

THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF E-COMMERCE AND THE INTERNET

SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY SESSION ON COUNTER-TERRORISM

23RD ANNUAL PARLIAMENTARY FORUM
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parliamentarians *for* global action

CONFERENCE REPORT



ABOUT **PGA**

A Dynamic Network of Individual Democratically Elected Legislators

Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA) was established in 1978-1979 by concerned parliamentarians from around the world to take joint action on global problems which could not be solved by any one government or parliament. While its initial driving force was on the critical need for disarmament, PGA today works on an expanded list of global issues such as fostering democracy, conflict prevention and management, international law and human rights, population and sustainable development, empowerment of women, and economic reform.

PGA is an association of individual parliamentarians that is action-oriented with specific programs under the political direction of a 15-member Board. This structure allows PGA to effectively push policies at the national, regional, and international levels. The leadership also includes a thirty-three member International Council which represents all the regions of the world. PGA also works closely with the UN system through the advisory body of the UN Committee for PGA comprising senior UN ambassadors, high-level UN officials, and some leading NGO representatives. The current chair of the UN Committee is Ambassador Pierre Schori of Sweden.

With a membership of only elected legislators, PGA brings the authority and mandate of its members' constituencies and a responsibility to

them as well. It gives PGA a greater authority on policy matters vis-à-vis the executive branch of government and vis-à-vis civil society.

PGA includes in its membership a concentration of high-level politicians, including Prime Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and Chairs of Finance, foreign Affairs, Population, Health, and Defense Committees. Many of PGA's members leave parliament for higher government posts such as the Presidencies of Iceland, Botswana, the Philippines and Côte d'Ivoire; Prime Ministership and Presidency of Trinidad & Tobago; and former Presidency and Prime Ministership of Pakistan. Also, as an NGO of parliamentarians, PGA is able to create effective partnerships with civil society groups, thereby enhancing the role of parliamentarians as the intervening link between civil society and executive authority. PGA's programs on women, peace and democracy, a nuclear free world, and international law work in close cooperation with NGOs and leading research institutions in these fields.

PGA also has had an extremely effective track record with inter-governmental agencies such as the UN Secretariat, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNESCO, the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and International IDEA. PGA's guiding principle of bringing the input of key players from both government and opposition and its close working relationship with members serving on relevant parliamentary committees makes it an invaluable agency for the negotiation and implementation of any successful policy.

PGA's Headquarters is located in New York City, in a close proximity to the United Nations. The offices of National Group representatives and other leading PGA members serve as liaison links in various countries around the world.

23RD ANNUAL FORUM

*The Role of Parliamentarians in the Development
of E-commerce and the Internet &
Special Parliamentary Session on Counter-Terrorism*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Mr. Karl-Göran Biörsmark,
MP (Sweden), PGA President

Mr. Staffan Ericksson, Royal Swedish
Academy of Engineering Sciences;
Sen. Longin Pastusiak, President, Senate of
Poland; Ms. Shazia Rafi, Secretary General,
PGA; Mr. Peter Stein, CEO, Stein Brothers
AB (Sweden)

The 23rd Annual Parliamentary Forum on The Role of Parliamentarians in the Development of E-commerce and the Internet & Special Parliamentary Session on Counter-Terrorism took place at Riksdagen, Stockholm, Sweden on January 25-26, 2002. Due to the tragic events of September 11th the Forum, initially planned for the end of the 2001, was postponed and instead of focusing solely on the topic of e-commerce, was changed to include a special parliamentary session on counter-terrorism. This session culminated in a declaration by parliamentary participants that called for a joint international initiative to address the root causes of terrorism and undertake effective political, social and economic measures aimed at preventing and combating terrorist networks.

THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF E-COMMERCE AND THE INTERNET

Opened by Mr. Karl-Göran Biörsmark, MP (Sweden); PGA President, Hon. A. Moyeen Khan, Minister of Information (Bangladesh) and Dr. Bruno Lanvin, Executive Secretary, DOT Force of The World Bank the first day of the 23rd Annual Forum was devoted to power and potential of e-commerce and the Internet; means of its management for the benefit of the economy and society; the relationship between e-commerce, the government, civil society and business sector, and protection of workers, consumers and political entities involved in electronic transactions. Participants have stressed the role of the Internet in bringing people and parliamentarians together,

facilitating international communications and promoting commercial and economic development. However, the potential for development possessed by e-commerce has been severely hampered by wide and difficult to bridge, developmental gap that prohibits countries to realise their electronic networking capacity and utilize e-commerce to its fullest extent.

This problem of so-called 'digital gap' and such means of dealing with it as educational reforms, trust-building strategies, governmental involvement and security issues became the focal points of the day's discussions. On numerous occasions the panellists have stressed the importance of parliamentary participation in establishing a comprehensive body of legislation that would regulate the development of e-commerce and provide for its security and ease of access. The necessity of international legal framework regulating online transactions and establishing the binding law of the Internet was offered as one of the trust-building and security-enhancing solutions capable of bridging the gap.

Examples of particular logistical and legislative issues arising in consequence of e-commerce spread in such countries as Russia, India, Côte d'Ivoire were presented to the Forum by Mr. Sergey Glazyev, MP (Russian Federation), Mr. Suresh Keshwani, MP (India) Dep. Mollé Mollé, VP of National Assembly (Côte d'Ivoire).

The final session of the day was devoted to discussion of positive and negative elements of e-commerce and e-communication developments





Hon. Kenneth Dzirasah, MP, Second Deputy Speaker (Ghana); Mr. Bulet Akarcali, MP (Turkey); Dep. Adrien Sibomana (Burundi); Dep Mollé Mollé, VP of the National Assembly (Côte d'Ivoire); Mr. K.M. Khan, MP (India)

on civil society and overall security problems associated with simple consumer transactions, discussed by Ms. Britta Lejon, Minister of Democratic Issues, Public Administration and Consumer Policies (Sweden), e-based voting frameworks analysed by Ms. Kate Sullivan, an Associate of International IDEA, and Internet role in human trafficking discussed by Ms. Helena Bargholtz, MP (Sweden). While opening new venues to such criminal activity as human trafficking, the electronic domain has modified the concept of political speech, thus transforming the capacities of democracy itself. Although, as concluded by Ms. Sullivan comprehensive legislature covering extra-territorial domain and enforceable internationally is still to be worked through, the potential benefits of the digital world are enormous.

SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY SESSION ON COUNTER-TERRORISM

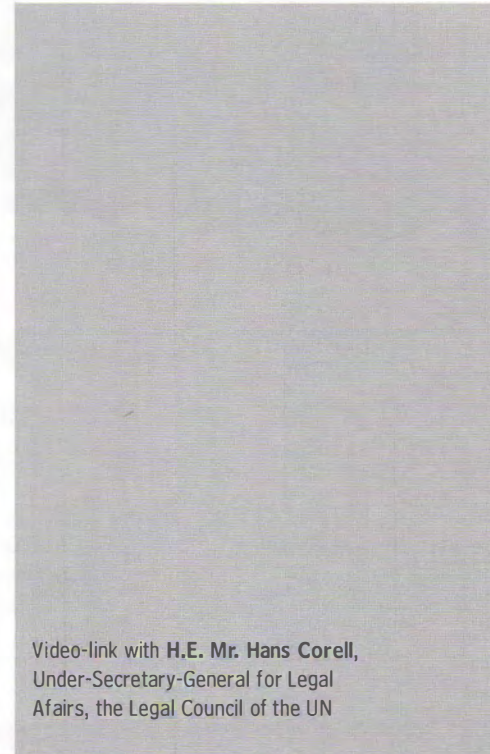
Opened by a keynote address entitled “The Globalization of Rights and Human Development” of Hon. Francesco Rutelli, Leader of the Opposition in the Italian Parliament, The Special Session on Counter-Terrorism provided an analysis of such counter-terrorist means as conflict resolution; building sustainable, healthy, thriving communities; education and opportunity for women; legal measures to combating the root causes of terrorism: war, poverty, disease, endangered environment and inequality.

The speakers emphasised that in order to be fully eradicated, international terrorism must

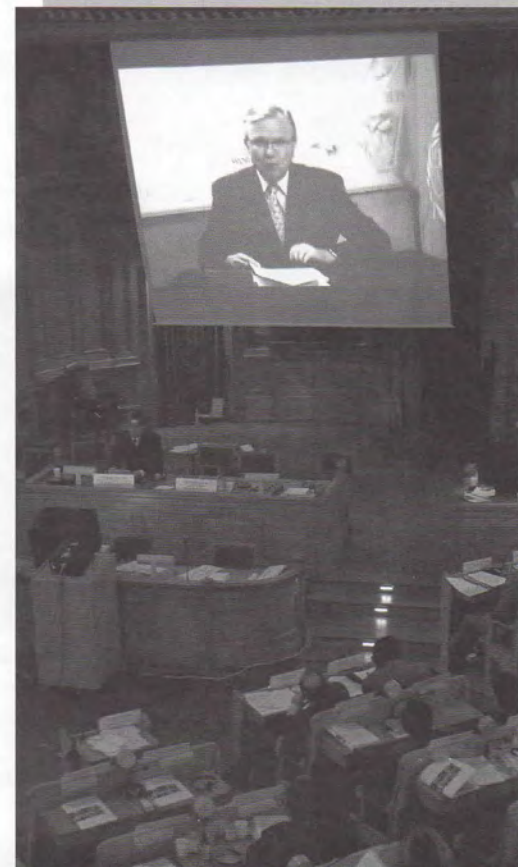
be targeted with the tools that eliminate development debt, promote international foreign aid, establish universal justice mechanisms and put forward peace-building efforts similar to those undertaken by PGA’s Task Force on Peace and Democracy in Africa, South-Eastern Europe and South Asia. A wide cooperative framework between the international organisations and parliamentarians worldwide should become the cornerstone of collaborative and successful anti-terrorism campaign.

Education and Opportunity for Women

As one of the major causes of terrorism, inequality must receive special attention from international policy-makers. The terrorism-producing inequality measures not only on the level of races or nations, but exists between the groups of the same society in a form of discrimination against minority groups and women. The aims of good governance and democracy that are prerequisite to eradication of terrorism cannot be achieved without proportionate participation of women in the governmental and social affairs of their nations, stressed the speakers on this panel, Dep. Victoire Ndikumana (Burundi), Hon. Theresa Ameley Tagoe, MP, Deputy-Minister of Housing and Works (Ghana), Dep. Oumou Ba Sangare (Mali), Mrs. Elisavet Papadimitriou, MP (Greece). Such participation is to be achieved by enlightening women on democratic processes and principles, promoting their awareness of the civil society and governmental policies, allowing them to raise their voices in political and social environments of their countries.



