	10
Haiti.....	10	Thailand.....	2
Hungary.....	5	Togo.....	2
Iceland.....	3	Trinidad and Tobago.....	4
India.....	47	Tunisia.....	3
Indonesia.....	6	Uganda.....	3
Ireland.....	21	United Kingdom.....	28
Israel.....	1	United States.....	32
Italy.....	32	Uruguay.....	3
Jamaica.....	2	Venezuela.....	14
Japan.....	141	Zambia.....	4
Jordan.....	1	Zimbabwe.....	4
Kenya.....	3	TOTAL.....	933

MEMBERSHIP*By region and gender, as of 31 December 1993:*

Region	No.	%
Asia/Pacific	329	35
Europe	267	29
Latin America/ Caribbean	179	19
North America	90	10
Africa/Middle East	68	7
TOTAL	933	100
Gender	No.	%
Women	154	17
Men	779	83
TOTAL	933	100

During 1993, Global Action made a concerted effort to increase the number of women in its network, including a special recruitment letter sent to some 50 women MPs around the world.

ORGANISATION AND PUBLICITY



Global Action made substantial forays in the media of video and television during 1993. Above: Global Action members in the US Congress hold a press conference celebrating the 30th Anniversary of the signing of the Partial Test Ban Treaty, at the Kennedy Centre in Washington, DC, 5 August.

Under the Chairmanship of Senator Silvia Hernández (Mexico), Global Action's Executive Committee met four times during 1993, at the organisation's New York office.

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

- reviewed and finalised political programme plans for the year;
- decided to participate in the Roundtable meeting of the Independent Electoral Institute Commission, organised by the Swedish Government, in February in Geneva; and
- agreed to work on "Role of Women" as a topic within the Sustainable Development Programme.

At its second meeting, in May, the Executive Committee:

- decided that United Nations peacekeeping and collective security should be the theme of the 1993 Annual Forum;

- established a democracy "sub-network", with a view to having a roster of members ready for election assistance and observation in co-operation with the United Nations and governments and other appropriate institutions;

In September, the Committee:

- endorsed national group Guidelines as a requirement for Global Action national groups to name a representative to the 1994 International Council; and
- approved the 1994 programme plans for most of Global Action's major programme areas.

At its final meeting of 1993, following the International Council meeting in October, the Committee discussed new areas of work for the coming year, including the possibility of a project focusing on "The UN System and Parliamentarians". The Committee also agreed to study ways of improving organisational publicity.

Publicity

During 1993, Global Action continued with the regular publication of its newsletter, in English and Spanish. In addition, the organisation made substantial forays into the media of video and television.

In July, the US national television network, C-Span, covered Global Action's workshop on UN Peacekeeping held in Washington, DC. C-Span aired the entire proceedings during the week following the conference, generating nation-wide publicity for the organisation.

In October, Global Action's annual Parliamentary Forum at the United Nations was covered by the Cable News Network (CNN). During the Forum, CNN also held a press conference on the crisis in Haiti, interviewing members of Global Action's Executive Committee, as well as Haitian members of the organisation.

Finally, 1993 brought substantial success in distributing and broadcasting Global Action's two-part television series, "We the Peoples ... A Political Dialogue at the United Nations on Peace and the Environment" (see "Global Dialogue", page 7). □

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

Senator Silvia Hernández (Mexico)

Since the beginning of 1992, Silvia Hernández has led Parliamentarians for Global Action as International President. First elected to the Mexican Congress in 1973, Senator Hernández has chaired several legislative committees, including the Committee on Planning and Management (Camara de Diputados) and the Subcommittee on Disarmament of the Foreign Affairs Committee (Senado). 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

Diputado Julio Camino (Venezuela)

Julio Camino, a member of the Venezuelan Congress since 1989, joined Global Action's Executive Committee in 1993, acting as Convenor of the Parliamentary Initiative for Democracy. Before his election to Parliament, Mr. Camino held several high positions in his country's civil service, including Adviser to the Minister of Finance, Private Secretary to the President, and Secretary of the Executive Cabinet for the Council of Ministers. In Congress, Mr. Camino has had extensive experience in election monitoring, observing polls in Panama, Haiti, Guatemala and Nicaragua. In 1993, he was a member of the Permanent Committee on Foreign Affairs.



