

# 108<sup>th</sup> IPU Conference

Summary Records of the Proceedings

Santiago de Chile (Chile)

6-11 April 2003



INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION





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## Introduction

The 108<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was held in Santiago de Chile (Chile) from 6 to 11 April 2003. The Inaugural Ceremony and the working sessions of the Conference took place in the *Centro de Convenciones Diego Portales*.

Attendance at the Conference was as follows:

**Members** (delegations of national Parliaments of 115 countries): Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

**Associate Members:** The Andean Parliament, the Central American Parliament,

the European Parliament and the Latin American Parliament.

**Observers:** Observers included representatives of: (i) Palestine; (ii) United Nations system: United Nations, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Volunteers (UNV), International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO); (iii) International Organization for Migrations (IOM), League of Arab States; (iv) African Parliamentary Union (APU), Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union, ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPO), Assembly of the Western European Union (WEU), Confederation of Parliaments of the Americas, European Parliamentarians for Africa (AWEPA), Interparliamentary Association of the Eurasian Economic Community (EURASEC), Maghreb Consultative Council, Nordic Council, Parliamentary Assembly of the Union of Belarus and the Russian Federation, Parliamentary Union of the OIC States (PUOICM); (v) Amnesty International, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

Of the total of 1,201 delegates who attended the Conference, 579 were members of national parliaments. The parliamentarians included 26 presiding officers of parliament, 33 deputy presiding officers and 147 women parliamentarians (25%).

## Inaugural Ceremony

Sunday, 6 April 2003

*The Inaugural Ceremony opened at 7 p.m. in the presence of H.E. the President of the Republic of Chile, Mr. Ricardo Lagos Escobar.*

Mr. ANDRÉS ZALDIVAR LARRAÍN, *President of the Chilean Senate*, expressed his pleasure at being called on to address the parliamentarians gathered in Santiago for the opening of the 108<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Conference. As a representative of the Chilean Parliament, he would begin by expressing appreciation to Mr. Ricardo Lagos Escobar, President of the Republic of Chile, for his presence, because it demonstrated the importance Chile attached to the present meeting. He also wished to congratulate his friend, Mr. Sergio Paéz Verdugo on his election as President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council. Having worked with him for a number of years, he had no doubt that Mr. Paéz Verdugo would use his outstanding humanitarian and intellectual qualities to serve the Union well.

As a representative of Chilean democracy and of a people desirous of moving forward but at the same time wishing to respect, and be respected by, other peoples, he would like to address parliamentarians of the five continents present and make them better acquainted with his homeland. As President Frei had said, democracy had been a continuing factor in Chile's history. The Chilean Parliament dated from 1811 and the country's democratic institutions had been speedily consolidated after 1830. Since then, apart from a few exceptional periods, freedom and social justice had been gradually extended to all parts of the country.

As a result, the breakdown of democratic co-existence in September 1973 had been a traumatic experience for the nation. Chile had been unable to safeguard its institutions. Those mistakes, for which all Chileans bore responsibility, had caused untold suffering. It was the people who, through their actions, had made it possible for peaceful co-existence to be restored, while political leaders of all persuasions had proved their ability to rise to the heights expected of them by the people. Admittedly, the transition to democracy had not be without hardship or mistakes. No human endeavour could escape those, but the will to reach agreement had triumphed over all

obstacles. Many men and women had endured exile, many had been victims of atrocities, but despite that they had chosen the path of mutual understanding. The people had made their voice heard and the holder of absolute power had been compelled to give way. However, those who had achieved victory had not sought vengeance; their sole wish had been to restore their national identity.

Although a number of outside observers found it difficult to come to terms with that way of making the transition to democracy, the fact was that those in charge of the process had had no wish to exclude anyone, because in their view what mattered was their country. All had sat down together – democrats with those who had fought democracy and representatives of the left and centre with those of the right. They were there as ordinary citizens, sharing the same desire to rebuild democracy in Chile. Chileans now had freedom and democracy was coming into its own. The country's leaders had sought ways to heal wounds and had promised to undertake a full investigation of all abuses of human rights, the judiciary had imposed all necessary penalties and the Government had made every effort to repair the damage that victims had suffered.

On the economic and social front, the adoption of a growth strategy had enabled the country to rejoin the international community and gain access to new markets. Trade agreements had been concluded with many States; a dozen or so with various countries represented in the Inter-Parliamentary Union were currently under negotiation or consideration by Parliament. As a result of its growth rate, Chile's wealth had doubled since the early 1990s. Its exports had more than doubled in volume and investment had considerably increased. Decentralisation had given more power to the regions and communes. However, the fact of which Chileans were most proud was that the bulk of public funds had gone to education, health, housing and social welfare. A major reform of the education system was under way with a view to extending the period of compulsory schooling guaranteed by the State to twelve years, a crucial endeavour in a century dubbed the century of knowledge and technical innovation. It would help to sustain the fight against poverty, which had already been halved in the course of the past twelve years. The overall outcome had been good even

though there was still a long way to go before satisfaction could be considered complete. The main point was to keep to dialogue and mutual respect as the way forward, which was what Chile was currently doing.

At a time when the route to war was prevailing over the path to peace, it was all the more necessary to seek mutual understanding through frank and open dialogue in order to build a safer world. The Inter-Parliamentary Union, one of the earliest of the international organisations in existence, should be an ideal place for building agreements that were truly democratic. He deplored the fact that no peaceful solution could be found in Iraq. The President of the Republic of Chile had spared no effort to bring about an agreement and even up to the last moment Chileans had hoped that the door to negotiation would remain open. However, as the title of a Spanish novel put it, "peace had not been possible". At present, Chileans were fervently hoping that peace would be restored without delay. In their view, it was the United Nations that should provide the framework for building a world that would be a safer and more prosperous place for all of humankind. No more than a few weeks previously, it had been unimaginable that the Inter-Parliamentary Conference would be meeting at a time of war in Iraq. Now thought needed to be given to the role that parliaments might play in the return to dialogue and the way they might assist in reconciliation. He was convinced that the most important way to move forward would be to encourage dialogue between cultures. He endorsed the comment made by one of his closest friends that culture was all that man had to put between the dust on the road and the stars. Dialogue between cultures enlarged the scope of human potential and took account of the differences between peoples in a world of increasing globalisation and fragmentation.

Globalisation, a word on everyone's lips, ought to be synonymous with diversity, a flexible and stimulating diversity that would help to maintain the cultural traditions at a nation's roots. A meeting such as the present one, in which 120 parliaments and five regional assemblies were represented, provided an opportunity to strengthen the spirit of tolerance. Unity in diversity should be the watchword of all parliamentarians in an era of globalisation. The task would not be an easy one. There was a primordial need to seek out what was transcendental in humankind and touch the heart and soul of peoples. Another necessary task would be to achieve the widest possible

consensus. From the land of Chile, the homeland of two winners of the Nobel prize for poetry, Gabriel Mistral and Pablo Neruda, the homeland of Violetta Para and Roberto Matta, the Inter-Parliamentary Union needed to send the world a message of hope and peace in order to make known to all human beings, wherever they lived, that life was possible and they had the right to dream.

Mr. JOSE ANTONIO OCAMPO, *Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)*, said he brought greetings from the Secretary-General to all those gathered for the Conference of the IPU, whose important role the United Nations General Assembly had recognised the previous November by granting the Union observer status, thus ushering in a new era in the long-standing cooperation between the two organisations.

The Secretary-General considered reinforcement of that relationship an important element in improving interaction between the United Nations and civil society. In approving a new status for the IPU, the General Assembly had acknowledged the importance of parliamentarians in bringing the work of the United Nations close to the people it served. At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly had also supported the establishment of a Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations Relations with Civil Society. The panel, chaired by former Brazilian President, Fernando Henrique Cardoso, would make recommendations on the involvement of various actors in civil society, including non-governmental organisations, the private sector and parliamentarians.

Parliamentarians embodied the will of the people who had elected them to speak on their behalf and promote their needs and aspirations. In parliaments, the dynamism of civil society met the responsibility of government, and dialogue was pursued to translate ideas, ethics and policy orientations into legislation that shaped society and governance.

In the modern world, most challenges extended well beyond national borders, so communication among parliamentarians and international institutions was essential. The Secretary-General welcomed the IPU's efforts to support the United Nations; they could help build the bridges of understanding necessary for international action. The IPU had the power

to ensure that international agreements were followed up at home.

Building a safer, more just and more equitable world required everyone to work together as partners. The Secretary-General would continue his efforts to make the United Nations responsive to the peoples in whose name it had been established and would pursue engagement with parliamentarians and other actors in civil society.

He himself, as Executive Secretary of ECLAC, would note that the IPU was meeting at a time when everyone was thinking of world peace and the role of the United Nations. It was a proper time to examine how fragile democracies would stand up to globalisation.

Much had been achieved in Latin America with respect to democracy. Chile had returned to its democratic roots and would continue to make economic and social progress. However, Latin America was experiencing difficulties because of the slow advance of democratic progress. While some 57 per cent of people considered that democracy was the right way forward, 30 per cent remained frustrated.