Video-link with H.E. Mr. Hans Corell, Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Council of the UN





Rep. Dennis Kucinich (USA)

Strengthening Law Enforcement while Respecting Civil Liberties

After the events of September 11th the need to achieve full security has often invaded into other fundamental human rights. Senator Raynell Andreychuk, President of Human Rights Committee (Canada) opened the discourse of universal justice by stressing that the balance of security concerns and human rights issues has to be retained within a democratic system, if the system is to remain democratic and retain both the liberty and security within its framework. In order to avoid the terror of terrorism transforming itself into the terror of the State, the fight against terrorism must be executed in compliance with the essential human rights that are to be enhanced and strengthened with the final ratification and implementation of the Rome Treaty establishing the International Criminal Court (ICC), that will allow for the rule of impartiality resulting from international consensus on justice in the affairs of terrorism. For the period that the ICC remains in the process of its formation, lasting cooperative agreements between nations must be established to defeat terrorist fundamentalism by aiding in conflict resolution, establishing comprehensive and working debt-relief systems, and international migration guidelines and practices, promoting sustainable human development, and fighting poverty, exclusion and exploitation as root causes of terrorism.

Adhering to International Conventions

As outlined by Mr. Hans Corell, Under-

Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Council of the United Nations in his direct video-conference with the Forum, more than 79 countries have ratified 180 international anti-terror conventions and have participated in a number of regional conventions covering the questions of hostages, nuclear weapons, terrorism financing, etc. in the recent months. However, a more comprehensive and all-inclusive international convention on terrorism that would incorporate clauses on nuclear terrorism and produce a definition of terrorism remains a work in progress that parliamentarians of various parts of the world must speed up and actively participate in. Parliamentary role in combating terrorism is to advance international treaty law, applications of which are fully dependent on the willingness of parliamentarians to undertake the fight against terror while protecting the rights of the individual. Recently evoked bio-terrorism also requires international measures that would launch multilateral arms control and disarmament as well as national defence systems. Finding the right trade-off between strengthening preventive measures and the integrity of defensive, national security and industrial assets is a difficult, yet attainable challenge for diplomats and parliamentarians to focus on in their effort to prevent future terrorist activity.

Strengthening Banking and Charity Regulations

“\$1.5 trillion a day moves across the boarders every year. With some of this money coming from speculation, financial hedging, and the like, a large amount of it goes to drugs, prostitu-



Sen. John Connor (Ireland); Ms. Kate Sullivan, Assistant Programme Officer, Electoral System, International IDEA; Ms. Helena Bargholtz, MP (Sweden)

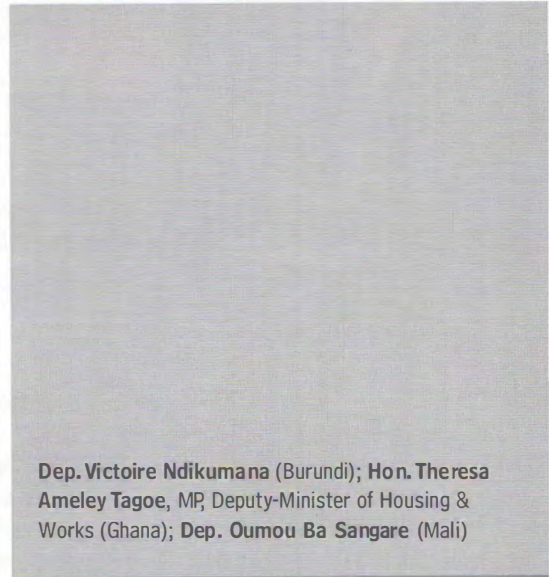
Mr. Stepan Zakaryan, MP (Armenia), Mr. Vazgen Manukyan, MP (Armenia), Mr. Artashes Greghamyan, MP (Armenia), Sen. Longin Pastusiak, President, Senate of Poland, Ms. Hermine Naghdalyan, MP (Armenia), Mr. Asaf Hajiyev, MP (Azerbaijan), Ms. Shazia Rafi, Secretary General, PGA, Sen. John Connor (Ireland) Mr. Ogtay Asadov, MP (Azerbaijan), Mr. Klas Sandstrom, PGA Consultant, Mr. Khidir Alovlu, MP (Azerbaijan)



tion, and money laundering that finances terrorist activity worldwide,” quoted Mr. Remo Galli, MP (Switzerland). Therefore, the money-laundering legislation has the power of limiting the terrorist threat by authorising financial sanctions for peace violators, ensuring the lifting of banking secrecy when demanded by international jurisdiction; creating possible penal sanctions against financial terrorism as well as non-collaboration with international jurisdiction regimes. The possible breaches of civilian privacy caused by some of these measures as well as the confusion between the terrorist activity and liberation movements must be tackled by the norms of universal jurisdiction incorporated in the duties of the International Criminal Court and the legislation of the United Nations. Furthermore, such legislation should be copied on the local level by nations setting up norms and regulations for effective terrorism prevention.

SIXTH ANNUAL DEFENDER OF DEMOCRACY AWARDS DINNER

During the Forum, the conference celebrated the Sixth Annual defender of Democracy Awards Dinner. This years Award was given to H. E. President Kim Dae-Jung of South Korea for his lifetime support for human rights and his peace initiative with North Korea and Mr. Dipak Patel, MP, (Zambia) for his struggle to preserve the constitutional integrity of Zambia's democracy.

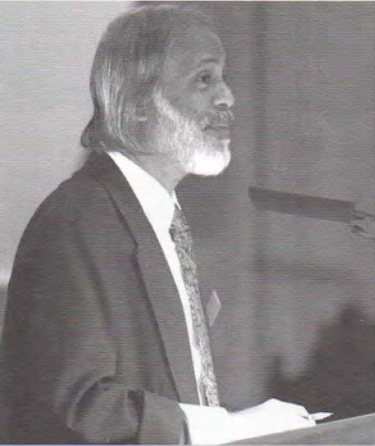


Dep. Victoire Ndikumana (Burundi); Hon. Theresa Ameley Tagoe, MP, Deputy-Minister of Housing & Works (Ghana); Dep. Oumou Ba Sangare (Mali)



Hon. Francesco Rutelli, MP (Italy), Leader of the Opposition

DAY 1 OPENING CEREMONY



Hon. A. Moyeen Khan, Minister of Information (Bangladesh)

If we consider poverty alleviation to be the goal then globalisation is the tool, and e-commerce is a short-cut.

Dr. Bruno Lanvin

Dr. Bruno Lanvin, Executive Secretary, DOT Force, The World Bank



Mr. Karl-Göran Biörsmark, MP (Sweden); PGA President
Hon. A. Moyeen Khan, Minister of Information (Bangladesh)
Dr. Bruno Lanvin, Executive Secretary, DOT Force, The World Bank

After welcoming remarks by Mr. Karl-Göran Biörsmark, MP (Sweden) PGA President, who briefly summarised the most recent achievements of Parliamentarians for Global Action and introduced the tradition of Annual Parliamentary Forum, the first day of the Forum focusing on the role of Parliament in development of E-commerce and the Internet was opened by a welcoming address of Hon. A. Moyeen Khan, Bangladesh Minister of Information. Hon. Khan's address highlighted the enormous potential of e-commerce development. In his speech, Hon. Khan stressed the role of PGA in opening new venues of communication between representatives of various countries; communication similar to that e-commerce is capable of. He also added that despite of the initial expectations, e-commerce has not spread as wide as the predictions have foreseen. Furthermore greatly influenced by the events of September 11th, its future developments and successes that according to Hon. Khan belong to the developing world, have become difficult to predict.

"E-commerce is not an end in itself; it is an instrument for peace and security and a tool to other ends that are yet to be identified," continued the discussion Dr. Bruno Lanvin, Executive Secretary of DOT Force of the World Bank. If dealt with correctly, e-commerce offers unique opportunities for rapid development of national commerce and creates a nexus between the national and international markets that is to promote globalisation and, hence, facilitate regional peace and security. "If we consider poverty alleviation to be the goal then globalisation is the tool, and e-commerce is a short-cut."

However, continuing the thematic line first introduced by Hon. Khan, Dr. Lanvin has reinforced that the potential for development possessed by e-commerce has been severely hampered by wide

and difficult to bridge gap in economic development that prohibits countries to fully develop their electronic networks and utilise e-commerce. Such gap is not a fatality as facilitation of the developing countries' transition to e-commerce could be accomplished by the means of e-readiness assessment fundamental tool. With the help of such tool and resulting educational reforms that will make transition to e-commerce more fluent a regulatory framework offering attractive conditions for investment and guarantees of usage and profits that will produce comprehensive microeconomic reforms and wider civil society awareness of such e-challenges as employment shifts, training and retraining needs, and age shifts will eventually break the vicious circles of dependence on third parties consultants by involving local population and thus promoting regional development.

Trust building is an essential building block in the process of establishing such framework. According to Dr. Lanvin, the main barrier to e-commerce and hence globalisation is the lack of trust between nations and individual citizens. "In the same way we move from direct democracy to representative democracy, we need to move from handshake commerce to electronic commerce." Furthermore, building trust means addressing and solving the matter of global inequity. The information revolution made possible by e-commerce has the potential of being a shortcut to the challenge of international trust. If e-commerce can be based on common human values then stability, hope, openness and trust needed to make e-commerce work for everyone are achievable. Dr. Lanvin concluded that development of global e-commercial relations should be seen not only as a tool for business but also as a social project, in which the role of civil society and legislators is immensely important.

Chair:

Sen. Longin Pastusiak, President, Senate of Poland

Speakers:

Mr. Staffan Ericksson, Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Science

Mr. Peter Stein, CEO, Stein Brothers AB (Sweden)

The Internet: Access, Power And Potential

The first session introduced the power and potential of the Internet and explored digital divide issues in more detail. Commenced by Mr. Staffan Ericksson, Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Science, it discussed the potential of inscribed in the Internet gigantic library, a marketplace and a discussion forum that are enhanced by low barriers to entry, multiple connection options, personalization of user's addresses and room for creativity. As an American security project developed in 1969, the Internet has developed into a non-controlled, independent reality, capable of transgressing the borders and existing beyond the financial markets. Mr. Ericksson pinpointed that despite of possible security breaches and content monitoring problems associated with it, an opportunity to have access to all personal needs ranging from e-mail to banking and voting in the privacy and comfort of own home certainly promises to save time to the users and opens new venues for the merchants.

However, the future development of digital domain, as it is greatly dependent on newly emerging governmental policies, remains relatively uncertain. "It is essential that governments establish simple rules and standards to allow flexibility, limit the infrastructural regulation of the Internet, monitor content, effectively protect individual security and integrity with the help of institutions created specifically for these purposes."