Mr. Murli Deora, MP (India)

Murli Deora, a national legislator since 1984, has served on Global Action's Executive Committee for two years, and is Convenor of the Sustainable Development and Population Programme. Before joining Parliament, Mr. Deora served as Mayor of Bombay, Chairman of the All India Mayors' Council and Vice-Chairman of the Pacific Asia Council of Mayors. Currently, Mr. Deora sits on the Finance Committee of the Lok Sabha (lower house of the Indian Parliament) and is President of the Bombay Regional Congress Committee.





Dr. Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson, MA (Iceland)

Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson has been a member of Global Action's Executive Committee from 1984-93, serving as International Council Chair in 1984, International President from 1985-89, and a President from 1990-93. First elected to the Icelandic Parliament in 1978, Dr. Grímsson was that country's Finance Minister from 1988-91. He is currently a member of the Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee and is a Professor of Political Science at the University of Iceland. Dr. Grímsson is Convenor of the Nuclear Test Ban and Non-Proliferation Programme.



Mr. Moses K. Katjuongua, MP (Namibia)

Moses Katjuongua joined Global Action's Executive Committee in 1993, serving as Convenor of the Special Project on Africa. Throughout his life, Mr. Katjuongua has been a leader in the struggle to establish an independent, democratic Namibia and, during that country's transition period (1985-1989), was appointed Minister of Manpower and Civic Affairs, Minister of National Health and Welfare, and served as a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly, which drafted and approved the constitution of an independent Namibia. Since independence, in 1990, Mr. Katjuongua has been President and Chair of the National Patriotic Front of Namibia.



Congressman James A. Leach (United States)

Jim Leach — a Member of the US House of Representatives since 1976 — was first elected to Global Action's Executive Committee in 1989, and, during 1993, was one of the organisation's Presidents and Convenor of the International Law Programme. Before entering politics, Mr. Leach served in the US Foreign Service and in the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He is currently the ranking Republican on both the Asia/Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and of the House Banking Committee. During 1991 and 1992, Mr. Leach was also co-chair of the US Commission on Improving the Effectiveness of the United Nations, a body established by the US Congress as a result of legislation which he introduced.

Senator Margaret Reynolds (Australia)

In 1993, Margaret Reynolds served as a Global Action President and Convenor of the "Global Dialogue". Senator Reynolds has been in Parliament since 1983 and has held a number of Cabinet positions, including Minister for Local Government and Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for the Status of Women. Presently, she is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative and a member of the Commonwealth Secretariat's Expert Working Group on Women and Development. She has recently been appointed to the Australian Committee Advising on the UN 50th Anniversary Celebrations in 1995.



PRESIDENT-ELECT

Prof. Mona Makram-Ebeid, MP (Egypt)

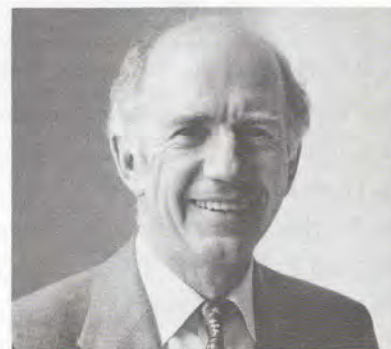
Professor Mona Makram-Ebeid was elected to the Executive Committee in 1992, and, in 1993, was Convenor of the UN Collective Security Programme. A member of the Egyptian Parliament, she currently serves on the Foreign Affairs and Education Committees. Aside from these parliamentary positions, Prof. Makram-Ebeid is active in several regional and international organisations, including the World Bank and the National Steering Committee for the 1994 UN Conference on Population and Development. She is also a founding member of the Arab Organisation for Human Rights.



PAST PRESIDENT

Hon. Warren Allmand, PC, MP (Canada)

Warren Allmand, a 28-year veteran of the Canadian House of Commons, was International President of Parliamentarians for Global Action during 1990-91. Under Prime Minister Trudeau, Mr. Allmand served as Solicitor-General and Minister of Indian Affairs, and was most recently appointed Chair of the Parliament's Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs. In 1993, he was Convenor of Global Action's Chemical Weapons Convention Programme.