The difficulties encountered by the region, such as the recession in 2002, had meant a lost decade in terms of social and economic progress. Living standards had fallen 2 per cent since 1995. Between 1990 and 1997, poverty reduction had come to a standstill. Currently there were 3 per cent more poor people than in 1990. Even if economic growth continued at 6 per cent, poverty reduction goals would not be met by 2015.

Although it was important to look at the region's weaknesses, of which the most important was social inequality, there were also global issues affecting Latin America and the world, including important structural factors. Capital flows into the developing world had slowed, and there had been a reversal of financial flows after the Asian crisis. There had also been a reduction in the flow of aid. Those factors had had adverse consequences for Latin America, which had suffered a US\$41 billion drop in regional gross domestic product.

The world trade system created few opportunities for the developing world, especially in relation to technology transfer and agricultural trade barriers. Commodity prices had been hard hit since the Asian crisis, which had led to a general drop in trade for Latin America. There were also barriers to the movement of labour, especially unskilled labour.

These were global phenomena, but there was less margin to cushion their impact because

countries had lost some of their independence of action in that respect. The trend to heightened governance had not helped to overcome the difficulties of globalisation. There was no institution to ensure that the voices of the developing world were heard at the highest level in international trade forums. The developing world needed the opportunity to participate in international trade talks in order to get some hold on globalisation.

Although he hoped that his views, which were largely economic, would help the debate, it was on delegates, as representatives of those who had elected them, that the political responsibility lay.

Mr. SERGIO PAÉZ VERDUGO, *President of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union*, welcoming the fact that the 108<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Conference was being hosted by Chile, a noble and hospitable land that set an example of democratic vision and steadfast dedication to liberty, said the meeting was taking place at an historic moment of acute crisis in the international arena. The world situation and the tensions it engendered urged a rethinking of the future of the international system. The Inter-Parliamentary Union, founded over a century ago, had initiated the idea of multilateral cooperation. Two men of action, one French and one British, had brought that project to life by arranging a series of conferences at regular intervals. It was incumbent on the Inter-Parliamentary Union, under its Statutes, to promote peace and cooperation through dialogue. All its actions were designed to uphold the primacy of right and reason in international relations. Long before the establishment of the United Nations, the Inter-Parliamentary Union had taken on the task of promoting a body of international law to govern international relations. It was therefore only to be expected that at the present time it would give its full support to the United Nations. Since its earliest days, the Union had striven for disarmament; had its voice been heard more attentively many of the tragic events of the twentieth century could have been prevented. On a number of occasions the Union had helped to solve conflicts in a peaceful manner. Disarmament was a fundamental principle underlying its vision of the future.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union, made up of men and women engaged in politics, was representative of the will of the people, from which it derived its legitimacy. It should make known its views on the world's problems. The

war in Iraq, which stood for a rejection of multilateralism, highlighted the need for a political authority that would stand as a guarantor of peace and international law. In that context, the United Nations system had to be defended and strengthened. The Inter-Parliamentary Union, which advocated the negotiated settlement of disputes, appealed for a new world order. On every continent, dignity and liberty should prevail over violence and war. The role of parliaments was to help devise a moral order that would strengthen economic, political and cultural orders, although the task immediately ahead would be to ensure the effectiveness of the reconstruction process that would succeed the current unfortunate conflict. The United Nations General Assembly had recently granted the Inter-Parliamentary Union observer status and the right to distribute its documents. That was an important step forward in international relations. In that new perspective, efforts would need to be concentrated on promoting democracy as a political system and a way of life. Democracy, good governance and development were all linked. That was the philosophy underlying the programme to assist emerging parliaments. The work done by the Inter-Parliamentary Conference would serve as a reference point for the 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference of New or Restored Democracies to be held in Ulan Bator in June 2003.

The work of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was in line with the aspirations of the United Nations and the international system; namely financing for development, sustainable development and the fair trade goals set at Doha. At the second Parliamentary Conference held to discuss the World Trade Organization (WTO), a declaration had been made regretting that the least developed countries had seen no improvement in their access to markets and asking for reform of the systems of agricultural protection practised by the rich countries, which spent four times the amount of their development aid on their agriculture. That appeal had been reiterated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Inter-Parliamentary Union would continue to advocate it at the WTO Ministerial Conference soon to take place at Cancún.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union, which promoted equality and partnership among men and women, was endeavouring to improve the representation of women in parliaments where they remained a tiny minority. A greater number of women parliamentarians would help

to attain the Millennium Goal of gender equality.

Human rights remained a burning topic. Too many governments continued to be wary of freedom of expression so that parliamentarians had to battle for their rights. The Inter-Parliamentary Union would continue to make every effort to promote observance of those rights.

Despite the gloomy international scene, the hundred-year-old institution that is the Inter-Parliamentary Union was right to take an optimistic view of its future. It was entering a new era as a result of its new status with respect to the United Nations and in the wake of its own structural reforms. The new House of Parliaments in Geneva would form a physical and spiritual bond between parliamentarians throughout the world. The Inter-Parliamentary Union, which made the voice of parliaments clearly heard, would in future serve as a reference point in the international system. It would devote its efforts to building a safer, more equal and more humanitarian world for future generations.

Mr. RICARDO LAGOS ESCOBAR, *President of the Republic of Chile*, said he was honoured to welcome the Conference to Chile. The Conference represented the diversity of nations determined to work toward a better world. In 1889, the Inter Parliamentary Union had been established by two parliamentarians, and it had been an act of justice that each had been awarded a Nobel Peace Prize. At the present crucial and difficult time, it was appropriate that the Conference was being held in Chile. The most famous poem in the Arabic language posed the question "Who would remain when traces were erased?" Currently, differences were being rejected, protectionism was affecting world trade and intolerance was leading to conflict and war. The way forward was to build on the successes of the twentieth century, such as multilateral institutions, and to learn from the lessons of war. The human individual should be the essential element underpinning all policies. Democracy and human development should be the focus of the current meeting. A positive attitude to the future was needed, with tolerance of diversity and a willingness to listen. The Chilean people in a meeting of Spanish and local cultures, had drawn on the past and learned to live together. There was a need to take the United Nations forward and to update multinational institutions to cope with a very different world from that of

the 1950s. A new economic order was in place, in which financial flows and labour mobility were of the essence. Meeting the aspirations of individuals was the major task facing the beginning of the twenty-first century. The international market place, despite its limitations, could still be harnessed to drive that forward. In a world of consumers and citizens, parliaments had a duty to build a fairer world. Basic rights and freedoms needed to be upheld, and cultural and historical diversity, both represented at the Conference, needed to be recognised.

The present world crisis and the inability of the United Nations Security Council to reach a consensus had come about because some countries had been more prepared than others to recognise that there was still room for dialogue. History judged war by the peace that followed it, the United Nations therefore had

to have a fundamental role in the reconstruction of Iraq. The people of Iraq had to determine their future for themselves. The need to promote multilateral dialogue illustrated the importance of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The word "parliament" implied both debate and political effectiveness. Differences had to be settled by dialogue and not by conflict. Chile endorsed the views expressed by the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. In looking beyond the present upheavals, it was important to reiterate the need to take forward the twentieth century's achievements in multilateralism. The Inter-Parliamentary Union could indeed make a contribution, and on that note, he declared open the 108<sup>th</sup> Conference of the IPU.

*The Inaugural Ceremony closed at 8.15 p.m.*

## **Sitting of Monday, 7 April** (morning)

*The sitting was called to order at 10 a.m. with Mr. S. Páez Verdugo, President of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in the Chair.*

### Item 1 of the agenda

#### **Election of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Conference**

THE PRESIDENT of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, drew attention to the Council's decision to nominate Mr. Andrés Zaldívar Larraín, President of the Chilean Senate, for election as President of the Conference.

*Mr. A. Zaldívar Larraín (Chile) was elected President by acclamation and took the Chair.*

THE PRESIDENT, thanked delegates for his election as President of the Conference, and expressed the hope that the vital topics deliberated during the Conference would be fruitful. Parliamentarians were well aware that it was possible to reach a consensus on important subjects despite the existence of diverging views. He thanked delegates in advance for their contributions and proposals. He hoped that a broad level of cooperation could be achieved in a spirit of mutual understanding, in the search for peace and progress for all.

He invited delegations to nominate the Vice-Presidents who would, as was customary, take over from him when he was engaged on other duties.

### Item 3 of the agenda

#### **General debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world**

Mr. LIU MINGZU (China) said that over the past year peace and development had been the main challenges in a multipolar world. Opportunities had been provided by trends in economic globalisation, but there had been threats to security arising from savage terrorism, unilateralism and religious, ethnic and territorial disputes. The gap between North and South had widened. However, world peace was a prerequisite for development, the promotion of which was a universal aspiration. Countries needed to demonstrate mutual respect and to work together to share the fruits of development. Cultural diversity ought to be respected. Disputes should be settled through dialogue and not by recourse to force. Less importance should be given to differences and countries ought to look for areas of agreement. Equality among States was the basis for resolution of disputes.

The war in Iraq was taking its toll of innocent victims and leading to the emergence of a humanitarian crisis. China's position had been constant and clear throughout: recourse to force in Iraq was in no one's interest and the United Nations must have a key role in the conflict, particularly in the reconstruction of Iraq. After the United States and its allies had intervened militarily, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chinese Parliament and the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs had issued statements to that effect. Chinese financial assistance had been earmarked and would be provided in the future.