Mr. Peter Stein, CEO, Stein Brothers AB (Sweden), who took the floor after Mr. Ericksson, offered more company-oriented perspective of the Internet, the e-commerce itself and its role in the processes of globalisation. Low barriers to entry, discussed by Mr. Ericksson, create a vast field of opportunities for companies to enter the global markets and influence global economies. Ideally, a company of any size or origin should be able to easily join the information highway and use its means to enter global markets. Furthermore, the emergence of numerous companies offering their

products on the virtual markets drives the competition up and, in turn, reduces the prices, thus benefiting the consumers. It is only through Internet that it is justified to use the word globalisation.

Although, the benefits of the Internet are apparent, the problems associated with the limited and unevenly distributed access to the virtual domain, or so-called 'digital gap', are significant. "The most developed capital markets are those that support the Internet, open markets and regulatory standards that promote the market, good digital standards and practices and have the most well developed virtual networks. In fact, connectivity to the Internet has become a sort of indicator of the wealth of a nation." Furthermore, Mr. Stein noted that the ease of Internet access and absence of coherent monitoring strategies has turned the information exchange into a tool promoting such social vices as crime, racism, fascist movements, terrorism, and the like. The events of September 11th have demonstrated a critical change in the concept of power, where the real threat of war and bloodshed no longer has to come from a large nationalised entity. With the technology and communicational devices at hand the critical mass of an entity required to possess real threat to mankind is very small, which requires preventive legislation and regulatory measures to be set, he concluded.

Sen. Longin Pastusiak, President, Senate of Poland



Mr. Staffan Ericksson, Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences



DAY 1 SESSION II

Chair:

Mr. Suresh A. Keswani, MP (India)

Speakers:

Mr. Lothar Binding, MP, Chair, Finance Committee (Germany)

Dip. Tomas Jocelyn-Holt Letelier (Chile)

Mr. Sergey Glazyev, MP (Russian Federation)

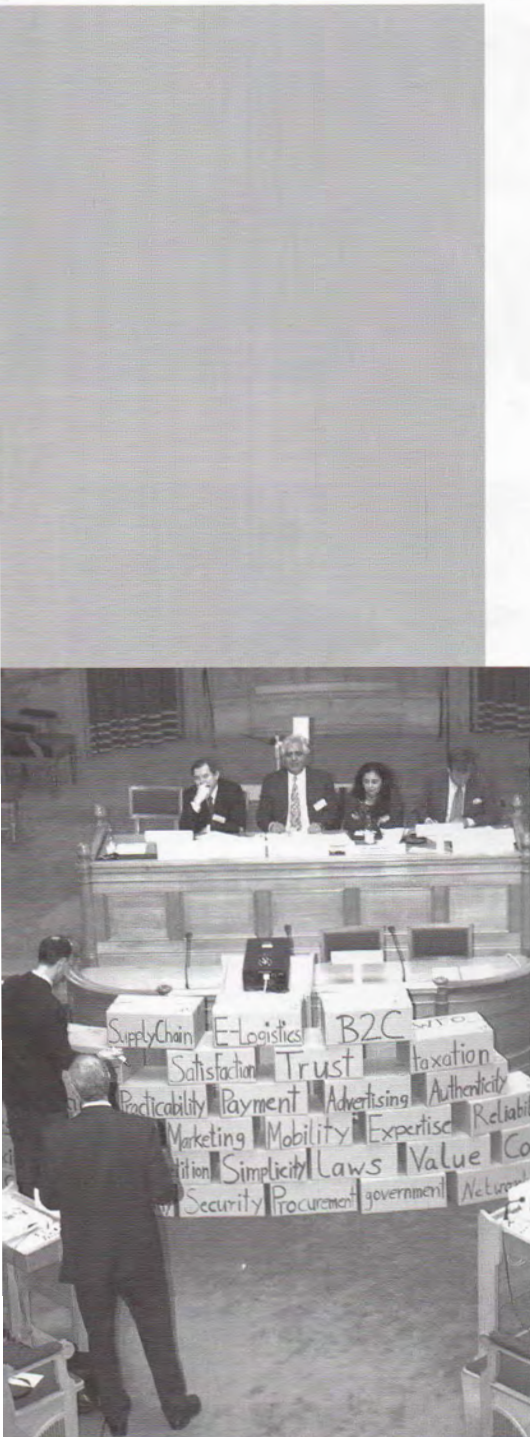
*Importance of E-Commerce:
Managing E-Commerce For the Benefit of the
Economy And Society*

The objective of this session was to explore both governmental benefits and concerns brought about by e-commerce and to identify the responsibilities of the government towards society and business adopting the electronic domain. Mr. Lothar Binding, MP (Germany) started out by saying that, aside for the shattering September events the year 2001 was a year marked by wrong predictions about the IT market, with many optimistic forecasts made in 1999 and 2000 corrected downwards. It has been vividly proven that e-commerce cannot be merely reduced to a business model relying solely on Internet presence. "It is not enough to simply transfer traditional and/or offline processes via the Internet to a world of e-commerce; neither it can be expected, that inefficient and complicated organisational structures of administrative processes will be improved simply by being transformed into internet-supported processes." A complete restructuring of internal and external company practices is often a necessary prerequisite for successful transition to the internet-based support. The help and assistance for orchestrating such transition by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) could be obtained from the newly emergent organisations such as, Cc-elogistics.

Mr. Binding also pinpointed that an important change towards customer satisfaction has occurred in the evolution of the Internet. While Internet and e-commerce have until now concentrated particularly on business-to-business transactions, today their focal eye has turned towards supplying consumers in many different places with small volumes and with a high supply frequency. Supply quality and service are crucial to the satisfaction of customers, who place a high

value on convenience and speed when ordering goods and have correspondingly high expectations when delivery is concerned. However, he said, convenience is only a secondary factor that attracts customers to e-commercial venues, where initial trust plays the crucial role in attracting the customers and maintaining continuous trade relations. Concept of trust is, therefore, central to the successful application of e-commerce solutions but not alone responsible for the entire success of the venture. It is a composition of factors, social, economic and legal foundations and their interrelations that build a durable and solid wall of e-commerce.

Dip. Tomas Jocelyn-Holt Letelier, (Chile) who followed the presentation of Mr. Binding, discussed the role that governments are currently playing in addressing numerous problems related to e-technology. Parliamentarians, he noted, generally see themselves outside the realm of digital revolution and tend to make overestimating predictions of its spread and scope. Such predictions mainly rely on potential and opportunities available rather than on real capacities of parties involved and achievements at hand. Dip. Letelier identified the management problems as largely rooted in the misleading assessments of real progress that are enhanced by the division and vagueness of authority over the content and use of IT. Sensitive to corporate demands, governments have neither the sole authority to deal with IT-related issues; nor the infrastructure and experience to solve problems relating to consumer privacy rights, content law and regulation of e-commerce. The embryonic state of governmental regulations of E-world is exploited by many companies as a tool for



Hon. Speaker Birgitta Dahl (Sweden)



improvement of their competitive position, which often becomes detrimental to quality and quantity of overall services supplied. Venture capital, provided by governmental procurement could become a durable solution to the problem of unequal distribution of e-access, as it could potentially establish the regulatory infrastructure and provide the required resources for IT development.

"You cannot talk about e-commerce without talking about education," concluded Dip. Letelier. Investing in IT education would provide larger knowledge of the e-capabilities and make their usage more widespread. The school could be used as a laboratory for new technological novices and, therefore, the next step in Internet development must involve educational infrastructures.

With majority of economic transactions becoming electronic, a substantial legal framework capable of preventing possible misuses and providing adequate security to the actors becomes necessary, continued the discussion Mr. Sergey Glazyev, MP (Russian Federation). Such legal framework, he predicted, would bind the contractors by certain set of rules serving as the basis for the trust essential for further development of e-commerce. However, previously discussed by other speakers problem of trust that needs to be established between people who never met in real life, cannot be solved merely by such legislative framework. Trust-building measures such as an already existent law and a verification centre that provides a trusted third party access keys to the transactions, guarantee the security of electronic transactions via the means of encoding and therefore

serve as assurance of electronic partnerships and relations.

However, continued Mr. Glazyev, "legal intricacies, such as efficient operation of courts to handle disputes and new ways of improving regulatory framework for electronic transactions remain crucial and largely unresolved." A new law, defining all the prerequisites for electronic transactions will make e-commerce more reliable, increase the scope of actors' confidence, cut overhead costs for small enterprises and customers alike and allow easy access to more markets.

"In the present world, borders are becoming transparent, the economic regulation of electronic transactions already is and getting more and more difficult, -Mr. Glazyev concluded- Therefore, a need for generally accepted system of legal regulation of e-commerce is vital for the future development."



Mr. Sergey Glazyev, MP (Russian Federation)

...a need for generally accepted system of legal regulation of e-commerce is vital for the future development.

Mr. Sergey Glazyev



DAY 1 SESSION III

Chair:
Mr. Ross Robertson, MP (New Zealand)

Speakers:
Mr. Mikael von Otter, CEO, GEA (Swedish Alliance for Electronic Commerce)
Mr. Peter Olson, VP Sales & Marketing, Operational Development & Support (Ericsson)
Deputy Mollé Mollé, VP of National Assembly, Côte d'Ivoire

*E-commerce and the Business Sector:
 Strategic Considerations For Government
 In Its Approach To E-Commerce*

Opened by Mr. Mikael von Otter, Chief Executive Officer, GEA of Swedish Alliance for Electronic Commerce, this session discussed e-commerce effect on competition, business-to-government relations, developing countries and concerns of the enterprises. Mr. Von Otter stated that it has been widely expected that competition would be greatly promoted with the transparent borders and virtual trade markets established by the Internet. However, studies published by the EU and OECD have demonstrated that transparency of prices offered by e-technology to consumers increases competition only in some areas, whereas in others, technology-related problems tend to lock-in the suppliers with particular buyers. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are often forced by larger businesses to invest in technology that is not always compatible as they often lack the understanding of e-technology altogether. In business-to-consumer relations, e-commerce

development has largely underestimated the role of traditional patterns that often determine customer preferences of online sellers. Business-to-business relations lack unified information standards and legal systems that would establish trust and coherent framework for online transactions between big and small companies. In addition to these obstacles, Mr. Von Otter also underlined such difficulties of e-business as cultural diversity, service attitudes, process reengineering that have to be solved by cooperation between business and government. Internet business is not a failure, he concluded. Business and government have common interest in making the e-commerce experiment a success and must work together to solve the existent problems.

According to Mr. Olson, VP Sales & Marketing of Operational Development & Support of Ericsson, e-business does not only mean electronic trade but any kind of electronic collaboration. E-business is a driver of increased efficiency, capable of providing higher speed and scope of information at lower cost. It is a way to automate tasks, increase information flow, create order, clarity and quality in the process, and increase feedback speed and therefore achieve higher quality of operations. Among the positive effects of the e-revolution, Mr. Olson also mentioned quicker learning capacity resulting from accessibility of information available to everyone and indirect effects of order, quality and clarity on work processes enhanced by faster feedback and visibility.