Executive Committee

NEW PRESIDENTS FOR 1994:



Dep. Emma Bonino (Italy)



Mr. Koji Kakizawa, MP (Japan)

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

CHAIR

Hon. Walter McLean, PC, MP (Canada)

Walter McLean, a long-standing member of Parliamentarians for Global Action, was elected Chair of the International Council in 1989. Before entering politics, Mr. McLean co-founded the Canadian University Services Overseas and acted as its Nigerian Co-ordinator. In government, he has held several cabinet positions, including Minister of State for Immigration, Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, and Special Representative on Africa and Commonwealth Affairs. Mr. McLean chaired the Parliamentary Subcommittee on Development and Human Rights and, for eight years, was a member of the Canadian Delegation to the UN General Assembly. On his retirement from the Canadian Parliament in October 1993, Mr. McLean was elected Chair of Global Action's Alumni Association.



VICE-CHAIRS

Dep. Emma Bonino.....	Italy
Dip. Eduardo Calmell del Solar.....	Peru
Hon. Robert Dossou.....	Benin
Congressman Mike Kopetski.....	United States
Mr. Ad Melkert, MP.....	The Netherlands

COUNCILLORS

Dip. Dante Caputo.....	Argentina
Rep. Garrie Gibson.....	Australia
Rt. Hon. Helen Clark, MP.....	New Zealand
Ms. Marijana Grandits, MP.....	Austria
Mr. Koji Kakizawa, MP.....	Japan
Hon. A. Moyeen Khan, MP.....	Bangladesh
Mr. Jon Lilletun, MP.....	Norway
Senator Ernesto Maceda.....	The Philippines
Mr. Theo Meyer, NR.....	Switzerland
Hon. Lesedi Mothibamele, MP.....	Botswana
Mr. M.J. Nolan, MP.....	Ireland
Dip. Andres Palma.....	Chile
Mr. Theo Sambuaga, MP.....	Indonesia
Mr. Karl-Erik Svartberg, MP.....	Sweden
Rt. Hon. Sir David Steel, KBE, MP.....	United Kingdom
Mr. Gert Weisskirchen, MdB.....	Germany

STAFF

The offices of Parliamentarians for Global Action are located in New York City, close to the United Nations. At 31 December 1993, the staff of the Secretariat and their positions were as follows:

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

Democracy and Development Section

Programme Director Ms. Shazia Rafi
Programme Officer Ms. Mercedes Mas de Xaxás (Sustainable Development and Population)
Programme Assistants Mr. Aly Jetha (Democracy; Africa)
 Mr. Jeremy Mushlin (Sustainable Development and Population)

Peace and Security Section

Programme Director Mr. Aaron Tovish
Programme Officers Mr. Robert M. Dickson (International Law: International Criminal Court)
 Dr. Jean Krasno (UN Collective Security)
Programme Assistants Ms. Ann Rolya (Chemical Weapons Convention)
 Mr. Matthew Schechter (UN Collective Security)
 Mr. Floris van Hovell (Nuclear Test Ban and Non-Proliferation)

Administration Section

Administration Director Mr. Robert M. Dickson
Executive Assistants Mr. Henry Grossberg (Financial Planning)
 Ms. Bernadette Santangelo (Membership and Publications; "Global Dialogue")
Financial Administrator Ms. Janice Johnson
Secretary/Receptionist Ms. Stacey Parker

In addition to the above Secretariat staff:

Adviser Drs. Bert Koenders (Democracy and Development)
Consultants Mr. Kango Lare-Lantone (Africa)
 Mr. Kevin Sanders (Media and Publicity)
Regional Liaisons Mr. Sebastien Henry (Tokyo)
 Ms. Lucien Martinez (Lima)
 Ms. Lourdes Saavedra (Mexico City)
 Mr. Sundeep Waslekar (Bombay)

FINANCES

Significant Financial Growth

Treasurer: George Foulkes, MP (United Kingdom)

Financial Administrator: Ms. Janice Johnson; Executive Assistant: Mr. Henry Grossberg

Global Action experienced significant financial growth in 1993 (see Appendix for audited accounts):

- REVENUE rose 48% from the previous year to \$1,314,000 with income deferred to 1994 of \$229,000.
- EXPENDITURE rose 48% from the previous year to \$1,310,000, leaving:
- NET REVENUE of \$4,000.
- The FUND BALANCE at 31 December 1993 was \$124,000, up 3% from the previous year.
- The CASH BALANCE at 31 December 1993 was \$406,128.