In the twenty-four years of reform and openness in China there had been many successes. China was a developing country of 1.3 billion people, a country confident that barriers to development would be overcome. The key objective was to secure the material well-being of the Chinese people, a task requiring a stable international climate. China supported the principles of peaceful coexistence and independence of States. It would cooperate with other developing countries, supporting their rights, and be active in multilateral and diplomatic endeavours. China respected diversity and opposed the imposition of political hegemony from a single quarter.

Mr. T.A.B. DIALLO (Guinea) thanked his Chilean hosts for their warm welcome and wished the 108<sup>th</sup> conference every success. He brought greetings from the President of the Guinean People's National Assembly, which had been renewed on 30 June 2002. The Guinean delegation, which comprised both members of the opposition and Government supporters, greatly valued its membership of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, whose observer status at the United Nations bore witness to the good relations it entertained with the United Nations system and was proof of the excellence of its work for democracy, peace and dialogue, and partnership in sustainable development. Its links to all the United Nations specialised agencies should be strengthened.

Even as the Conference was meeting, the war in progress in Iraq was claiming many civilian victims. An appeal should be launched by the present forum to the parties involved to embark on the path to peace. Men and women of good will and the international organisations needed to use their influence to halt the fighting. The international community should give the United Nations back a central role in the maintenance and restoration of peace.

The Conference would be debating important subjects and adopting resolutions that would give greater understanding of the issues relating to democracy and development. Democratic principles were universal and comprised free and fair elections, respect for the choice of the electorate, the rights and obligations of opponents and respect for fundamental freedoms. However, the building of democracy was a never-ending task; vigilance had to be maintained even in countries with a long tradition of democracy. In the emerging countries, the progress to democracy could appear slow but allowance had to be made for local realities, cultural values and people's aspirations. Each nation had to move forward at its own pace. The factors promoting development were widely recognised, namely improvement of the condition of women and children, education, health, employment, combating poverty, good governance and environmental protection. Since poverty was the greatest threat to stability within States, every effort should be made to reduce it.

West Africa had suffered successive conflicts. Although peace had been restored in Sierra Leone after ten years of civil war, strife had returned to Liberia. The Côte d'Ivoire, for its part, had been split in two over recent months. Guinea had been taking in refugees from those countries since 1989, which was having a devastating effect on its economy and its environment. Every effort must be made to restore peace in the region. The support of all those of good will would be essential to restore dialogue and bring together the necessary elements for decision-making.

In conclusion, he expressed his hopes for the achievement of international cooperation, peace and solidarity.

Mrs. S. INGVARSDOTTIR (Iceland) believed that all delegates would agree that war was undesirable. However, the threat of war was recognised by the international community to be an instrument for use in the face of threats to international security, when all other means of resolution had failed. The threat was ineffective if it was an empty one. The United Nations had tried for many years to secure the compliance of Saddam Hussein with its resolutions. It was tragic that it had been unsuccessful. If the demands for compliance by the United Nations had been credible, the current situation could have been avoided.

The Iraqi regime had not declared all its weapons. The inspectors had had to search for the weapons, but with small hope of success. In

spite of that search, which had taken many years, the holdings could still only be guessed at, particularly where weapons were biological or chemical.

Saddam Hussein had run circles around the United Nations for twelve years. He had disregarded its resolutions, although when he felt that patience was running out he had made a small gesture to placate but without the slightest intention of complying. There were many reasons to move against such a regime. Not all the reasons were altruistic, but the same could be said of the case against war. A ruthless dictator should not be left to become a threat to the world in the long term. The pursuit of peace now, at all costs, could lead to a greater sacrifice in the future. Iceland was a small nation and had no army. It was not faced with the difficult choices of many of its allies. It was difficult to condone the use of force in international relations, but Iceland would stand by those who were making sacrifices and would play its part in humanitarian action after the war.

The current situation was a tragedy, particularly for the civilians of Iraq. They had faced terror, oppression and poverty. Now they were torn apart once again and were facing further hardship. The war should be as short as possible. When it was over, the United Nations should step in to secure peace, rebuild the country and alleviate suffering. That would be a long term project and fraught with difficulties, but unless the United Nations rose to the challenge, the innocent would suffer.

Mr. M.T. QOBAA (Palestine) thanked the Chilean people for their hospitality. On behalf of his people he wished to convey a message of friendship and solidarity.

Some said that the question of Palestine was complex. In fact it was simple. It was the question of a people who had suffered decades of occupation and had been displaced by an invading foreign force. The occupation had remained despite many resolutions taken by the United Nations Security Council, which had reiterated the Palestinian's right to independence and rejected the annexation of their country, the violation of their human rights and the collective punishment inflicted by the occupying authorities. It was clear that resolutions were only enforced against the weak by the United States of America and its allies.

Israel was armed with weapons of mass destruction. He questioned why the United States of America continued to grant Israel

most favoured nation status. Israel was an occupying State committing crimes against the Palestinian people, which crimes were supported by the United States. President Bush knew that Iraq did not have weapons of mass destruction, particularly after twelve years of blockade and weapons inspections. He merely wanted a pretext to occupy Iraq and take over its resources. The war was unlawful, unprincipled and a disaster for the region and the world. The United Nations had been weakened by the war at a time when that institution should have been promoting peace and protection for all peoples. The call for war had come from extreme Zionists in the United States - the supporters of Sharon and his right-wing government. The United States was using its vast media resources to put a favourable spin on the war. However, the use of cluster bombs and depleted uranium and the bombing of civilians and infrastructure was a blatant violation of international law and indeed of civilisation. Sharon was a perpetrator of massacres who respected no international convention. He wanted to demolish the Palestinian Council and prevent the establishment of a Palestinian State.

THE PRESIDENT said he was pleased to welcome Mr. Malloch Brown as representative of the United Nations and as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which was engaged in development activities throughout the world. His presence augured well for the strengthening of relations between UNDP and the IPU and for coordination between their respective programmes.

Mr. M. MALLOCH BROWN (United Nations Development Programme - UNDP) recalled that the Inter-Parliamentary Union had been a steadfast defender of the fundamental principles of democracy, human rights and human dignity. Those same principles also underlay the work of the United Nations and had been reaffirmed three years previously at the Millennium Summit

In the current severe global crisis, the world gave the impression of being already split into two, even though the main divide was between the United States and world opinion. United Nations actions had occasionally been subjected to harsh criticism during the crisis, while an unaccustomed spotlight had been focused on the elected members of the Security Council, such as Chile or Mexico in the Latin American region. Although the Security

Council's inability to prevent the war had caused it to be the subject of many obituaries, the setback could signal the start of a rebirth of multilateralism. Indeed, those who were most critical of the war were currently looking towards the United Nations to deal with the post-war situation. He greatly welcomed what President Lagos and the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Senator Paéz Verdugo, had had to say the previous day. It was clear that in the long term the role of the United Nations would be to remind the permanent members of the Security Council that the world had other serious problems to address such as the global economic slowdown, the derailment of global trade relations and, of course, the reconstruction of Iraq.

Iraq, like the tragic events of 11 September, showed that the world as a whole was involved in the settlement of problems. Like Chile and Mexico, the Latin American countries could not stand aside. Latin America itself was facing a crisis in the democratic process. Economic reforms had not been followed by growth of any significance, a failure that had led to a crisis of public confidence. UNDP surveys confirmed that the percentage of those questioned who backed democracy had fallen from 60 to 50 per cent since the 1990s. When people were asked which they considered more important, democracy or development, half of them opted for development.

The crisis had arisen for a number of reasons. To begin with, for the first time in the history of Latin America, democracy had become the standard vehicle for the exercise of power. Governments, which were the customary targets of public criticism, had been faced with severe economic difficulties during the past five years and thus tended to be accused of failing to keep their promises.

Two factors were of particular interest. First, when the various organs of governments were considered separately, the legislative branch was always the last to be taken into account. In 2001, less than a quarter of those questioned expressed any confidence in the legislature, although the security services, the judiciary and non-governmental institutions such as the Church had the approval of approximately 75 per cent of the population.

Secondly, it was found that people were beginning to make a distinction between democracy as a system and the everyday actions of government. Many people were simply "unhappy democrats", a common phenomenon in the democracies of former days, which went some way to explaining why

opposition movements were attracted by solutions of a "populist nature". In 14 out of the 17 States making up Latin America, support for the democratic process had declined over the past five years and stood, as already noted, at less than 50 per cent throughout the region.

How should the situation be addressed? Efforts were clearly called for to make public institutions, from parliaments down to local authorities, transparent, trustworthy and capable of self-criticism. Democracy could not be built in a day; it was a complex process that had to be mastered.. Over 60 per cent of UNDP technical assistance was spent on building or strengthening democracy throughout the world. UNDP was working with some 50 national parliaments.

However that was only one part of what needed to be done; another crucial problem was to meet the challenge of poverty. Hence the eight development goals identified by the Millennium Summit. They embraced very practical measures aimed at changing the daily lives of ordinary people. Parliaments had a very important part to play in that context, since it was their task to urge governments to do more than make promises. The Millennium campaign, under the guidance of Mrs. Herfkens, had been given a coordinating role.