However, reliability, accessibility and success of e-commerce are dependant on structural changes deriving from governmental policies and regulations necessary to establish compre-

hensive education and research programmes, legal framework guaranteeing security of transactions and telecom policies. Mr. Olson stressed that higher credibility of the Internet could only be achieved by the public sector using e-business on the regular basis, which would increase public awareness and trust in e-procedures. Such trust built by quality and standards of training, education and research of new technology need to be supported and promoted on the governmental level. Legal frameworks needed for successful application of e-commerce require liberal approach for sound telecom policies and regulations to support incentives to invest into e-commerce.

In contrast to all the previous speakers, Dep. Mollé Mollé, VP of National Assembly (Côte d'Ivoire) discussed the developing country perspective on the progress of e-commerce. He acknowledged that IT development of e-business strategies could potentially attract capital and commercial dwellings to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and hence promote the infrastructural development, reduce competition and provide more people with electronic access. In the developing world, the Internet is used already on an every-day basis and is getting more important to southern economies. However, its further adaptation and development meet with the absence of infrastructure and technologies. Although, distribution of Internet-related tools has broadened in the last years, the access to IT remains very limited. High illiteracy and absence of basic telecommunication technology, especially in the rural areas where most of the population lives, makes full access to the electronic domain seem unimportant and almost unattainable. Only after significant governmental reforms and infrastructure building, the Internet could realise its potential in those countries.

Mr. Mikael von Otter, CEO, GEA; Mr. Ross Robertson, MP (New Zealand); Ms. Shazia Rafi, Secretary General, PGA; Mr. Peter Olson, VP, Sales & Marketing, Operational Development & Support (Ericsson)



DAY 1 SESSION IV

Chair:
Senator John Connor (Ireland)

Speakers:
Minister Britta Lejon, Minister of Democratic Issues, Public Administration and Consumer Policies (Sweden)

Ms. Helena Bargholtz, MP (Sweden)

Ms. Kate Sullivan, Assistant Programme Officer, Electoral System, International IDEA

***E-Commerce And Civil Society:
 Protecting Workers, Consumers And Political Participants***

The objective of this session was to debate the impact of e-commerce and e-communication developments on civil society and to identify the positive and negative elements. In her speech, Swedish Minister of Democratic Issues of Public Administration and Consumer Policies, Min. Britta Lejon, acknowledged that the Internet has already enabled Parliaments to come closer to their citizens and therefore allowed the politicians to do a better job; made access to political decision and information easier and would potentially increase peoples' interest in politics. As indicated by the results of the studies of consumers behaviour presented by Min. Lejon, consumers are not convinced in the validity of the information on the screen as well as in the privacy of personal data, provided to the websites.

Although all the necessary codes have already been established by legislative bodies of the European Union, and undoubtedly such legislations and reforms play an important role in strengthening credibility of e-commerce, the security breaches emerging from websites' non-compliance with the existent guidelines are still a big problem. The mere guidelines, she concluded, are not sufficient enough -- their application must also be monitored and guided with close administrative cooperation between Member States and national Parliaments.

The connection of Internet and human trafficking was brought into the discussion by an MP from Sweden Ms. Helena Bargholtz. She highlighted that although, human trafficking is not a new phenomenon, Internet has opened new doors for its spread. Many contact agencies and advertisers involved in illegal trafficking have been given access to a large public through virtual connections, whose existence and content is difficult and often impossible to control or sensor.

The concluding speaker of the day, Ms. Kate Sullivan, Assistant Programme Officer, Electoral System, International IDEA, discussed another side of the e-commerce: it's role in changing the traditional electoral processes. The Internet provided the cheapest and most accessible way to attract more people to political events of this kind, allowed constant interaction between the parties and candidates and free exchange of information, which is a vital foundation for democratic election and has, therefore, transformed the way electoral campaigns are conducted. Now with the help of the Internet the electronic management bodies inform voters of their rights and changes in the legislature and publicize results immediately upon their release.

Political speech on the Internet has also become a key component of democratic process. However, few laws can control the contents of publications and cope with the speed and scope of Internet publishing. Electoral laws have no extra-territorial reach and the web-rules established by the West are unenforceable against foreign websites and service providers. "The continuous nature of Internet media, borderless access to information, often transitory nature of content providers, all make it harder to craft a legislative solution to impose the will of parliaments on electoral activities." Therefore, before transferring the voting patterns to the electronic domain the governments must first solve the questions of IT accessibility, transactions security, secrecy of the vote and rules of conduct, possible costs for the voters purchasing special verification software or identification certificates, as well as traditional celebrations affiliated with elections. Although, the challenges are complex, Ms. Sullivan concluded, the results and benefits they can bring are potentially of enormous importance.



Minister Britta Lejon, Minister of Democratic Issues, Public Administration & Consumer Policies (Sweden)



Sen. John Connor (Ireland)
Ms. Kate Sullivan, International IDEA



Sixth ANNUAL

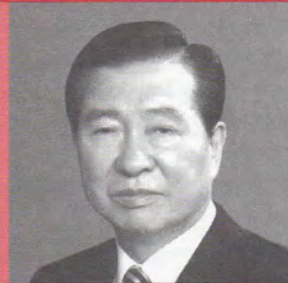
Defender of Democracy

AWARDS CEREMONY

HONOREES:

Mr. Dipak K.A. Patel, MP (Zambia)

For his role in protecting Zambia's democratic process and constitutional integrity.



Hon. Kim Dae-Jung, President (Republic of Korea)

For his lifelong human rights work and for his role in opening dialogues for peace with North Korea.

Parliamentarians for Global Action celebrated its Sixth Annual Defender of Democracy Awards Dinner on January 25, 2002. The ceremony, which took place at the Stadshuset (City Hall) where the annual Nobel Banquet is held, was hosted by Axel Wennerholm, Lord Mayor of Stockholm and the PGA Swedish National Group.

Lord Wennerholm and PGA President Mr. Karl-Göran Biörsmark, MP (Sweden) inaugurated the ceremony with welcoming remarks; which were followed by the presentation of the first award by PGA International Council Member Hon. A. Moyeen Khan, Minister of Information (Bangladesh), to Hon. Kim Dae-jung, President (Republic of Korea) for his life-long commitment to peace and the reconciliation process and his long struggle for democracy and human



Mr. Carl Cederschiöld, Mayor of Stockholm

Mr. Karl-Göran Biörsmark, MP (Sweden), PGA President; Hon. Moyeen Khan, Minister of Information (Bangladesh); Hon. Hahn Seung Hun, accepted the award on behalf of Hon. Kim Dae-jung, President (Republic of Korea)

rights in his country. Hon. Hahn Seung Hun (Republic of Korea) graciously accepted the award on Hon. Kim's behalf.

Hon. Kim's struggle for democracy began early in his political career. Four days after being elected to the Fifth National Assembly in 1961, Maj. Gen. Park Chung Hee dissolved the Assembly in a military coup. In 1972, subsequent to the suspension of the Constitution by President Park Chung Hee, Hon. Kim went into his first of two foreign exiles. During this time he organized anti-dictatorship movements in Japan and the United States. In 1973 he was abducted from Tokyo by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, taken to Seoul and placed under house arrest. Between the years 1976 and 1987 Hon. Kim was intermittently placed in jail, under house arrest with his civil



rights suspended, sentenced to death and banned from political activities. In July 1987 he was cleared of all outstanding charges and his political rights were restored. He founded the Party for Peace & Democracy in November 1987 and was elected its president. Retiring from his political career in 1992, he later founded the Kim Dae-jung Peace Foundation for the Asia Pacific Region in 1994, where he served as chairman of the Board of Directors. Hon. Kim's perseverance and dedication to his people was rewarded when in 1997, after three previously unsuccessful bids, he was elected President of the Republic of Korea, where he continues to serve.



Mr. Karl-Göran Biorismark, MP (Sweden), PGA President; **Hon. Kenneth Dzirasah** (Ghana); Representative of **Mr. Dipak K.A. Patel**, MP (Zambia)

Delegations of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Greece and Turkey



Hon. Kenneth Dzirasah, 2nd Deputy Speaker (Ghana), Chair, PGA's Task Force on Peace & Democracy described the painstaking role the second recipient, Mr. Dipak K.A. Patel, MP (Zambia) has and continues to exude in protecting Zambia's democratic process and constitutional integrity. Mr. Patel was unable to attend the ceremony and therefore sent a representative to accept the award on his behalf.

In 1990, Mr. Dipak K.A. Patel joined a group of citizens to meet and discuss the need for political change and democracy in Zambia. This group later became the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD). In 1995 the MMD introduced a Constitutional Review Commission, which canvassed the country obtaining submissions regarding possible constitutional reform. However, the constitutional changes that were brought by the MMD to Parliament, following the submission of the report to the President, did not reflect the Commission's findings, or the consensus of the nation. Instead the reforms presented were designed to exclude former President

Kaunda from contesting the 1996 elections, by requiring Presidential candidates to be born in Zambia "of Zambian parents" (Kaunda's parents were from Malawi). Mr. Patel resigned from the Cabinet and from the National Executive Committee of the MMD in protest against the manipulation of the constitution. He was consequently deselected as a MMD Parliamentary candidate, and ran a successful campaign in the 1996 election as an Independent.

In 2001 the Presidential "third term debate," to allow President Chiluba to run for a third term, began. Mr. Patel was the first MP to speak out on this issue, challenging the "debate" and the proposed constitutional changes in Parliament and the press. That July a group of MPs lodged a motion to impeach President Chiluba. Mr. Patel was one of the petition organizers, which required the Speaker to reconvene Parliament. The Speaker did not respond to the petition,



Mr. Remo Galli, MP (Switzerland); **Amb. Mohamed Abd El Moneim El-Dorghamy**, (Egypt); **Mr. Asaf Hajiyev**, MP (Azerbaijan), **Mr. Lothar Binding**, MP, Chair, Finance Committee (Germany); **Amb. Philippe Kirsch**, Chairman, ICC PrepComm

which resulted in an outcry from concerned MPs, and led to the coverage of much of their evidence against the President in the independent press. Mr. Patel triumphed in the 2001 election, running as a member of the Forum for Democracy and Development Party, which was formed in response to the "third term" debate. It is in this capacity that he persists with his efforts on behalf of his fellow countrymen.

In her closing remarks Ms. Shazia Rafi, PGA Secretary General thanked the Swedish Members of Parliament and the Lord Mayor for their hospitality and reiterated what a fitting tribute this ceremony was in paying homage to the work and dedication the honorees have accomplished and continue to strive towards.