Revenue Analysis

The breakdown of revenue received in 1993 is:

Foundations.....	62%
Governments	28%
Institutes	1%
Individuals.....	4%
Direct Mail.....	3%
Other	2%

Major contributions were received from:

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

Other foundations and institutes included Bloch, Boehm, Bydale, CarEth, S.H. Cowell, Ford, Glickenhau, International

TREASURER

Mr. George Foulkes, MP (United Kingdom)

George Foulkes, Labour MP for Carrick, Cumnock & Doon Valley from 1979 to the present, has been Treasurer of Global Action since January 1992. Mr. Foulkes has been a delegate to the Council of Europe and the Western European Union and



a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons. He is currently a member of the Executive Committee of the UK Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and the British section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Mr. Foulkes was a Shadow Minister for Foreign Affairs from 1983 to 1992. He is also a Director of the Co-operative Press and Chairman of the John Wheatley Centre, a prominent Scottish think-tank.

Development Research Centre (Canada), Janelia, John Merck, New-Land, Ploughshares, Rockefeller Family Associates, Ruth Mott, Scherman, Spanel, Town Creek, and Winston. In addition, subventions were granted by the Canadian and Swedish International Development Agencies, UNEP, UNFPA, UNIFEM, and the World Bank.

Expenditure Analysis

Expenditure in 1993 was applied to:

Programme Activities.....	83%
Administration	13%
Fund Raising	4%

Programme Expenditure was applied as follows:

Development/Population....	17%
Democracy	11%
Africa	21%
UN Collective Security.....	15%
International Law	3%
Nuclear Test Ban.....	25%
Chem. Weapons Conv.	6%
"Global Dialogue"	2%

In 1994, Parliamentarians for Global Action plans to continue work in each of its major political programmes, with efforts to achieve the following goals:

DEMOCRACY & DEVELOPMENT

- agreement by governments to allocate 4% of national development assistance funds to population programmes and the development of national plans for the adequate provision of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services;
- support for the success of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, including the participation of parliamentarians in all official delegations to the Conference;
- acceptance by governments of Global Action's Bellagio Statement targets for the reduction of global warming;
- an increase (to 25%) in the proportion of women members of Global Action;
- further development of Global Action's parliamentarian sub-network on electoral observation and assistance, including co-operation with the Swedish initiative for an International Electoral Institute Commission;
- continued assistance to individual Global Action members who are prevented from performing their parliamentary responsibilities in the development of democracy in their own countries;
- strengthening of Global Action's Task Force on Africa — through increased African membership and enhanced communications — with a view to creating a network with the power to respond to the challenges of democratic transition in Africa;

PEACE & SECURITY

- implementation of collective security measures discussed in the UN Secretary-General's "Agenda for Peace", including
 - support for national UN standby force agreements,
 - enhanced financing of peacekeeping (where appropriate, by promoting financing through defence budgets, with a goal of 1%),
 - exploration of the creation of a standing UN force, and
 - support for the safety of UN troops (by codifying attacks on them as a crime in international law);
- the training of Members of Parliament as mediators in conflict resolution;
- completion of the draft statute for a permanent international criminal court, with a decision by the UN General Assembly to convene an international conference which would establish the institution;
- full implementation of the *ad hoc* war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia;
- the convening of a Special Meeting of the States Parties to the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (PTBT), to adopt ideas for accelerating test-ban negotiations;
- agreement to hold a second session of PTBT Amendment Conference, prior to April 1995, to conclude a test-ban agreement;
- passage of a UN resolution that succinctly states the global nuclear arms control objectives for the 1990s, including issues surrounding nuclear weapons acquisition and deployment;
- ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) by 65 states, so that the Convention enters into force on 13 January 1995; and
- widespread implementation of effective domestic legislation required by the CWC. □