He commended the national parliaments that had already begun to debate those issues. He hoped that the efforts currently under way would lead to a new global commitment, a broader and more political vision, that would give people a better understanding of the reasons why democracy would find it difficult to survive without growth and development and why growth and development were impossible without democracy. Hence asking which of the two was the more important was meaningless: they were both aspects of the same objective, namely successful human development.

Mr. R. DE ALMEIDA (Angola), speaking on behalf of the Angolan national group, congratulated Mr. Zaldivar Larraín on his election as President of the 108<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Conference and commended all those who had ensured that the meeting took place under the best conditions in the land of Pablo Neruda and Salvador Allende.

The Conference was taking place at a time when the world was experiencing a period of extreme violence as war unfolded in Iraq. War not only caused immense material damage, it also led to a considerable loss of human life and caused great suffering to the civilian

population. The Angolan Government considered that total disarmament of Iraq could have been achieved within the framework of Security Council resolution 1441 and believed that the use of force should have received prior approval from the Security Council. He hoped that peace would soon be restored in Iraq and throughout the region and looked forward to seeing the United Nations playing its proper role in that restoration.

Economic difficulties were of major importance in people's everyday lives. Meeting needs and ensuring everyday well-being was dependent on the economy. No human community could exist without trade or distribution of income, but that brought rich and poor countries into confrontation. Some were all too inclined to see in that confrontation another form of war or competitive sport, in which one side was obliged to win at the expense of the other. However, what the economy should be doing was, as happened in families, to provide an environment in which all could win. Fair trade was trade in which both buyer and seller felt they had gained; good technology benefited all, both producers and consumers.

The economic, political and social changes of recent years had led to a restructuring of international relations; countries had found themselves plunged into a process of globalisation that compelled them to interact on a continuing basis. The hallmark of modern society was a form of injustice in which some societies enjoyed a high standard of living while others were impoverished and increasing inequalities were being seen throughout the world. Although the average level of well-being had increased as a result of development, the societies that were already rich were those that had benefited most, whereas the gap between the rich, who were growing ever richer, and the poor, who were growing ever poorer, continued to widen. Living standards in the cities of rich countries, as measured by goods available and needs met, were far higher than those experienced by people living in poor countries, in particular by the considerable proportion of humankind subsisting on traditional agriculture.

Against that general background, governments, international organisations and parliamentary associations needed to develop programmes designed to rectify the consequences of environmental degradation and remove undesirable effects of economic development. Sustainable development was impossible to achieve without policies for eradication of

poverty, protection of the environment and establishment of a fairer global trading system. Such policies also called for removal of the obstacles met by those seeking to ensure observance of international law, peace and security. Now that the war in Angola had ended, peace offered all Angolans new opportunities in the political, economic and social spheres. In future, the free movement of people and goods would be ensured throughout the territory and the foundations for harmonious development had been laid. However, concern over the situation of humankind was unavoidable at a time in which a small minority was benefiting from a good life made possible by technology while a vast proportion waged a constant battle for survival. Although it was true that some nations had learned from the disastrous events and times of war of the previous century, a number of trouble spots still existed, nourishing a collective frustration that sustained those who rejected peace and freedom as ideals and willingly embraced arms and terrorism. In those circumstances, it was vital that parliamentary organisations should continue their efforts to build a new world order founded on peace and justice.

Mr N. CLEANTHOUS (Cyprus) said that the 108<sup>th</sup> IPU Conference was taking place at a dangerous time. For the first time since the Second World War, the most disastrous war in human history, international institutions were being threatened as a result of the war in Iraq. In such treacherous conditions it was reasonable to consider what the rules were in respect of the use of force. There were similar situations in many parts of the world, but no action was being taken on them.

In Cyprus for example, human rights violations continued and United Nations resolutions were ignored with impunity. It seemed as if the United Nations was being used to promote narrow economic and political interests and that double standards were being applied. War caused suffering to many people and created dangerous precedents. As parliamentarians, delegates had to do all that they could to support the legitimacy of the United Nations and prevent its further erosion. The governments of Member States had to remain within the bounds of international law. Human rights and freedoms had to be respected. It was necessary to draw on the strength of the millions of people around the world who had demonstrated in favour of peace.

The Turkish occupation and forced division of Cyprus persisted. The problems of refugees, colonisation and human rights violations continued unabated. United Nations efforts to resolve the problems had failed because of the intransigence of Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership. Those efforts had culminated in the plan advanced by the United Nations Secretary-General, to which Cyprus had agreed but which had been thwarted by Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership. After the talks had broken down the Secretary-General, the European Union and others had made it clear where the blame lay. A solution could be based only on United Nations resolutions, the interests of both communities and the safeguarding of human rights. Any solution had to be consistent with European Union membership. Cyprus would continue to promote such a settlement.

Cyprus, Iraq, the Middle East and other long-standing issues needed to be resolved through peaceful dialogue. There was, however, some cause for optimism. From the ashes of the Iraq war had risen the fact that millions had striven for peace. It was for delegates to build on that desire for peace.

*Mr. R.B. Dina (Bangladesh), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.*

Mr. S. ROMERO PIZARRO (Chile) said that respect for pluralism and diversity was of the essence at the Conference for the Inter-Parliamentary Union embodied tolerance and understanding. He referred to Isiah Berlin's disdain for the arrogance of those who thought they had a monopoly of wisdom. The world was fraught with risks and dangers and faced new challenges, making it necessary for the major institutions to adapt to them. It was not just global economic change that affected individual lives, though the new economic world order did raise challenges in respect of the gaps between the developed and developing worlds. Other factors included changes to the nuclear family. There was an awareness of the value of traditions and customs, and of peoples' beliefs, which embodied higher aspirations. Chile was familiar with such crosswinds, caused not only by natural phenomena but by human acts. The IPU had a duty to speak out for tolerance and responsibility and to address those changes and their underlying causes.

There was a diversity of visions for the future: some favoured the free market democracy approach while others had a different view for

a new world order. A clash of civilisations could be one consequence of a desire to defend national identities. The vision of the IPU had collapsed along with the twin towers on 11 September 2001. Chile had expressed its pain at the loss of life and had voted for United Nations resolutions condemning terrorist acts. That had led to one country taking unilateral action aiming in part to forestall the use of weapons of mass destruction, and the so-called coalition had initiated a war. Chile had called for United Nations resolutions aimed at securing the destruction by Iraq of its weapons of mass destruction, and had called for Iraq to be given time to comply. Chile believed that a multilateral resolution was the only way and opposed the resort to force. The failure of the country in question to abide by calls for multilateralism could leave a vacuum; the global institutions had to be built up in order to fill it. The abuse of the weak by the strong had to be prevented. There was a need to support the rule of international law and equality of treatment for all.

Mr. M. AL-SAQER (Kuwait) welcomed Saudi Arabia to membership of the IPU. Saudi Arabia was an important country with a contribution to make to the march towards democracy. He also welcomed Pakistan, which had rejoined the IPU.

Over a period of development Kuwait had lived in harmony with its neighbours, but then the Iraqi regime had invaded. That regime had used chemical weapons against its own people and against those supporting movements for democracy and freedom. Iraq had also invaded Iran in a war that had lasted eight years; the whole region had suffered as a result. Kuwait and its democratic institutions had been a victim of the ambitions of the Iraqi ruler. The fascist Iraqi regime had tortured and burned in Kuwait over a period of seven months, not allowing humanitarian agencies to enter in order to confirm the atrocities. Kuwait still had over 600 of its people in prison in Baghdad. Iraqi missiles were still hitting Kuwaiti markets. Iraq was still a prisoner of a fascist regime which could yet resort to weapons of mass destruction. Kuwait understood the desire for a peaceful solution and it shared concerns for the welfare of the Iraqi people, who believed in democracy and justice. It also shared concerns about the consequences of war. Kuwait had had no foreign military bases until 2 August 1990.

There was an absence of justice for the Palestinian people, which was an underlying

cause of terrorism. The international community had failed to confront Israel and to address properly the right of the Palestinian people to have their own State. This had led to bitterness especially in the Islamic and Arab world.

The Kuwaitis, as an Arab and Islamic people, were working hard for peace in the world. Events in the occupied Palestinian territories bore testimony to international double standards and were a cause for serious concern in the Islamic world.

Kuwait hoped that the rule of law would be upheld in favour of the Palestinian people and State. He hoped that the next Conference would be attended by representatives of a free Iraq and that peace and cooperation would be the main subjects for discussion.

Mr. N. LOPES DE SOUZA (President of the Latin American Parliament) said that the Conference was taking place during the most severe crisis in world events since 1945, a crisis that had revealed the limitations of the international community in building an international order for peace. It posed a serious threat to the strengthening of human rights and the development of States.

The Latin American Parliament had been in existence for 40 years and included representatives from 20 Latin American countries and from countries of the Caribbean. It had taken a keen interest in the conflict and had published a declaration defending the role of the United Nations. Without the agreement of the United Nations, any initiative against a State was illegal. Over the years the United Nations had made a major contribution to peace.