Special Parliamentary Session On Counter-Terrorism ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF TERRORISM



Hon. Francesco Rutelli, MP (Italy), Leader of the Opposition

New chapter is about to be opened in parliaments on democracy, security and human rights.

Hon. Francesco Rutelli

The keynote address by Hon. Francesco Rutelli, Leader of the Opposition in the Italian Parliament entitled "The Globalization of Rights and Human Development" stressed that the events of September 11th brought the world together in an effort to draw strength from tragedy and open the road for the possibilities created by globalisation. This time the attack struck home and engaged all in contributing to the effective action to eradicate terrorism. However, until the issues of poverty, disease and endangered environment remain unresolved, the threat of terrorist attacks will remain real. Therefore, moral and civil rebellion against injustice must unite the parliamentarians of all nations in the fight against poverty by the means of international cooperation and development aid, called Hon. Rutelli.

Poorest and most indebted nations spend more on debt than on health services and education combined. The present moment offers multiple opportunities for parliamentarians to come up with a comprehensive debt-relief and development programme that would increase resources allocated for development, establish global health fund proposed by Mr. Kofi Annan, create a framework for efficient development aid allocation with fixed prices and import quotas and objectives on primary education and environmental sustainability. The

return of political morality, that needs to occur now, has to be backed up by monetary support ensured by parliamentary commitments to follow the decisions accepted by governments in multilateral negotiations. Hon Rutelli called for "increasing the development aid to quota of 0.7% over the course of next five years, allocation of \$12 billion to global primary education objective, sharing the responsibilities for environmental emergencies, final ratification of the Rome Treaty, campaign for global rights and greater equality in human relations to be among the decisions of the near future." The shock of September 11th, he continued, only declared the need to reach these goals in a collaborative effort of legislative governments and peoples working together. "PGA showed vision, leadership and commitment in the political and moral field. New chapter is about to be opened in Parliaments on democracy, security and human rights."

Ms. Edit Herczog, MP (Hungary)



DAY2 SESSION I

Chair:
Dep. Adrien Sibomana (Burundi)

Speakers:
Hon. Kenneth Dzirasah, MP, Second Deputy-Speaker (Ghana)
Mr. Bulent Akarcali, MP (Turkey)
Dep. Mollé Mollé, Vice-President of the National Assembly (Côte d'Ivoire)
Mr. K.M. Khan, MP (India)

Conflict Resolution and the Terrorist Threat

After an introductory remark on the achievements of PGA in promoting peace and stability in Africa and especially in Burundi by the chair of the session, Dep. Adrien Sibomana (Burundi), Hon. Kenneth Dzirasah, MP, Second Deputy-Speaker of the Parliament (Ghana) continued the discussion of PGA's involvement in peace and democracy promoting programmes. "Peace and Democracy programmes have brought PGA into the limelight and demonstrated potency of parliamentary structure in conflict resolution and prevention." PGA's work in peace promotion is usually initiated by strongly-worded resolutions to feuding factions calling for curtailing of the conflict and working towards peace. The PGA initiative is continued with exploratory or assessment missions that are later followed by full mission with mandate to engage in mediation and other forms of parliamentary democracy. This schema has resulted in successful mediation and dialogue attempts in a number of African states, preventive action and electoral observation missions sent to Côte d'Ivoire, exploratory and communication-building efforts in Greece and Turkey, Tanzania, Mozambique, Central African Republic, Chile, Haiti, Burundi, Togo, Zambia and Suriname. However, continuation and success of PGA peace-building programme are fully dependent on the members' ability to demonstrate more aggressive membership drive in their parlia-

ments and attract more active supporters and participants in peace-building campaigns undertaken by PGA.

Mr. Bulent Akarcali, MP (Turkey) followed Dep. Sibomana's appeal for cooperative action and stressed the need for wide cooperative framework to be established between the international organisations dealing with issues of human development, terrorism and conflict resolution. Since studies and multiple analyses suggest that violence brought about by conflicts gradually leads to terrorism, successful conflict management is the tool capable of preventing future terrorist activities and gradually eliminating the threat of future attacks. With a large majority of weaponry used by terrorism originating from the European countries, prevention of conflicts and terrorism should begin with Europe, stated Mr. Akarcali. Therefore, the leaders of European legislators must follow the principles of international law and be the first ones to take open action to prevent future terrorist attacks by taming money laundering, trafficking and arms sales.

Continuing on the same note Dep. Mollé Molé, Vice-President of the National Assembly (Côte d'Ivoire) has once more asserted the importance of preventive measures as tools to counter terrorism. "Before an outbreak of a conflict, people must be encouraged to have good governance bided by the rule of law and respect for human



Mr. Bulet Akarcali, MP (Turkey)



Hon. Kenneth Dzirasah, MP, Second Deputy Speaker (Ghana)



Dep. Mollé Mollé, VP of the National Assembly (Côte d'Ivoire)

rights." PGA's involvement in Côte d'Ivoire conflict was a prime example of the potential of mediation attempts as measures for resolving the tension and establishing peace.

Although varying in types, roots and causes, terrorism in areas like India, Eastern Europe, Middle East and Ireland has become a normality of everyday life, pinpointed Mr. K.M. Khan, MP (India). Its threat gradually desensitises the public and yet keeps the people confined in insecurity and uncertainty of the future. It forces governments to increase security and weapons funding, which continues to unwind the spiral of fear.

Root causes of terrorism include lack of recognition to particular ethnic groups and fractions of population. Middle East and Ireland are examples of such non-recognition that results in fierce and continuous terrorist war. Mr. Khan insisted on integrating the efforts for prevention of drug trafficking in South-Eastern Europe, as one of the ways to fight terrorism in the region. In Africa, he suggested that poverty must be fought to promote good governance and justice that would eventually eliminate tensions.

An explicit definition of state terrorism must be adopted as the first step in setting up clear guidelines to protect the world against terror, Mr. Khan asserted. According to him, the special kind of

terrorism existing in India, defined as political terrorism, must be addressed with the means of restoring democracy that will in turn ensure peaceful environment in the region and promote development and growth. He called for special attention of PGA to the events in this region.



Mr. K.M. Khan, MP (India)

DAY 2 SESSION II

Chair:

Dep. Victoire Ndikumana (Burundi)

Speakers:

Hon. Theresa Ameley Tagoe, Deputy-Minister of Housing & Works (Ghana)

Dep. Oumou Ba Sangare (Mali)

Mrs. Elisavet Papadimitriou, MP (Greece)

Building Sustainable, Healthy, Thriving Communities / Education And Opportunity For Women

“Complete eradication of poverty may be utopian, but seeking mechanisms for basic education, health benefits and assistance to women may alleviate the problem and lead us to the road of peace”-started the session Dep. Victoire Ndikumana (Burundi), chair of the panel. PGA should, therefore, become more involved in projects addressing the issues, previous intervention in which has proved fruitful, but alone non-sufficient to result in permanent changes.

“It is impossible to eliminate global terrorism, when women, who are supposed to be taking care of their children are starving, have no shelter, are battered and obliged to work days and nights to provide for basic surviving resources,” continued the session Hon. Theresa Ameley Tagoe, MP, Deputy-Minister of Housing and Works (Ghana). The children, witnessing the hardship of their mothers, are being left to themselves and are forced towards marginal extremist groups, that become the basic troops of terror. Facts and figures on economic situation of women show that women are severely discriminated virtually in every part of the world and frequently underdeveloped. The violence against women exemplified by domestic abuse, rape, etc. exists even in the most advanced countries of the world, stressed Hon. Tagoe. Affirmative action programmes established by various governments largely fail to distribute the available opportunities equally among men and women.

Although, Parliamentary Population Caucus established at ICPD-94 meeting has largely overlooked the issues relating to women and children's rights, developments in these areas have been significant, Hon. Tagoe noted. With the help of PGA, Ghana and Senegal held several conferences covering the spread and prevention of HIV, women's issues and children's rights that resulted in Ghana Child Bill and amendments to Criminal Code that stress the gravity of slavery, mistreatment of women and children's rights. Senegal has established NGO programmes for women, that were later adopted by Mali and Nigeria.

However, to fulfil potential capabilities, women and children's rights should be included in policies of all world governments. By definition democracy is participation of all, regardless of sex, ethnicity or social position. “In the world where women constitute 51.5% of the population, democracy would entail their proportionate participation in governmental and social affairs.” Both Hon. Tagoe and Dep. Oumou Ba Sangare, MP (Mali) who presented the following address, stressed that parliamentary participation and involvement of Parliamentarians are key to solving the problem of inequality and in turn the problem of terrorism.

Dep. Sangare has also summarised the existent achievements in raising NGO awareness of women's participation and successes of Beijing



Hon. Theresa Ameley Tagoe, MP,
Deputy-Minister of Housing & Works
(Ghana)

In the world where women constitute 51.5% of the population, democracy would entail their proportionate participation in governmental and social affairs.

Hon. Theresa Ameley Tagoe



Dep. Oumou Ba Sangare (Mali)

Conference and Mali's legislature set to converge the development work and ensure women's participation in public and political life of their countries. She also called for higher degree of parliamentary supervision of resource allocation to increase women's political and social participation, improve health, working conditions and education of women and children.

"Solution of today's terrorism lies in eradication and diminishing of yesterday's conflict and re-reading of history that will allow a wider and more socially oriented hierarchy of goals primarily aimed at the problems of desertification, scarcity of natural resources, imbalance in economic prosperity supported by political guidelines in areas such as education that would ultimately lead to poverty alleviation," continued the session Mrs. Elisavet Papadimitriou, MP (Greece). Enlightening people and especially women on the democratic principles and processes would provide them with an engine to move forward. She stressed that women have critically necessary concept of leadership; a concept linked to socio-economic politics, and producing the balance of leadership and power. Therefore, motivation for more women participation in the political life of their countries will make the political



Sen. Anthony Johnson (Jamaica)

endeavours to create greater world freedom and encourage gender of the parliamentarians more successful.

Turkey, a country that greatly suffered from activity of two large terrorist organisations of PKK and PHKPC that are not included in the international list of most-wanted and targeted terror groups, needs such international cooperation to tame the terror movement that falsely roots itself in religious beliefs and funds its activity with children smuggling and money laundering operations, continued the day Ms. Gonul Saray, MP (Turkey). Sustainable peace cannot be enforced from above, nor can it be achieved without the participation of all, she continued. Women are victims of war, whose experience of conflict greatly differs from that of men, as they are left aside the battlefield to be often targeted with sexual violence, bare the responsibility for their children and await the return of their husbands. With their role of family nurturers they are responsible for stable communities and often are the ones who seek peaceful solutions by organising themselves across ethnic lines of existent conflicts. Therefore, Ms. Saray concluded, their presence must be felt and their voices must be heard by the governments. Parliamentarians around the globe should take responsibility to promote women's role in achievable peace and support efforts of women in promoting regional stability.