GLOBAL ACTION 1993: CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS



Mr. William Powell, MP (United Kingdom), a member of Global Action since 1991, has been a leading advocate — in Britain and international fora — of the initiative to establish an international criminal court. In early 1993, his efforts to promote the creation of a war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia included speeches and resolutions in the British House of Commons, and questions to Prime Minister John Major during parliamentary sessions.



Participants at Global Action's Parliamentary Symposium on the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, in January in Paris. At the far left is Hon. Warren Allmand, PC, MP (Canada), Parliamentary Convenor of the CWC Programme.

JANUARY

- **International Law:** Global Action members in some 40 countries promote the establishment of a war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia; efforts include parliamentary resolutions, the initiation of debates, and direct discussions with Foreign and/or Prime Ministers.
- **Chemical Weapons Convention:** 21 MPs from 17 countries attend Global Action's Parliamentary Symposium on the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, coinciding with the Signing Conference of the Convention.
- **"Global Dialogue":** Global Action undertakes the production of two 30-minute videotapes, on the environment ("Protecting the Planet") and peacekeeping ("Keeping the Peace"), resulting from the 1992 Annual Forum.
- **Executive Committee:** First meeting of 1993, in New York.

FEBRUARY

- **Democracy:** International President Silvia Hernández, Programme Convenor Julio Camino, Councillor Sir David Steel, and Secretary-General Kennedy Graham attend the initial planning meeting on a new international electoral institute, convened in Geneva by the Commission set up by the Swedish Government.
- **Nuclear Test Ban:** Dr. Ólafur Grímsson (Global Action President) and Mr. Aaron Tovish (Deputy Secretary-General) meet with leading policymakers in the Clinton Administration, including the Vice-President's National Security Advisor, Leon Fuerth, and officials in the National Security Council, State Department, and Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, to discuss the development of a new US policy on nuclear weapons testing.
- **Chemical Weapons Convention:** Global Action launches its Parliamentary Declaration in Support of the Chemical Weapons Convention, drafted at the Paris symposium in January, which collected the signatures of 1182 MPs from 40 countries by the end of the year.
- **Membership:** Canadian national group (CPGA) holds Annual Meeting.

MARCH

- **International Law:** Global Action members hold a series of meetings, over four days, with US Government officials in Washington, UN Ambassadors in New York, and UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali; parliamentarians focus on the *ad hoc* war crimes tribunal for ex-Yugoslavia and the creation of a permanent international criminal court.
- **Submission to the UN Secretary-General:** As part of the above delegation, Global Action presents its submission, entitled "Towards a Global Security System for the 21st Century", to the UN Secretary-General.

APRIL

- **Nuclear Test Ban:** Global Action facilitates meetings between Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas (President of the Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference) and Members of the US Congress, in Washington, DC (during a visit in which Mr. Alatas also discussed the test ban issue with Secretary of State Warren Christopher); Dr. Grímsson meets with Mr. Alatas, in Rome, in preparation for his visit to Washington.

MAY

- **Development/Population:** Global Action brings together 30 parliamentarians from 23 countries for a Population Workshop, coinciding with the second meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the UN International Conference on Population and Development; International President Silvia Hernández presents the "Parliamentary Declaration on Population and Development" to the PrepCom.
- **International Law:** Secretary-General Kennedy Graham meets with experts and UN officials attending the International Law Commission in Geneva, in order to express Global Action's concern that substantial progress be made, during its 1993 session, on the draft statute for a permanent international criminal court.
- **Nuclear Non-Proliferation:** Global Action takes a leading role in the inaugural meeting of the Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Initiative, in New Delhi, presenting new approaches to a range of issues surrounding nuclear weapon acquisition and deployment; MPs hold private discussions with Indian Prime Minister Rao following the meeting.