The most important lesson to be learned from the current crisis was that it was necessary to fight for and to uphold peace. Peace was required for sustainable development. In Latin America, true integration was also a prerequisite for development. Given its historic responsibilities, the Latin American Parliament had only one option, which was to translate words into action and overcome the obstacles to regional integration and development.

A seminar on the world economy had been held in Milan in March 2003. It had been attended by many organisations, including the World Trade Organisation, and by academics. The seminar had concluded that countries in the industrialised world should go beyond programmes of economic cooperation in order to support the process of integration in Latin America.

Those countries had also to look closely at the debt issue, the other main problem for developing nations. The Latin American Parliament, while respecting the strategies developed by individual States to tackle debt, had embarked on a detailed debate on the subject. A clear direction to solve what was a serious problem was lacking. It had been decided that the International Court of Justice in The Hague should present a legal perspective on the question of debt, and how it related to international law. That suggestion had been supported by many in Latin America and in Europe. Those attending the Conference should also come forward and support the proposal, so that debt could be addressed within a clear legal framework. Debt relief was not a panacea, but there would be a knock-on effect on the ability of developing countries to achieve progress and avoid conflict.

The Latin American Parliament was ever willing to cooperate with the IPU to achieve its objectives. He hoped that the Conference would be successful and historic.

Mr. R. IMBENI (European Parliament) recalled that he had first visited Santiago in September 1988, when the dictator Pinochet had organised a referendum in which the people, in the first opportunity given them to express their views since the *coup d'état*, had delivered a resounding "no". That condemnation of the dictatorship had enabled democracy to be restored without violence. He paid tribute to the Chilean democrats who were once again offering him a welcome.

A war was raging as the Conference met. The alliance that had formed throughout the world following the attacks of 11 September 2001 had fallen apart when President Bush had decided to attack Iraq despite the opposition to war of the majority of the Security Council and the desire of the European Union to have inspections continued. In January 2003, the European Parliament had issued a resolution to the effect that an attack on Iraq was unjustified and that disarmament should be pursued by means of inspections.

Like the international community, the European Parliament had been divided, even though in most countries the general public had demonstrated in favour of peace, which it regarded as a value of the same order as democracy, human dignity and freedom of opinion. In the future European Constitution, to whose text a convention would be

appended, promotion of peace would be one of the European Union's objectives. Since war would weaken the role of the European Union, the European Parliament was in favour of a multipolar world in which a reformed United Nations would play a central part. Unilateralism, which was a form of colonialism, would lead to further fracture lines in the world. What would be the long-term effects of the war? The growing number of civilian victims, and the humanitarian disaster that seemed inevitable, were likely to provoke anger and a desire for revenge. The question was no longer who would win the war, but who would win the peace.

On 16 April, in the shadow of the Acropolis, symbol of the world's oldest democracy, an Act of Enlargement of the European Union would be signed. In May, 150 parliamentarians from the ten new Member countries would take part as observers in the work of the European Parliament. During the second half of the year 2004, following ratification, the European Parliament would bring together elected parliamentarians from 25 countries, when 21 official languages would be spoken within its precincts. He looked forward to the time when the European Parliament could become a full Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, with which it had been collaborating for many years. In February 2003, the two institutions had jointly convened a Parliamentary Conference on the World Trade Organization, which had been very successful. Parliamentarians had no alternative but to work together to build a peaceful, fairer and more democratic world.

Mr. R. RIVLIN (Israel) said that the IPU was a good place to discuss world affairs with the delegates representing their peoples, not necessarily their governments. It was the duty of delegates and of the IPU to bring the peoples of the world closer together. In that context he had been disappointed by the Palestinian speaker's address, which had the potential to incite terror. Democracy had to be promoted as a state of mind and way of life. Those who were privileged to be members of the free world had to remember that not everyone in the world benefited from real democracy: many puppet regimes existed. The IPU had to use its influence to promote real democracy and to reveal dictators, especially those who pretended to work through democracies. Those who took democracy for granted had to understand the danger which dictators posed to the world. Those in the new democracies of the former Soviet Union understood that better but

some of those regimes were trying to acquire weapons of mass destruction. In 1939, the world had failed to stop Hitler in time and the Jewish people had paid the price. Tyrants could never be trusted. Dictatorship was linked to terrorism and both were a threat to Western life. The free world had only realised that since 11 September 2001. All terrorism had to be opposed. Weapons of mass destruction in the hands of tyrants were the most deadly form of terrorism. The IPU had to make exposing tyrants and condemning all forms of terrorism its prime goal.

Mr. K.Y. PARK (Republic of Korea) said that the 1990s had witnessed the end of the cold war and the extension of democracy. The world had hoped that peace and stability would replace conflict. Market economics and technological advances had inspired countries to feel that the eradication of poverty was close at hand, yet both peace and the eradication of poverty remained elusive. New concerns had emerged, for the most part concerning international terrorism and illegal immigration. Hatred bred hatred and retaliation brought retaliation. The vicious circle had to be broken to ensure world peace. Tolerance was required, which could only be realised through dialogue and compromise and the founding of parliamentary systems, a major responsibility of the IPU. The international community had to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and implement counter-terrorism programmes together. North Korea's nuclear weapons development programme was a threat to the peace and security of the Korean peninsula and North-East Asia. It was a breach of the international non-proliferation regime. The Korean peninsula should be denuclearised immediately. The Republic of Korea was willing to help North Korea once the latter had abandoned nuclear development. The help of other nations with security and economic assistance was welcome.

Since the end of the Korean war, peace and security on the Korean peninsula had been maintained by the deterrent capability of the alliance between Korea and the United States. The Republic of Korea would continue to reinforce that bilateral cooperation, especially to ensure a peaceful resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue. The Republic of Korea's efforts to resolve the issue peacefully would be made within a framework of multilateral dialogue in close coordination with all relevant parties. He asked for unqualified unanimous support in that endeavour.

One of the IPU's most important aspirations was the spread of democracy. Human rights and the liberties shared by all humanity had to be promoted.

It was necessary to reconstruct Iraq in a way that would ensure the establishment of democracy and a market economy in order to consolidate a democratic government that the Iraqi people would truly want and create a structure that would help them rebuild their country.

The IPU was called on to build on its valued tradition of close cooperation and mutual respect, rededicating itself to promoting human rights and democracy around the globe. It had to renew its commitment to making the twenty-first century an era of peace and prosperity based on dialogue, reconciliation and cooperation.

Mr. A. IYAMUREMYE (Rwanda), congratulating the President of the Conference on his election, expressed the warm thanks of his delegation to the Chilean Parliament for its generous hospitality. The delegation from the Rwandan Parliament welcomed the opportunity to address the Conference and to say how much their country backed the efforts of the international community to build a better world in which peace, collective security, social justice and development were assured.

He recalled that his country, following the tragic genocide of 1994, was currently engaged in a process of reconstruction. The Rwandan people, despite their difficulties, had never lost hope and had succeeded in finding a path to reconciliation in order to confront current challenges. The need at present was to emphasise democracy and good governance. Parliament could make a valuable contribution in that area and was currently finalising a new Constitution that would end the period of transition and would be put to a referendum on 26 May 2003. Presidential and parliamentary elections would be held before the end of the year, thus completing the democratic process initiated in 1999. It was up to the people to ensure economic, cultural and political development by electing competent and capable leaders with the capacity to determine viable strategies.

Nevertheless, the efforts made by all the people would be in vain without the support of the international community. For that reason, he joined in the appeal made by all those calling for greater solidarity. Rwanda was one of the least developed countries, it was landlocked and had lately emerged from a terrible conflict.

Like other poor countries, it would find it impossible to find a place in a globalised economy without a reform of international economic relations. Development could only take place in a stable environment where peace and security reigned, far from meaningless conflicts that took innocent lives such as those currently under way in Iraq and in the Great Lakes region.

The first imperative was to deal with causes and tackle the ideology of segregation and genocide that nourished unfavourable forces. The problem arose from the fact that the accords signed by the protagonists, such as the 1999 Lusaka Accord and the accords signed at Pretoria by the President of Rwanda and the President of the Democratic Republic of Congo had not been implemented. Those accords, which provided for the disbandment of the harmful forces present in the Congo had remained a dead letter. Those forces continued to maintain positions nearby and were a threat to the country. He therefore appealed to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to honour its commitments and disarm the harmful forces. Nevertheless, he welcomed the progress made by the Congolese and encouraged them to establish new institutions. He recalled Security Council resolution 1468 of 20 March 2003, which called on all parties to respect the accords and requested the withdrawal of foreign troops. Rwanda had withdrawn its own troops and looked forward to seeing other countries take similar action. It took pride in having established security in its own territory and had made every effort to institute a genuine collective security. In that spirit, a campaign of advocacy for a culture of peace and dialogue directed at parliamentarians had been launched. A forum, entitled "Peace" in Swahili, and bringing together representatives of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia had been organised, giving a fine example of parliamentary diplomacy.

The period of transition was coming to an end in Rwanda in a spirit of national reconciliation and on the basis of an innovative system for trying those responsible for genocide. The Rwandan people, with the support of the international community, were leading players in that successful endeavour. He drew strength from that experience to launch an appeal for solidarity among peoples and governments.