Solution of today's terrorism lies in eradication and diminishing of yesterday's conflict and re-reading of history that will allow a wider and more socially oriented hierarchy of goals

Mrs. Elisavet Papadimitriou, MP (Greece)



DAY2 SESSION III

Chair:
Mr. Tony Worthington, MP (United Kingdom)

Speakers:
Sen. A. Raynell Andreychuk, President of the Human Rights Committee (Canada)
Rep. Dennis J. Kucinich (United States)
Dip. Margarita Stolbizer (Argentina)
Dep. Antonio Carlos Pannunzio, Permanent Member, Foreign Relations Committee (Brazil)

*Strengthening Law Enforcement
While Respecting Civil Liberties*

After short opening remark of Mr. Tony Worthington, that underlined the law enforcement and civil liberties as the most relevant topics to parliamentarians' work as legislators, the floor was given to Sen. Raynell Andreychuk, President of the Human Rights Committee (Canada). In her speech Sen. Andreychuk called for balance of security concerns and human rights issues that, despite of the seemingly necessary to increase security measures has to be retained within the democratic system of checks and balances. While reforming to greater security, other essential human rights must remain protected. September 11th has told the world that we have to work to balance the human rights and implement the right to security in accordance with a measure of proportionality. It is the responsibility of parliamentarians to preserve the rule of law. Reshaping the laws and bringing back the due process and rights attained with so much difficulty must be incorporated in current legislation so that it would fully comply with the universal declaration of human rights. Existence of the functioning structures of the International Criminal Court would establish and enhance the rule of impartiality in dealing with terrorism by allowing the majority of nations to lead the system, provide more international consensus on justice in counter-terrorist activities. Therefore, ratification of the ICC Treaty has to be the primary concern on every politician's agenda.

"Necessity is the plea of every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument of tyrants. It

is the creed of slaves," said William Penn. We need an international rule to affirm human dignity and human rights worldwide; a rule in which parliamentarians shall assert their role.

A system of universal international criminal justice is necessary to deal with such crimes as September 11th attacks, continued the discussion Dip. Margarita Stolbizer (Argentina). Terrorism, when it encompasses crimes against humanity such as torture, mass killings, or enforced disappearance of persons must be subjected to international justice. Ratification of the Rome Treaty will ultimately serve beyond the impunity fights that remain a major obstacle to the processes of universal justice and will establish global justice mechanisms.

However, the distinctions between terrorism and organised crime that seeks lucrative goals through illegal activity must be drawn. "Organised crime often funds terrorism by illegal money laundering, drug trade and weapons trafficking and leads to money fleeing the countries it belongs to, but is never terrorism in itself." Substantial international legal frameworks must be established to return the money to their original countries, promote their growth and therefore prevent the roots of terrorism. Conflict prevention and resolution have to be recognized as the major weapons against terrorism and be dealt with by an international community intelligence agency established for these purposes. Dip. Stolbizer also suggested that lasting agreements among great



Mr. Tony Worthington, MP (UK)

We need an international rule to affirm human dignity and human rights worldwide; a rule in which parliamentarians shall assert their role.

Sen. A. Raynell Andreychuk

Sen. A. Raynell Andreychuk,
President of the Human Rights Committee
(Canada)



Rep. Dennis J. Kucinich (United States)



Dip. Margarita Stolbizer (Argentina)

Trade-offs between security and democracy cannot be allowed even at times like these, as they will lead to the absence of both the liberty and security

Rep. Dennis J. Kucinich

powers that would support small ones in conflict prevention, deal with migration issues, promote sustainable human development and fight poverty, exclusion and exploitation will be effective mechanisms of terrorism prevention. Debt relief was again mentioned as a necessary step in supporting small and medium states in the South, alleviating their poverty, preventing conflicts, and therefore taming the emergence of terrorist organisations. "All these strategies will bring about the defeat of fundamentalism and conflict and the victory of human rights based on international justice."

Dep. Antonio Carlos Pannunzio, Permanent Member of Foreign Relations Committee (Brazil) urged the Forum to remain committed to the guidelines of human rights, out of which security is only one. In order to avoid the terror of the terrorists transforming itself into the terror of the State, the fight against terrorism must be executed in compliance with the essential human rights. Arbitrary detention without specific charges is an intolerable practice that violates civilisation and thus cannot be allowed. Since the International Criminal Court is not yet a consolidated institution, joint international cooperation, guaranteeing human rights even in cases of extradition is crucial. "With security being one of the major human rights, fighting against terrorism and defending human rights is part of the same struggle"-he concluded.

A Member of the United States House of Representatives, Rep. Dennis J. Kucinich, has given his recollection of the events of September 11th in New York and Washington and analysed the legislative measures of the US Patriot Act passed in the grim and traumatic days following the attacks. Although aimed at strengthening security, this act has violated several constitutional guarantees and civil liberties provided to the people of the United States, and sent the fight for human freedom and liberty to years back in history.

The tragic events of September 11th have brought us together in grief and provided the parliamentarians all over the world with an opportunity to rise to the occasion of collaboratively enhancing global security without hampering the civil liberties and human rights provided by the UN Charter. "Trade-offs between security and democracy cannot be allowed even at times like these, as they will lead to the absence of both the liberty and security," reminded Rep. Kucinich. We need a vision of unity in the world: not unity of terror, but unity of hope; unity sealed by liberty and human rights, not weaponry and state control. Since safety is not and has not been achieved by arms, revision of constitutional principles and human rights violations, agreements affirming global interdependence, global consciousness, global unity, and global action must be reached to defend our rights and our safety. Non-violence must become the basic principle of our society; the principle that will establish liberty and transform the meaning of a state itself.

Rep Kuchinich concluded that knowledge, compassion and love exhibited by the participants of the Forum must inspire parliamentarians worldwide to search for better ways of securing the future of the world.

In order to avoid the terror of the terrorists transforming itself into the terror of the State, the fight against terrorism must be executed in compliance with the essential human rights

Dep. Antonio Carlos Pannunzio,
Permanent Member, Foreign Relations
Committee (Brazil)



DAY 2 SESSION IV

Chair:

Dr. Maj Britt Theorin, MP (Sweden)

Speakers:

H.E. Mr. Hans Corell, Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs,
the Legal Council of the United Nations

Ambassador Tibor Toth, President of the V Review Conference (2001)
of the Biological Weapons Convention (Hungary)

Adhering to International Conventions

Unprecedented before September 11th concerns of the international community and the United Nations with the issues of peace and security and international rule of law were brought into spotlight by Mr. Hans Corell, Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Council of the United Nations, who spoke to the Forum by the means of video-conference transmitted from New York. An international UN-initiated campaign of signing and ratification of conventions protecting women and children brought together 61 states that participated in 135 treaty actions in early September 2002, he summarised. In early November a campaign of anti-terror conventions has taken place and included 79 countries signing and ratifying 180 treaty actions. In 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development will provide a focus on environmental issues and is expected to provide the same implementation agenda as the previous conventions.

This question of international rule of law is of particular importance to parliamentarians, as they are the ones deciding whether the state would adhere to international conventions and ratify the Rome Treaty, establishing the International Criminal Court (ICC) that should enter into force within a few months, after the 60th ratification. The first meeting of the Assembly of the States parties of the Court is scheduled to convene in September 2002.

The specialised conventions on terrorism that address the issues of hostages, nuclear weapons or financing of terrorist activities have been signed in various parts of the world. However, a more comprehensive and all-inclusive convention on terrorism remains a necessity and has

been approached by the General Assembly of the UN. The idea proved unattainable as the discussions halted on the question of Middle East and the delineating criteria between terrorism and civilian casualties of the times of war. However, a new set of negotiations aimed to tame this obstacle are scheduled to happen in the upcoming future. According to Mr. Corell, in order to aid the ongoing fight against terrorism, the agenda for such future conventions must not only include the agreement on terrorism, but also incorporate a draft of convention on nuclear terrorism and a high level anti-terror conference, resulting in a comprehensive definition of terrorism.

Parliamentarian role in fight with terrorism is to advance international treaty law, applications of which are fully dependent on the willingness of parliamentarians to undertake the fight against terrorism while protecting all rights of the individual. Keeping in mind the idea of the global village, the Parliamentarians shall make a secular effort to curb the tendencies of isolationism, polarisation between religions and ethnic groups. Mr. Corell concluded by saying that "the road of parliamentarians of each and every nation must gradually become a



Amb. Tibor Toth (Hungary)



Dr. Maj Britt Theorin, MP (Sweden)

unified path for all that will lead to the extinguishing of terrorism worldwide.”

Immediately following the attacks, anthrax scare dispersed all over America, was the first incident of widespread bio-terrorist attack aimed against population of one country, that has broken the unthinkable taboo of deliberate diseases usage as weapons of war and terror. The events happening today undermine a different from the past morale: they violate the political and legal layers underlying the biological weapons conventions and regimes established against usage of deliberate diseases. Four issues in respect to bio-terrorism were addressed by Amb. Tibor Toth (Hungary), President of the V Review Conference (2001) of the Biological Weapons Convention: the significance of the break of the norms; its implications; the national measures of prevention and multilateral cooperative measures in arms control that are designed to prevent bio-terrorism. The implications of bio-terrorism, according to Amb. Toth, can be traced on a number of levels of international society. On the societal level they spread fear and concern among the population and confront governments with a dilemma of how to sustain the right balance between promoting public awareness of the situation and creating panic. On the federal, state or local level, bio-terrorism halts the normal functioning of the governing institutions and thus severely hampers the prestige of the government faced with terror threat. An economic decline, related to the

psychological catalytic effect emerging from governmental instability and fear becomes another substantial problem for authorities. Furthermore, on a more moral ground, the issues of social justice related to the preventive criteria such as vaccinations and testing that have a potential of undermining civil rights and liberties also greatly affect the situation.

It has already been witnessed, emphasized Amb. Toth, that regardless of tremendous monetary allocations to strengthen the bio-terrorist defence, one can never be fully ready for a terror strike. However, the measures regulating multilateral arms control and disarmament as well as national defence systems are essential for taming bio-terrorism. Finding the right trade-off between enhanced preventive measures and the integrity of defensive, national security and industrial assets is a difficult, yet attainable challenge for diplomats and parliamentarians to focus on in their effort to prevent future terrorist activity.