US Congressman Mike Kopetski, Global Action Councillor (at right), meets with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, President of the Partial Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference, in Washington, DC, in April.



Delegates gather for the second meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the UN International Conference on Population and Development, May 1993.



Hon. Walter McLean, PC, MP (Canada), Chair of Global Action's International Council, left, meets with Chief Moshood Abiola, winner of Nigeria's presidential elections of June 1993, which were annulled by the military government there.



US Senator Tom Harkin speaks to reporters at Global Action's press conference celebrating the 30th Anniversary of the signing of the Partial Test Ban Treaty, at the Kennedy Centre in Washington, DC, 5 August. At rear, from left: US Congressman James A. Leach; US Congressman Mike Kopetski; Global Action Secretary-General Kennedy Graham; and US Senator James Jeffords.

- **Executive Committee:** Second meeting of 1993, in New York.
- **Membership:** Japanese national group (PGAJ) holds Annual Meeting.

JUNE

- **Africa:** Secretary-General Kennedy Graham testifies on Togo before the US Senate's Subcommittee on African Affairs.
- **International Law:** Concerns that the UN is dragging its feet on war crimes investigations and the creation of the *ad hoc* tribunal for Yugoslavia prompt International President Silvia Hernández and Law Programme Convenor James A. Leach to write to the UN Secretary-General and Security Council Ambassadors.
- **Nuclear Test Ban:** Mr. Tovish attends a luncheon hosted by the Japanese Ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament, in Geneva; also holds discussions with officials representing Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, Pakistan, Russia, and the United States.

JULY

- **Peacekeeping:** Global Action convenes a workshop on UN Peacekeeping for Members of the US Congress, on Capitol Hill in Washington, DC, sponsored by Congressman Lee Hamilton, Chair of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; C-SPAN films and broadcasts the entire workshop.

AUGUST

- **Africa:** Global Action holds a major regional conference in Windhoek, Namibia, attended by 55 African parliamentarians, as well as legislators from the North; MPs focus on democratic transition and the institutions of democracy.
- **Nuclear Test Ban:** Global Action members in the US Congress (Senators Harkin and Jeffords, and Congressmen Leach and Kopetski, together with Congressman Joseph Kennedy, Jr., and Global Action staff) celebrate the 30th Anniversary of the signing of the Partial Test Ban Treaty with a Press Conference at the Kennedy Centre in Washington.
- **UN Parliamentary Assembly:** Global Action produces a briefing paper on the question of a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly, commissioned by the External Affairs Committee of the Canadian Parliament.

SEPTEMBER

- **Democracy:** Global Action delegation comprising Muslim women parliamentarians assists the National Democratic Institute in observing the Pakistani elections.
- **Chemical Weapons Convention:** Global Action sends a parliamentary delegation to Santiago, Chile, for a regional seminar on the CWC, organised by the Government of Chile and the UN Office for Disarmament.
- **“Global Dialogue”:** International President Silvia Hernández and Council Chair Walter McLean host a working dinner for the Independent Commission on Global Governance, during the Commission’s meeting in New York.
- **Executive Committee:** Third meeting of 1993, in New York.

OCTOBER

- **Democracy:** Global Action convenes a regional workshop, in Caracas, Venezuela, attended by some 40 MPs from Latin America and the Caribbean; MPs discuss issues of electoral assistance and verification.
- **Democracy:** Working closely with Councillor Dante Caputo (who serves as the Special UN Envoy to Haiti) Global Action’s Executive Committee organises an international “rapid response” effort to the crisis in Haiti, involving a series of high-level political initiatives, including: the preparation of a Global Action delegation to accompany Haitian MPs in exile to Port-au-Prince, and circulation of a petition condemning the military regime in Haiti.
- **Africa:** As a follow-up to the August Workshop in Namibia, Mr. Kango Lare-Lantone, a Global Action consultant and member of the transitional Parliament of Togo, travels through some 13 African nations, meeting with parliamentarians and government ministers.
- **Peacekeeping:** Some 65 legislators from around the world participate in Global Action’s 15th Annual Parliamentary Forum, entitled “Strengthening Global Institutions”, held for two days at UN headquarters, New York; MPs debate the current and future role of the United Nations in managing and maintaining international peace and security.