Ms. K. ANDERSEN (Norway) noted that Chile had fought its way back to democracy. She said that the IPU was meeting at a time of war. There was only one superpower and it did

not listen to the United Nations nor hesitate to wage war against that organisation's wishes. The majority of people and parliamentarians in Norway did not support the war, which was not justified. It was widening the gap within the IPU and between countries in the Middle East. There was a need to bridge those gaps, as well as the gaps between rich and poor and between the West and the rest.

Not supporting Mr. Bush did not mean that one supported Saddam Hussein. Norway did not support Saddam Hussein, but did not support the war. There was a middle way. She urged a quick end to the war and called upon the parties involved to abide by international law on prisoners of war and refugees. The United Nations had to take the lead.

Despite the fact that the world was focused on the Middle East, Africa still needed attention. Several conflicts on that continent had killed more people than were being killed in Iraq. Other problems there were famine and HIV/AIDS.

It was also important for the IPU to fight female genital mutilation, which affected two million girls and was a severe health problem. The Inter-African Committee had adopted a common platform of zero tolerance with regard to the practice. She had attended the relevant conference with Mrs. Roe of the United Kingdom and Mrs. Kadaga of Uganda; it had committed itself to the eradication of female genital mutilation by 2010 as an optimistic but achievable goal. Parliamentarians had to take responsibility by raising awareness, passing laws, providing funding and ensuring cross-border cooperation. The problem was formidable and a cause of concern across the world, but it could be solved.

Mr. L.F. DUQUE GARCIA (Colombia) said that the kind of crisis generated in Iraq was not unknown to Colombia. He denounced the internal violence resulting from terrorism and drug-trafficking activities which had little to do with political ideology but were rather designed to generate large capital flows for those involved. Thousands of people were being killed each year in Colombia; five thousand people had been kidnapped, including a presidential candidate. Many of these people were subsequently murdered. Sophisticated terror methods had been used, and bicycle, horse and car bombs had been employed. Some two million Colombians had been displaced from rural areas to the cities by the violence.

Such terrorist acts of violence had to be denounced and Colombia requested international solidarity in that process. Colombia yearned for peace but the terrorists had failed to respond to a call for dialogue and instead had continued to kill innocent Colombians. His country was the fourth wealthiest country in terms of bio-diversity, yet the drug traffickers and terrorists were cutting down forests that were part of the world's heritage in order to grow poppies. Columbia was against all forms of violence and requested the international community to treat the guerrillas as outcasts.

In the context of the Iraq war Columbia believed it was necessary to uphold the United Nations as the only forum for the settlement of international disputes. There was a need to revise the United Nations Charter and those of related organisations in order to strengthen the United Nations. Columbia expressed its solidarity with those fighting international terrorism. Dialogue, respect and solidarity were all needed to shore up world peace and the aspirations of all to lead a dignified life. That was the challenge before the IPU : to strengthen the United Nations and international law.

Mr. E. JUDD (United Nations Children Fund - UNICEF) said that championing the rights of children was a vital role for parliamentarians. Parliamentarians legislated, allocated funds and turned commitments into concrete outcomes for the benefit of children. In the year 2000 the world's nations had committed themselves to achieving the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals, six of which related directly to children and women. The Millennium Declaration emphasised the duty of governments to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity, particularly in respect of children.

The Millennium Goals included important features related to children, such as the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, the promotion of education and gender equality and the reduction of child deaths and diseases. Those were common challenges which crossed institutional boundaries and necessitated effective partnership. The Secretary-General, as part of his 1997 reform agenda to make the United Nations more effective, called for a coherent vision towards those common development goals. At the level of individual countries the Common Country Assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework had been introduced.

Extraordinary initiatives were still needed. One example identified after the 1990 World Summit on Children was the goal to provide basic education for children by 2000. Only a fifth of the global progress needed had been achieved. The Millennium Development Goals now required a two-fold acceleration so that the entire child population could achieve a basic education by 2015. At the current rate that would not be reached until 2030.

Another example was that more than 10 million children under the age of five were still dying each year, mostly from preventable causes. AIDS was the number one killer in sub-Saharan Africa. To achieve the Millennium Goal of a two-thirds reduction in under-five

mortality, the rate of reduction would have to increase five-fold between 2000 and 2015. The current rate of progress in reducing maternal mortality would have to increase more than three-fold by 2015. At a meeting of women parliamentarians UNICEF had urged all parties to armed conflict to give priority to the protection of children.

The Conference was timely in that it was the first held since the previous year's historic United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children. UNICEF wished to work with the IPU on championing the rights of children.

*The sitting rose at 12.50 p.m.*

### **Sitting of Monday, 7 April** (afternoon)

*The sitting was called to order at 2.30 p.m. with Mr. A. Zaldivar Larraín (Chile), President of the Conference, in the Chair.*

#### Item 3 of the agenda

#### **General debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world**

##### *Resumption of the debate*

Mr. J. KATUPHA (Mozambique) said that the war and virulent pneumonia (SARS) could have been reasons to cancel the Conference. He therefore congratulated the President and Secretariat for having been courageous enough to carry on. The relevance of the IPU came in its committees and resolutions. The subject of the debate, namely "the political, economic and social situation in the world" was very broad, hence the framework of the general debate could well be reformed. He suggested that there should be up to three main themes for each Conference, each introduced by a keynote speaker. The general debate on the present occasion however, had particular relevance as the world was currently in crisis. He echoed the concerns expressed by President Lagos the previous day. Two opposing global forces were trying to reshape the world: unilateralism (being a nation or group of nations) and multilateralism. Unilateralism seemed the most powerful at present, there being almost unilateral dictatorship by the powerful nations.

Globalisation could be a nightmare for the poorer nations, whose survival was at risk. Mozambique supported multilateralism, particularly through the United Nations and regional organisations, which aimed to resolve conflict through dialogue and common standards such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. He feared that the current crisis would put at risk Mozambique's fragile economy. The question was not what the role of the United Nations should be after the conflict but whether the United Nations could stop the war; and, if not, why not? He hoped that multilateral organisations had not become redundant and that diplomacy had not failed forever. There was a choice between the self-destructiveness of unilateralism and the solidarity and enhancement for all which multilateralism offered.

Ms. A. KING (United Nations) congratulated governments on achieving their millennium goals and commended the IPU for its assistance in that task. Indeed, in recognition of its hard work, the IPU had been granted permanent observer status at the United Nations. Her focus on the present occasion would be on women's rights. In 1975, the first conference on the subject of women's rights had been held in Mexico. One outstanding outcome had been the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Progress was continuing: a new handbook for use in parliaments had been launched at the Conference the previous day. None of the goals of the United Nations or of the IPU could

be reached without fully incorporating women in decision-making. Much practical progress had resulted from the Convention, little of which could have been achieved without men. The Convention was often referred to as a human rights convention for women. Parliamentarians could play an important role by reporting on their governments' compliance with the Convention. Currently 151 States had ratified the Convention and she hoped that 200 would do so by 2005. The Optional Protocol to the Convention allowed women to seek redress against national governments and laws once they had exhausted domestic remedies.

Brazil and South Africa had constitutions that included extensive guarantees reflecting the Convention. When Japan ratified the Convention, its Parliament had amended remaining discriminatory legislation. France had used temporary special measures to ensure that 50 per cent of parliamentary candidates would be women, Morocco had reserved 30 seats for women and the African Union had stated that 50 per cent of its Commission members should be women.

The United Nations looked forward to the eventual full implementation of the Convention and its Optional Protocol. Parliamentarians could help by raising awareness, ensuring accurate reporting, establishing parliamentary committees on the issue and using International Women's Day to introduce appropriate legislation. They should encourage women to run for election and support them if they won.

The Beijing Declaration would shortly be reviewed through the medium of the outcome document of the Beijing Plus Five process, in which achievements and remaining obstacles would be analysed. A handbook was available in English and would be available in six languages by June 2003.

Mr. J. RIERA (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - UNHCR) said that, despite positive developments in Afghanistan, *Timor Leste* and south-eastern Europe, armed conflict, human rights violations and the resulting mass displacement of population continued to plague many regions. The UNHCR and its partners were poised to respond to the humanitarian crisis in Iraq while continuing to address new refugee flows in West Africa. In all, there were some 20 million refugees and other persons of concern to the UNHCR. Refugees and internally displaced persons were a constant reminder of the international community's collective failure to

ensure respect for human rights and address the root causes of refugee flows.

The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol had been landmarks in setting standards for the treatment of refugees. Some 145 States were parties to that framework, which was complemented regionally by the 1969 Organisation of African Unity Convention and the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on refugees in Latin America. The December 2001 meeting of parties to the Convention reaffirmed the central importance of those instruments and recognised that they remained as relevant as when they were first drafted. Their values and principles mirrored those that underpinned the United Nations Charter: respect for the human rights of refugees, international solidarity, burden sharing to address their plight and acknowledgement of the humanitarian and civilian nature of asylum.