The road of parliamentarians of each and every nation must gradually become a unified path for all that will lead to the extinguishing of terrorism worldwide

H.E. Mr. Hans Corell

Chair:

Sen. Anthony Johnson (Jamaica)

Speakers:

Mr. Remo Galli, MP (Switzerland)

Mr. Graham Kelly, Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Select Committee (New Zealand)

Mr. Marco Ameglio Samudio, MP (Panama)

Strengthening Banking and Charity Regulations

“\$1.5 trillion a day moves across the borders every year, with some of this money coming from speculation, financial hedging, and the like, the large amount of it goes to drugs, prostitution, and money laundering that finances terrorist activity worldwide.” Mr. Remo Galli, MP (Switzerland) offered the legislative measures against terrorism financing of these kinds adopted in Switzerland and international models such as Financial Action Task Force established by the IMF, World Bank and the G8 to be followed as examples by other nations and governments. National money-laundering laws, similar to those recently adopted by Switzerland, should be copied by other nations and later incorporated in international conventions. The money-laundering legislation works to limit terrorist threat by authorizing financial sanctions for peace violators, including assets freezing and locking of numerous suspicious accounts; insuring the lifting of banking secrecy in the cases where it is demanded by international jurisdiction; possible penal sanctions against financial terrorism as well as non-colaborators with international jurisdiction regimes. Solid norms, incorporated in the duties of the ICC, ratification and implementation of which is essential for successful eradication of terrorism, are crucial for success of the anti-terror war, Mr. Galli asserted.

Implementation of financial sanctions, however, faces a number of human rights challenges

that have to be tackled in order for these sanctions to have a positive effect. “Combating terrorism rephrases military prevention of misuse of political right and special measures against terrorist financing. Military intervention used as a preventive measure against terrorism is perhaps the most effective way to combat the terrorist threat.”

However, Mr. Galli continued, terrorism is not the major source of death worldwide; war, conflict and associated with it poverty are. Therefore, solid international conventions prohibiting and controlling bio-chemical and small arms trafficking, health measures established against possible bio-chemical attacks have to be set in place. Higher awareness of international events and terrorism should come from educational reform that is another essential step in terror combat.

Largely focusing his speech on Panama, Mr. Marco Ameglio, MP (Panama) stressed the importance of multilateral and bilateral measures adopted against terrorism financing his country is suffering from and assured Panama's compliance and commitment with such measures. As a hub of international finance, Panama is targeted with illegal monetary activities that must be curbed by international regimes in full compliance with their principles and establishments. With spillover of war and terror coming from neighbouring Colombia, Panama's

\$1.5 trillion a day moves across the borders every year, with some of this money coming from speculation, financial hedging, and the like, the large amount of it goes to drugs, prostitution, and money laundering that finances terrorist activity worldwide.

Mr. Remo Galli, MP (Switzerland)



attractiveness for money laundering operations becomes much higher and is therefore under daily monitoring of the UN. Combating international crimes that provide the monetary support for terrorism is the key to solving the problem of terrorism itself, he concluded.

Mr. Graham Kelly, Chair, Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Select Committee (New Zealand) offered his perspective on the international monetary reforms and conventions necessary to fight terrorism that were recently established in New Zealand. Based on the UN Resolution 1373 of October 11th, 2001 New Zealand has passed a parliamentary law against terrorist financing and has participated in numerous international treaties initiated by the UN. Such usage of international conventions as models for the national parliaments could be an important step for effective terrorism prevention, suggested Mr. Kelly. As for UN itself, whose active participation in the fight against terrorism was indicated by the decision of the Security Council, its actions and decisions must incorporate the votes and opinions of the entire international community.

Political decisions regarding the application of the UN Security Council resolutions are also essential, he continued. Final ratification and

implementation of the Rome Statute, putting in place the ICC is a crucial element in the mechanism for ensuring the adequate assets freezing legislation.

However, Mr. Kelly noted, the position of liberation movements could be easily confused with the terrorist organizations by the interested parties. Therefore when establishing the conventions on terrorism, the borderlines between terrorist organizations and liberation movements must be assessed and determined.

Stricter banking regulations that would also include measures compensating the rights of those damaged by wrong accusations in terrorism involvement have also to be set. Since banks are usually more aware of how to track down illegal transactions, they need to be responsible in all the money laundering procedures. As all of these measures are aiming to deal with the after-effects of terrorism, Mr. Kelly concluded, eradication of terrorism requires significant efforts to eliminate its causes deeply rooted in conflict, poverty and poor standards of living that have to be immediately addressed by the international political communities.



**PREVENTING AND COMBATING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM:
A Resolution from the Special Parliamentary Session
on Counter Terrorism:**

January 26, 2002; Stockholm, Parliament of Sweden

Considering the threat posed by terrorism to peace, security, well-being of individuals, and democracies throughout the world,

Recalling the condemnation in the strongest terms of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, contained in the Parliamentarians for Global Action resolution of 13 September 2001,

Supporting the position of the United Nations Secretary General that only political, diplomatic and economic means can, in the long term, prevent and combat terrorism,

Reinforcing the conviction that compliance with international law and human rights, action for peace and democracy, as well as support for sustainable human development will thus effectively contribute to the prevention of terrorism,

Recalling that the process of bringing to justice suspects of terrorist crimes must be compatible with international standards of due process and human rights,

We, the undersigned members of Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA), call upon the concrete action of all parliamentarians in the world to launch a joint initiative to address the root causes of terrorism and undertake effective political, social and economic measures aimed at preventing and combating terrorist networks, in particular by:

- i Promoting the effective empowerment of democratic forces in all countries under the rule of law, in adherence with the principle of the separation of powers - including full independence of the judiciary -, and the respect of human rights of all individuals.
- ii In particular, promoting all democratic and reformist forces, and stressing that “fundamentalist” tendencies should not be wrongly perceived as an alternative to corrupted and oppressive oligarchies.
- iii.a Providing sustained and concrete peace-making efforts in all areas of crises of the world, in which outstanding conflicts and injustices are utilized as a justification for terrorist activities.
- iii.b Due to the urgency of the conflict between Israel and Palestine, we call upon the international community and the Security Council of the United Nations to convene peace talks without delay in the Middle East.
- iv Building healthy societies based on the concept of sustainable human development and upholding the principle of gender equality in the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary.
- v Eliminating all areas of “impunity” for financial transactions and banking/para-banking operations that support the activities of terrorist organizations.
- vi.a Urging all Governments and Parliaments to ratify and implement the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC),
- vi.b Ensuring that all legal systems will be duly equipped to prosecute and adjudicate alleged terrorists, and that the International Criminal Court (ICC) will be effectively functioning as a deterrent against all international crimes, including terrorist atrocities that amount to the level of crimes against humanity.
- vii Supporting the creation of a new comprehensive legal regime against terrorism, provided that human rights and international humanitarian law standards are upheld in a new “counter-terrorism treaty” to be adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and to be duly ratified by all UN Member States.
- viii Supporting the strengthening of the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) through the creation of an independent verification and compliance regime that would prevent and repress the production, stockpiling and use of all bacteriological weapons, including anthrax.
- ix Invoking the respect of the fundamental rights of all individuals detained and/or charged with terrorism offences, thus underlining the necessity to respond to the violence and barbarism of terror with the “legal weapons” and truth-seeking remedies of justice and civilization.

Passed in Stockholm on 26 January 2002.



*The Role of Parliament in the Development
of E-commerce and the Internet &
Special Parliamentary Session
on Counter-Terrorism*

23rd Annual Parliamentary Forum

AGENDA

VENUE: *Riksdagen* **STOCKHOLM SWEDEN** ²⁰⁰²

Day 1

REGISTRATION

8.00AM - 9.00AM

Opening Ceremony

9.00AM - 10.00AM

Welcoming Remarks
Opening Address
Keynote Address

Mr. Karl-Göran Biörsmark, MP (Sweden); PGA President
Hon. A. Moyeen Khan, Minister of Information (Bangladesh)
Dr. Bruno Lanvin, Executive Secretary, Dot.force, The World Bank

Session I

10.00AM - 11.00AM

Chair:
Sen. Longin Pastusiak,
President, Senate of Poland

THE INTERNET: ACCESS, POWER AND POTENTIAL

The objective of this session is to introduce the power and potential of the Internet to delegates and to explore digital divide issues. The Internet can be a force for positive social advancement and economic growth, but it can also be used for negative purposes by supplying dangerous information. Topics covered in this session include: The Internet, a purveyor of information and a tool of communication; how worldwide is the web? - the widening digital divide; current and future developments of the Internet and its impact on civil society; how the Internet is regulated; the dangers of the Internet and initiatives to address these dangers (i.e. hate crime, trafficking).

Speakers:
Mr. Alli Balogun,
MP, Chair, Science and Technology
Committee (Nigeria)
Mr. Staffan Ericksson,
Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering
Science
Mr. Peter Stein,
CEO, Stein Brothers AB (Sweden)

COFFEE BREAK

11.00AM - 11.30AM

Session II

11.30AM - 12.30PM

Chair:
Mr. Suresh A. Keswani, MP (India)

IMPORTANCE OF E-COMMERCE: MANAGING E-COMMERCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

Speakers:
Mr. Lothar Binding,
MP, Chair, Finance Committee (Germany)
Dip. Tomas Jocelyn-Holt Letelier (Chile)
Mr. Sergey Glazyev,
MP (Russian Federation)

The objective of this session is to introduce e-commerce to the delegates and to explore both the benefits and concerns to government brought about by e-commerce and to identify responsibilities of government toward society and business. Topics that will be covered in this session include: current economic impact and future predictions of e-commerce; technological developments that will impact on e-commerce and society; what governments fear about e-commerce ("the borderless world"); Canada's proactive approach to e-commerce; creating an environment of trust between business, society and government; the "international rules of the game" and international policy coherence (i.e. taxation); and future challenges for Governments in an e-commerce world.

Address to the Forum

12.30PM - 1.00PM

Hon. Speaker Birgitta Dahl (Sweden)

LUNCHEON *Riksdagen*

1.00PM - 3.00PM

Session III

3.00PM - 4.00PM

Chair:
Mr. Ross Robertson, MP (New Zealand)

E-COMMERCE AND THE BUSINESS SECTOR: STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT IN ITS APPROACH TO E-COMMERCE

Speakers:
Mr. Mikael von Otter,
Chief Executive Officer, GEA
(Swedish Alliance for Electronic Commerce)
Mr. Peter Olson,
Vice President, Sales & Marketing -
Operational Development & Support
(Ericsson)
Dip. Marco Ameglio Samudio,
MP (Panama)

The objective of this session is to expose parliamentarians to the challenges of e-commerce on enterprises. Topics to be covered in this session include: "the dot.com flop", why and what does it mean for e-commerce; e-commerce and its impact on enterprises in developed and developing countries; constraints faced by enterprises; concerns of enterprises; achievements of women; and the potential of business-to-government e-commerce.