Senator Ernesto Maceda (Philippines), at right, addresses participants at Global Action’s 15th Annual Parliamentary Forum, at UN headquarters, New York, in October. At left is Mr. John Fernandes, MP (India).



Global Action holds a press conference for CNN to discuss the political crisis in Haiti, at UN headquarters, New York, 27 October. From left: Hon. Walter McLean, MP (Canada); Interpreter; Senator Silvia Hernández (Mexico); Dep. Joseph Fignolé Jean-Louis (Haiti); Dep. Samuel Madistin (Haiti); Dep. Gary Guiteau (Haiti); Dr. Ólafur Grímsson, MP (Iceland), at rear; and Mr. Murlí Deora, MP (India).



Mr. Kango Lare-Lantone (right), a member of the transitional parliament of Togo, meets with Ms. Maria Goretti Agaleoue Adoua, MP (Burkina Faso), during a 13-nation trip through sub-saharan Africa, which he took on behalf of Global Action.



Begum Khaleda Zia, Prime Minister of Bangladesh, gives the keynote address at Global Action's workshops on democracy and population, in Dhaka, 4 December.

- **UN Parliamentary Assembly:** Global Action's Annual Forum also holds two sessions devoted to debating the concept of a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly.
- **Membership:** Global Action members in Brazil and Germany establish national groups.
- **Membership:** British national group holds Annual Meeting.
- **Executive Committee:** Fourth meeting of 1993, in New York.
- **International Council:** Councillors hold their annual meeting, in New York.

NOVEMBER

- **Africa:** Global Action participates in an electoral verification mission to Gabon, in collaboration with the African American Institute.
- **International Law:** Global Action members hold a second meeting with the UN Secretary-General, as well as with the Presidents of the Security Council and General Assembly, to urge the immediate implementation of the Yugoslav war crimes tribunal.
- **Membership:** Argentine members of Global Action establish a national group.

DECEMBER

- **Sustainable Development:** Global Action convenes the Dhaka Workshop on Sustainable Development and Population, focusing on the consumption patterns of the industrialised countries and the population growth and poverty problems of the developing countries.
- **Democracy:** 37 parliamentarians from 15 countries participate in Global Action's third regional workshop, in Dhaka, Bangladesh, focusing on aspects of the democratisation process.
- **International Law:** Global Action's Swedish national group appeals for support for a World Court advisory opinion on the illegality of nuclear weapons.
- **Chemical Weapons Convention:** Global Action delegation discusses national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention at a special conference in The Hague.
- **Membership:** Global Action members in the Philippines establish a national group.

APPENDIX:

Audited Accounts 1993

90 WASHINGTON STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10006

W. R. BROWN & CO., P.C.
Certified Public Accountants

(212) 742-9800 • FAX (212) 785-7350

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, 1993 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, 1993 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 28, 1994

PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTION

BALANCE SHEET

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1993

ASSETSCurrent Assets

Cash	\$ 406,128
Contributions receivable	15,254
Other receivable	800
Prepaid expense	<u>1,742</u>
Total Current Assets	423,924

Fixed assets - at cost - net of accumulated depreciation of \$113,925 - Note B	31,872
Security deposits	<u>21,250</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 477,046</u>

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCECurrent Liabilities

Loan payable - current portion - Note D	\$ 7,404
Payroll taxes payable	42,352
Accrued expenses payable	56,900
Deferred contributions - Note B	<u>229,240</u>
Total Current Liabilities	335,896

Deferred Liability

Tenants' security deposits payable	2,300
------------------------------------	-------

Long-Term Liability

Loan payable - Note D	<u>14,788</u>
-----------------------	---------------

Total Liabilities	352,984
-------------------	---------

Commitment - Note C

FUND BALANCE

Fund balance	<u>124,062</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 477,046</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTION

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1993

<u>SUPPORT AND REVENUE</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Total</u>
Contributions - foundations	\$ 692,113	\$ 128,590	\$ 820,703
Contributions - individual	23,000	28,265	51,265
Contributions - U.N. foreign government	364,260		364,260
Contributions - institutions	15,267		15,267
Direct mail		34,674	34,674
Rent income		18,900	18,900
Interest income		5,750	5,750
Other		3,377	3,377
Total Support and Revenue	<u>1,094,640</u>	<u>219,556</u>	<u>1,314,196</u>
 <u>EXPENSES</u>			
<u>Program Services</u>			
Global Dialogue	24,701		24,701
U.N. Peacekeeping	164,358		164,358
International Law	37,000		37,000
Nuclear Test Ban	268,904		268,904
Multilateral Verification	65,646		65,646
Democracy	121,704		121,704
Africa	228,509		228,509
Sustainable Development	183,818		183,818
Total Program Services	<u>1,094,640</u>		<u>1,094,640</u>
 <u>Supporting Services</u>			
Administration		168,164	168,164
Fund raising		47,560	47,560
Total Supporting Services		<u>215,724</u>	<u>215,724</u>
Total Expenses	<u>1,094,640</u>	<u>215,724</u>	<u>1,310,364</u>
Excess of Support and Revenue over Expenses		3,832	3,832
Fund balance at December 31, 1992	-	120,230	120,230
Fund balance at December 31, 1993	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 124,062</u>	<u>\$ 124,062</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

1993 : GLOBAL GOVERNANCE FOR A PLANET UNDER STRESS

Two events of personal significance to me symbolise the year of 1993.

One morning in May, an eight-year old girl sat beside me in an august hall of the United Nations as I delivered a submission, developed at Global Action's own Workshop, to the Preparatory Committee for the UN Population and Development Conference. "The Earth," I said to the gathering of diplomats, "cannot sustain the increase in population numbers and the continued excessive consumption pattern of some societies that we are witnessing today. Things have to change ... On behalf of the 19 million citizens which this Workshop of our members represents, we convey to you a political mandate for change. In the name of parliamentarian colleagues and my daughter Maria del Mar, I present this Declaration to you." Maria looked around her at the distinguished UN gathering, symbolising the vulnerability of children the world over before the mounting problems of the planet, dependent on our ability to resolve them in time.

That is what motivates and drives me and my colleagues in Parliamentarians for Global Action. I have not met all of the 900 members in the organisation, but I know many of them. And I know that, in each case, it is their own children and mine whom they have in mind when they join and work for our goals. Many of course are less fortunate than Maria del Mar. Those of my African colleagues share a doctor with 24,000 others, compared with 470 in the North. Some 34,000 die each day around the world through disease and malnutrition.



Members of Parliamentarians for Global Action unite to resolve the problems facing the planet: "In each case, it is their own children and mine whom they have in mind when they join and work for our goals," says International President Silvia Hernández. Above, children in Bangladesh endure one of that country's devastating hurricanes.

The North-South dichotomy is the obscenity of our generation: while 23% of the world's people enjoy 85% of its income, the 1 billion "absolute poor" survive on less than \$1 a day. But even the privileged children in the North face global problems that they cannot escape, anywhere on the planet. They, equally, are dependent on our foresight, our commitment and our political skills to help them.

In the Introduction to our 1992 Annual Report, I emphasised the process of transition which the world was undergoing as it emerged from the Cold War into a new era of co-operation. The past year, 1993, has been a continuation of those trends.

Further hopeful developments occurred around the world that lay to rest the vestiges of the Cold War. The remarkable breakthrough for Middle East peace is one of the political milestones of our century. The successful elections and associated progress toward national unity, democracy and stability in Cambodia represent another major

achievement for the United Nations. And the agreement for the transition to majority rule in South Africa and the plans for non-racial elections there vindicate the struggle against apartheid by brave men and women inside and outside that country. All three developments bring the world a step closer to political maturity.

Such positive political developments, however, were accompanied by individual acts of violence. Tension and killing continues in the Middle East and South Africa, while conflict rages in Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Georgia. Political maturity is an essential quality for a world threatened with problems of a new magnitude. The hallmark of our organisation is "the planetary interest" — perceiving the world as a single whole, and responding, politically, with global solutions that