The link between migration and asylum was a major challenge. Forced displacement constituted only a fraction of global migration but it attracted much media attention, particularly in the developed world. Deterrence and migration control, especially after 11 September, had tainted the institution of asylum in the public eye. It was increasingly difficult for people to reach asylum countries or achieve family reunion by legal means. Many such people had to use smugglers and were vulnerable to the odious practice of trafficking in women and children. Others remained stranded in countries with underdeveloped asylum systems, unable to legalise their stays.

It was necessary to manage the interface between asylum and migration more effectively. The question of burden sharing among States had yet to be resolved. That problem had led to the UNHCR's Agenda for Protection, which provided a road map for the UNHCR, States, non-governmental organisations and other partners in civil society. The Agenda was a forward-looking document intended to strengthen refugee protection, which could no longer be addressed solely from the limited perspective of national sovereignty. A multinational approach was required. That was the aim of the Convention Plus initiative.

The UNHCR had cooperated with the IPU in producing a guide to refugee law which would be available in 26 languages by the end of the year. It was intended to sensitise national lawmakers to the need to translate international commitments into action at national level. Lawmakers had a key role in the protection of

refugees. They had to avoid negative stereotypes, adopt legislation to implement the 1951 Convention and ensure that refugees were not pushed back into danger. UNHCR valued its cooperation with the IPU and would work to strengthen it. In a world of increasing security concerns, migration controls and asylum fatigue it was important to keep the door open to refugees.

Mr. A. GAMALELDIN (Egypt), having extended the greetings of the Egyptian Parliament to the Chilean people, read out a message from Mr. A. Fathi Sorour, President of the People's Assembly of Egypt.

The Conference was being held in very grave international circumstances. To begin with, the world had witnessed flagrant violations of international legitimacy in the Middle East. Horrendous massacres of Palestinians had taken place. Numerous buildings had been destroyed and other breaches of law committed that represented crimes against humanity.

Currently, war was raging in Iraq, a war that had been embarked on without the consent of the Security Council despite its being the sole arbiter of the need for recourse to force to maintain international peace and security. It rested on false premises. Security Council resolution 1441 had given United Nations inspectors a mission that had not been completed before the launch of an attack that lacked any legal justification. The bombing to which Iraq was being subjected had already claimed hundreds of innocent civilian victims, including women and children. Egypt paid tribute to all governments that had declared their opposition to that aggression. It drew the world's attention to the serious consequences that could result from discarding the system of collective security, an act in breach of all principles of international legitimacy. It was interference in the internal affairs of a State to attempt to force regime change. Iraq was being attacked but no notice was being taken of the weapons of mass destruction held by Israel. The Middle East region as a whole was thus being used as a platform for abuse of international law and violation of all United Nations resolutions. Such an uneven-handed policy was inadmissible. It was said that the United Nations would resume its role once the conflict had ended, but that meant that it would be reduced in future to the sole status of a humanitarian organisation, an outcome that was unacceptable. The United Nations was mandated to seek solutions to disputes between

countries by peaceful means. He therefore solemnly appealed for an immediate end to the conflict and for the withdrawal of the forces of aggression from Iraq. He stated his country's complete solidarity with the Iraqi people in their suffering.

He also hoped that the Inter-Parliamentary Union would take an interest in the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, where other flagrant violations of international law were being committed.

The war in Iraq would have serious repercussions on the world economy, as had been pointed out at the recent European Union summit. In other words, the whole world was at risk. Parliamentarians, as representatives of the people, should make every effort to safeguard peace and national security. All forces in favour of peace needed to be mobilised in order to prevent the downfall of the world.

### Item 2 of the agenda

#### **Consideration of possible requests for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the Conference agenda**

##### *(a) Supplementary item*

THE PRESIDENT drew attention to the list of requests for a supplementary item found in document CONF/108/2-inf.1.rev.2, as follows :

- A call by parliamentarians to support an international coalition for peace (Islamic Republic of Iran)
- Importance of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear and other Weapons of Mass Destruction and of Missiles (Japan)
- Intensifying the fight against drug trafficking (Italy)
- The role of parliaments in fighting the danger of bioterrorism and the deliberate spread of diseases (Hungary)

However, the delegations of Japan and Hungary had since decided to merge their requests into a single joint proposal that appeared in document CONF/108/2-inf.1.rev.3 under the title "Importance of the non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological

weapons of mass destruction and of missiles, including the prevention of their use by terrorists". As a result the Conference would be asked to decide between the request of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the joint request of Japan and Hungary, and the request of Italy.

Mr. S.H. HASHEMI (Islamic Republic of Iran) drew attention to displaced and homeless people disrupted by warfare. Among the millions affected were women and children and a large number were doomed to die in camps. Democracy, human rights and sustainable development were all important and the United Nations had rightly adopted dialogue as an approach to solving problems. The IPU should be at the forefront of defending human rights and promoting peace. He called on the Conference to support the proposal.

Mr. L. SAPORITO (Italy) said that his delegation was withdrawing its request for a supplementary item since it endorsed the joint proposal put forward by Japan and Hungary.

Mr. K. MIYAJI (Japan) said the proposal jointly submitted with Hungary was a slightly modified version of an earlier Japanese proposal. International society needed to recognise the importance to peace and security of the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Countries in violation of relevant United Nations resolutions ought to eliminate such weapons. Other countries must take steps to avoid proliferation. As the only country that had been hit by nuclear weapons, Japan was all too aware of the importance of the proposal. The international community should step up efforts while respecting existing non-proliferation systems. The dangers of terrorism went without saying. The Union must resolve to fight non-proliferation and terrorism and seek to stabilise current world conditions. Japan and Hungary asked the Conference to support the proposal.

THE PRESIDENT noted that the Conference now had before it only two requests for inclusion of a supplementary item.

Mrs. M. ALFARO HUERTA (Peru) said that a distinction had to be made between a country that used destructive weapons in self-defence against an attack that had not been countenanced by the United Nations, and a country that used such weapons with aggressive intent. A country could not be penalised for defending itself against attack.

THE PRESIDENT announced that a vote would be taken by roll-call as provided by the Statutes and the Rules. He recalled that a two-thirds majority of those present and voting was required for adoption of a request.

Mr. A.Q. GILLANI (Pakistan) suggested that in the proposal submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran the words "coalition for peace" should be replaced by "collaboration for peace and unity".

Mr. S.H. HASHEMI (Islamic Republic of Iran) said he agreed with the amendment proposed by Pakistan.

Ms. P. TORSNEY (Canada) asked for clarification of the word "unity" in that context.

Mr. S.H. HASHEMI (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that "unity" was appropriate given that "collaboration" was being used instead of "coalition".

*A vote was taken by roll call.*

#### **Proposal by the Islamic Republic of Iran, as amended by Pakistan**

*The President announced the results of the vote as follows:*

Affirmative vote	763
Negative votes	324
Abstentions	256
Total of affirmative and negative votes	1087
Two-thirds majority	725

#### **Proposal by Japan and Hungary**

*The President announced the results of the vote as follows*

Affirmative votes	776
Negative votes	330
Abstentions	237
Total of affirmative and negative votes	1106
Two-thirds majority	737

THE PRESIDENT said that although both proposals had a two-thirds majority of votes in favour, that of Japan and Hungary had received more votes and would be taken as the supplementary item.

Item 2 of the agenda**Consideration of possible requests for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the Conference agenda***(b) Emergency supplementary item*

THE PRESIDENT said that consultations were under way and should preferably be allowed to continue for as long as necessary. He therefore asked whether the Conference would agree to defer consideration of the matter until a later date.

*It was so decided*

Mr A. Bensalah (Algeria), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.

Item 3 of the agenda**General debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world***Resumption of the debate*

Mrs. T. YARYGUINA (Russian Federation) observed that Chile faced challenges on the economic front and in shoring up its democracy.

The Conference was meeting at a difficult, tragic time in the world's history and in that of the development of international relations. Many people had tried to prevent what was happening in Iraq. The Russian Federation had tried to help achieve a peaceful solution but, unfortunately, had been unable to do so. The Russian President had rightly called the situation a serious political error.

Innocent persons were suffering needlessly and had lost their homes and loved ones. The issue had divided the old Europe from the new Europe. There were divisions among many countries and the situation gave much cause for concern. All countries faced difficult problems to whose solution they needed to devote energy.

The United Nations now needed to receive the fullest support. The IPU was acting in accordance with the former's principles and ideals. Granting the IPU observer status at the United Nations had been an important step and a tribute to those who had achieved it. The IPU was a unique and open organisation

embracing many countries, a defender of parliamentarianism and dialogue. It had been important to Russia when it had been granted IPU observer status. The Russian delegation supported the IPU reforms, which were of singular importance. There were many difficulties to overcome in the years to come. They necessitated a collaboration involving the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the regional parliaments. The World Bank ought to be invited to take part in that international network. A parliamentary meeting in Geneva on the World Trade Organisation had identified double standards in respect of trade; the IPU ought to draw attention to them. Equal treatment of all geo-political groups and the development of democratic institutions were of special importance. Russia was building a State based on equality for all members of society. Force of arms could not replace dialogue involving nations. Peace could not be built on force.