Session IV

4.00PM - 5.00PM

Chair:
Sen. John Connor (Ireland)

E-COMMERCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY: PROTECTING WORKERS, CONSUMERS AND POLITICAL PARTICIPANTS

Speakers:
Minister Britta Lejon,
Minister of Democratic Issues, Public
Administration and Consumer Policies
(Sweden)
Ms. Helena Bargholtz,
MP (Sweden)
Ms. Kate Sullivan,
Assistant Programme Officer, Electoral
System, International IDEA

The objective of this session is to debate the impact of e-commerce and e-communication developments on civil society and to identify the positive and negative elements. Topics to be covered in this session include: how e-commerce has benefited civil society to date and in future; concerns of workers (jobs, skills, literacy); consumer protection issues (privacy, consumer rights); concerns for women; Democracy and voting on the internet. In addition, this session will discuss how to responsibly legislate the proliferation of technologies that serve to protect state and security interests, but may violate individual liberties.

City Hall
for confirmed participants

7.00PM - 10.30PM

6th Annual Defender of Democracy Awards Dinner

Day 2

SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY SESSION ON COUNTER-TERRORISM *Addressing The Root Causes of Terrorism*

Session I

9.00AM - 10.15AM

CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND THE TERRORIST THREAT

Chair:

Dep. Adrien Sibomana (Burundi)

Speakers:

Hon. Kenneth Dzirasah,

MP, Second Deputy-Speaker (Ghana)

Mr. Bulent Akarcali,

MP (Turkey)

Dep. Mollé Mollé,

Vice-President of the National Assembly

(Côte d'Ivoire)

Mr. K.M. Khan,

MP (India)

The Globalisation of Rights and Human Development

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Hon. Francesco Rutelli, MP (Italy), Leader of the Opposition

PGA's Task Force on Peace and Democracy facilitates conflict resolution and the prevention of new conflicts through parliamentary diplomacy in Africa, South-Eastern Europe and South Asia. The session will explore methods used to solve and prevent conflicts.

COFFEE BREAK

10.15AM - 10.45AM

Session II

10.45AM - 12.00PM

BUILDING SUSTAINABLE, HEALTHY, THRIVING COMMUNITIES EDUCATION AND OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN

Chair:

Dep. Victoire Ndikumana (Burundi)

Speakers:

Hon. Theresa Ameley Tagoe,

MP, Deputy-Minister of Housing and Works

(Ghana)

Dep. Oumou Ba Sangare

(Mali)

Mrs. Elisavet Papadimitriou,

MP (Greece)

PGA's Sustainable Development and Population Program works at the national parliamentary level to fulfil the goals of the International Conference for Population & Development (Cairo, 1994); to implement the concepts of 'human security' and 'human development', thus developing projects aimed at ensuring that the benefits of globalisation reach the poor.

PGA's network of 350 women members work on legislative measures for education and equal opportunity for women through the implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action.

International IDEA - *Strömsborg*

LUNCHEON FOR PARLIAMENTARIANS

12.30PM - 2.30PM

Legal Measures to Combat and Prevent International Terrorism

Session III

3.00PM - 4.15PM

STRENGTHENING LAW ENFORCEMENT WHILE RESPECTING CIVIL LIBERTIES:

Chair:

Mr. Tony Worthington, MP

(United Kingdom)

Speakers:

Sen. A. Raynell Andreychuk,

President of the Human Rights Committee

(Canada)

Rep. Dennis J. Kucinich

(United States)

Dip. Margarita Stolbizer

(Argentina)

Dep. Antonio Carlos Pannunzio,

Permanent Member, Foreign Relations

Committee (Brazil)

PGA members in their National parliaments are working towards enacting effective measures of law enforcement that do not breach international human rights standards and constitutional norms and principles.

Session IV

4.15PM - 5.00PM

ADHERING TO INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Chair:
Dr. Maj Britt Theorin,
MEP (Sweden)

Speakers:
H.E. Mr. Hans Corell,
Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs,
the Legal Council of the United Nations
[through Video-Link from UN Headquarters
in New York]
Ambassador Tibor Toth
(Hungary), President of the V Review
Conference (2001) of the Biological
Weapons Convention

The PGA Campaigns for the entry into force of the International Criminal Court (ICC) Statute, as well as for treaties on disarmament such as the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), the Chemical Weapons Convention, provide crucial precedents to the anti-terrorism effort. Universal adherence and implementation of these conventions is necessary, as well as the ratification and implementation of Treaties specifically aimed at combating international terrorism.

Session V

5.00PM - 5.45PM

STRENGTHENING BANKING AND CHARITY REGULATIONS

Chair:
Sen. Anthony Johnson (Jamaica)

Speakers:
Mr. Remo Galli,
MP (Switzerland)
Mr. Graham Kelly,
Chair, Foreign Affairs, Defence and
Trade Select Committee (New Zealand)

PGA members on relevant Parliamentary Committees are working on tightening banking and securities regulations to control and shut off funding-mechanisms for international terrorism.

Closing Session

6.00PM - 6.30PM

DISCUSSION AND ADOPTION OF PARLIAMENTARY DECLARATIONS

Background of the Section on Legal Measures:

The global fight against terrorism can be effectively conducted on two building blocks:

1. international legal standards that can be applied in the international legal system as well as in national ones, and
2. international co-operation among law enforcement and intelligence agencies, as well as among financial institutions and the judiciary, to effectively bring to justice those who perpetrated terrorist crimes.

Treaties such as the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 9 December 1999) and the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (New York, 15 December 1997) have not yet entered into force because of the delay in National ratification processes. The lack of clarity in international instruments on the definition of the elements constituting terrorism has been one of the obstacles - even after September 11th - to their universal support from States representing all regions of the world. Recent events however demonstrated that unilateralist or isolationist approaches to international law are not anymore a viable option.

On the other side, the upcoming entry into force of the International Criminal Court (ICC) Statute may finally provide the International Community with a permanent judicial institution that will apply the rule of law and oblige States to combat impunity for the most serious crimes. In case of widespread or systematic attacks against civilians, the ICC may exercise jurisdiction and stigmatise terrorist acts as crimes against humanity.

Last, but not least, the international regime outlawing biological weapons must be strengthened and brought into line with the one already existing regime against chemical weapons.

THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT
OF E-COMMERCE AND THE INTERNET
&
SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY SESSION ON COUNTER-TERRORISM
23rd Annual Parliamentary Forum

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PARLAMENTARIANS

Angola

Mr. Manuel Lourenço Rocha da Silva, MP
Mr. Armando Bezerra Grande, MP

Argentina

Dip. Margarita Stolbizer

Armenia

Mr. Artashes Geghamyan, MP
Mr. Vazgen Manukyan, MP
Ms. Hermine Nagdalyan, MP
Mr. Stepan Zakaryan, MP

Azerbaijan

Mr. Khidir Alovlu, MP
Mr. Ogtay Asadov, MP
Mr. Asaf Hajiyev, MP

Bangladesh

Hon. Dr. A. Moyeen Khan, Minister of Information

Bulgaria

Mr. Atanas Papparizov, MP

Burkina Faso

Dr. Youssouf Sangare, MP

Burundi

Dep. Euphrasie Havyarimana
Dep. Victoire Ndikumana
Dep. Adrien Sibomana
Dep. Martin Sindabizera

Brazil

Dep. Antonio Carlos Pannunzio, Permanent Member,
Foreign Relations Committee

Canada

Sen. A. Raynell Andreychuk, President of the Human
Rights Committee

Chad

Dep. Marie Namalbaye Koumandial
Dep. Ndissi Moun-Goss

Chile

Dip. Tomas Jocelyn-Holt Letelier

Côte d'Ivoire

Dep. Mollé Mollé, Vice-President of the National
Assembly

Ethiopia

Mr. Abdulkadir Shek Mohamed, MP

European Parliament

Dr. Maj Britt Theorin, MEP (Sweden)

Germany

Mr. Lothar Binding, MP, Chair, Finance Committee

Ghana

Hon. Kenneth Dzirasah, MP, Second Deputy Speaker
Hon. Theresa Ameley Tagoe, MP, Deputy Minister of
Housing and Works

Greece

Ms. Flores Constantinou, MP
Mrs. Elisavet Papadimitriou, MP
Mr. Evripidis Stylianidis, MP
Mr. Konstantinos Tassoulas, MP

India

Mr. Suresh A. Keswani, MP
Mr. K.M. Khan, MP
Dr. Arun Kumar Sharma, MP

Ireland

Sen. John Connor

Italy

On. Enrico Nan, MP
On. Lapo Pistelli, MP
On. Francesco Rutelli, MP, Leader of the Opposition

Jamaica

Sen. Anthony Johnson

Mali

Dep. Oumou Ba Sangare

Namibia

Mr. Joseph Masake, MP

Nigeria

Mr. Alli Balogun, MP, Chair, Science and Technology Committee

Mr. Agwu O. Nnachi, MP

The Netherlands

Drs. Jan Hoekema, MP

New Zealand

Mr. Graham Kelly, MP, Chair, Foreign Affairs, Defence & Trade Select Committee

Mr. Ross Robertson, MP

Panama

Dip. Marco Ameglio Samudio

Poland

Sen. Longin Pastusiak, President of the Senate

Romania

Mr. Radu Liviu Bara, MP

Sen. Maria Ciocan

Sen. Dan Contantinescu

Russian Federation

Mr. Sergey Glazyev, MP

Sweden

Ms. Birgitta Ahlqvist, MP

Ms. Marianne Andersson, MP

Ms. Helena Bargholtz, MP

Mr. Karl-Göran Biörsmark, MP

Ms. Lisbet Calner, MP

Hon. Birgitta Dahl, MP, Speaker of Parliament

Ms. Rose-Marie Frebran, MP

Mr. Johnny Gylling, MP

Mr. Lars Hjerten, MP

Mr. Bertil Persson, MP

Ms. Marianne Samuelsson, MP

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Mr. Remo Galli, MP

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Mr. Bulent Akarcali, MP

Ms. Gonul Saray, MP

United Kingdom

Mr. Tony Worthington, MP

United States

Rep. Dennis J. Kucinich

SPEAKERS

H.E. Mr. Hans Corell, Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Council of the United Nations [through Video-Link from UN Headquarters in New York]

Mr. Staffan Ericksson,

Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Science

Dr. Bruno Lanvin,

Executive Secretary, Dot.force, The World Bank

Minister Britta Lejon,

Minister of Democratic Issues, Public Administration and Consumer Policies (Sweden)

Mr. Peter Olson,

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Mr. Peter Stein,

CEO, Stein Brothers AB (Sweden)

Ms. Kate Sullivan,

Assistant Programme Officer, Electoral System, International IDEA

Ambassador Tibor Toth,

(Hungary), President of the V Review Conference (2001) of the Biological Weapons Convention

Mr. Michael von Otter,

Chief Executive Officer, GEA (Swedish Alliance for Electronic Commerce)

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Deputy Director & Senior Fellow at the Center for Preventative Action, Council on Foreign Relations

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Ambassador Kristina Svensson,

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