Mr. A. EL-KHALIL (Lebanon) said that the American and British aggression against Iraq was being resisted by the brave Iraqi forces and people. That aggression against the region was insidious and pre-planned. The Beirut Summit had issued a declaration against such aggression and the illegal military campaign. He called upon the Conference to condemn the American and British invasion, which was killing the innocent: old people, women and children. It was destroying the infrastructure of Iraq, an act clearly against the International Bill of Human Rights and one jeopardising peace and security. The aggression was in breach of Security Council resolution 1441, international law and the Charter of the United Nations. Public opinion was against that immoral war.

The Pope had reiterated his opposition to the use of force and had sent Cardinal Etchegaray as an envoy to meet President Bush. The Vatican had stated its opposition to a pre-emptive strike, which was immoral and without United Nations support.

The IPU should call upon the United Nations to reconvene the Security Council and call upon the aggressors to withdraw from Iraq. Failing that, an extraordinary session of the General Assembly should be convened to call for peace, in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

The Lebanese and Syrian position opposing the overt and covert intentions behind the aggression had been supported by France, Russia and Germany. The United States had

invaded on the pretext that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction, at a time when United Nations inspectors had still been at work. Israel was in possession of weapons of mass destruction, and the United States aggression had been a smoke screen connected with oil wells and Zionist goals. There had been an intention to redefine the geographical map of the Middle East. The events of 11 September were being used as an excuse.

Lebanon believed there was a clear distinction between the situation in Iraq and legitimate Palestinian resistance, which was not terrorism but an attempt to recover sovereignty and to liberate occupied land. Double standards were being applied to United Nations resolutions. It was important to deal with the underlying causes and not merely the symptoms.

As a founding member of the United Nations, Lebanon was a believer in human rights, freedom, democracy and equality. Problems ought to be solved by the United Nations. There had to be an end to the killing of innocent people by Israel, and by the British and American aggressors in Iraq. He called for solidarity with the Iraqi and Palestinian people.

Mrs. J. MACKEY (New Zealand) welcomed delegates to the Pacific region. As a peaceful nation, New Zealand looked for the peaceful resolution of conflicts and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. It was a founding member of the New Agenda Coalition. Along with its fellow members it worked hard for the cessation of the arms race and supported the Non-Nuclear Proliferation Treaty. New Zealand had called on States to join the treaty and had recently welcomed positive steps taken by Cuba. It was very concerned about North Korea's efforts to withdraw from the Treaty.

New Zealand was fully compliant with the Chemical Weapons Convention. It supported the Japanese resolution on non-proliferation before the Conference and was committed to working within the context of international treaties.

New Zealand was a small country and was unable to achieve economies of scale. The costs of programmes relating to pharmaceuticals and technology were a strain, but it was recognised that the State was fortunate in being able to provide health and education services for its citizens.

New Zealanders held strong opinions and were committed to the Kyoto Protocol. They fully understood the impact of global warming on their economy and on their Pacific neighbours. They had also confronted the issue of

integration and had agreed a treaty between the indigenous people of the islands and those who had come to the islands at a later date.

In its short history, New Zealand's soldiers had fought for the principles held by its people. However in the current conflict, their support was for due process rather than war. It was not possible to support the United Nations, but ignore it when that was more convenient. New Zealand saw its role in the conflict as the provision of humanitarian aid for the innocent victims. It was hoped that the conflict would be short-lived.

Mr. M. TJJTENDERO (Namibia) said that the world was witnessing a significant change in global politics. There had been advances in international political and economic relations, which gave hope for the future. At the same time, the war in Iraq had undermined UN authority and posed a threat to international peace and security. While the war continued it would be difficult to solve the conflict between Israel and Palestine.

The world economy was expected to grow by 2.75 per cent in 2003, which represented stronger growth than in the past year. But in the developed countries, economic recovery was constrained by weak spending. It was hoped that aid to developing countries would increase if the rich countries fulfilled the promises made at the Financing for Development Conference in 2002. Such aid would help to resolve those countries' debt problems once and for all.

Economic development, which kept pace with population growth, was essential to deal with poverty. That could not be achieved overnight. International gatherings had a key role to play in developing common ideas and practices. The Beijing Conference on improvement of the lot of women provided an example. The decisions taken at the Conference served as reference points in the fight for gender equality. He was in favour of the reforms instituted by the IPU itself to achieve a gender balance. The growing number of women entering parliaments was to be encouraged.

The trend to globalisation had both ups and downs. Those parts of the world which lagged behind in terms of social, economic and technological progress could not reap the full benefits of economic integration. Such countries needed greater access to the markets of the developed world so that they could narrow the economic divide.

No country could do without global trade. It was deplorable that some countries still set up

barriers to free trade. That tendency had caused many to feel dissatisfied, but at least there were at present international platforms on which they could air their grievances.

The Members of the United Nations had issued a declaration at Johannesburg, undertaking to respond to Africa's special needs. The exercise of democracy, the eradication of poverty and the preservation of peace were tasks which all should support, so that the benefits of peace might be achieved by the people of Africa. In particular, the needs of refugees and internally displaced persons, and the needs of those infected with the HIV/AIDS virus, needed to be addressed. In the face of that humanitarian emergency all countries should respond to the appeal for contributions made by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

He hoped that the Conference would help to bring wars to an end once and for all, and bring progress towards peace and prosperity.

Ms. K. HEINEMANN (Sweden) said that increasing numbers of people were living with threats to their legal rights to freedom and self-organisation. Conflicts were causing devastation all over the world. It was necessary to provide continuing support for democracy, which did not follow automatically as a consequence of free elections. Rather, democracy required an active civic society with a free media. Democracy provided a means to resolve conflict. Since the Cold War, international concerns had moved from security to people's rights. Human rights were not limited by borders.

A war was always a failure of international diplomacy. A war without sanction from the United Nations represented a very grave failure. While all feared the actions of terrorists and the threat which they posed to society, human rights should be respected even in a crisis. Injustice should be challenged wherever it occurred.

In Zimbabwe, parliamentarians had been tortured in recent months. Such violence had to be stopped and replaced with respect for human rights. She conveyed Sweden's sympathy to the Zimbabwean people.

Mr. R.M.C. KABORE (Burkina Faso) said that the delegation of Burkina Faso wished first to congratulate Mr. Zaldivar Larraín and the Chilean Parliament on the impeccable manner in which the Conference had been organised and thanked them for the warm welcome his delegation had received in Santiago. He also

congratulated Mr. Paéz Verdugo on his election as President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council. He recalled that in November 2002 the Inter-Parliamentary Union had been accorded observer status by the United Nations, which entitled its documents to be considered as official United Nations texts. That was an important step in conferring a more democratic dimension on the United Nations, and he joined with those who welcomed the development in relations between the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the United Nations as the culmination of a lengthy process of cooperation.

An Inter-Parliamentary Conference provided an outstanding occasion for the exchange of experiences and reflections on the contribution that parliaments could make to solving current political, economic and social problems. In that context, he applauded the relevance of the two topics chosen for consideration by the present Conference. It was indisputable that sustainable development and democracy went hand in hand, but they could only be achieved in an international context in which progress, peace and coexistence prevailed. Mention of the war in Iraq and the sufferings of peoples was thus unavoidable. It was incumbent on a world parliamentary organisation to use all its influence to ensure that war remained the very last resort of the international community for the defence of peace and security. Restoration of its full powers to the Security Council was a matter of urgency; the international community needed to make greater efforts to ensure that the United Nations became the supporting fabric of multilateralism. It should not be allowed to become a hostage to, or an alibi for, geostrategic manoeuvres. International law ought to be respected by States, with the United Nations restored to the central role it deserved in the system for the maintenance of peace and security.

In an international context plagued by areas of tension, dominance of a single viewpoint, the concept that might was right and the prevalence of poverty, the Inter-Parliamentary Union had a duty to make the voice of peoples heard and to give a parliamentary dimension to the various aspects of multilateral cooperation. In conclusion, he wished the Conference every success in its work.

Mr. T. KAWARA (Japan) said that the world economy was becoming increasingly open, though not universally so. Despite such progress, terrorism and other similar threats had arisen. Abductions and other forced

disappearances were basic infringements of human rights. When cross-State abductions took place, it was a violation of national sovereignty. The United Nations had adopted a resolution to that effect in December 2002, despite which Japanese citizens had still been abducted by North Korea. Peaceful solutions had to be sought to such problems and to related issues such as nuclear disarmament. That was why the Japanese delegation had introduced the idea of a debate on the importance of the non-proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and of missiles. He thanked the Conference for including the item. A sub-group of the IPU had recently had a vigorous debate on terrorism. The war in Iraq had been a disappointment to Japan which had sought a peaceful solution through disarmament. Japan understood that the United States had exhausted all other possibilities before using force and supported their action. Japan was also a long-standing friend of the Arabs and hoped to be able to help with the humanitarian recovery of Iraq. The United Nations too needed rebuilding and the IPU was important from this perspective.

*Mrs. V. Pusic (Croatia), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.*

Mr. N. LAMMERT (Germany) said that none of the afternoon's proceedings had been useful. The Conference had spent an hour and a half voting rather than discussing what delegates' electorates expected, namely discussing the war in Iraq and the future of international organisations. Iraq was the issue of the Conference and had to be discussed. He could not accept the necessity of the war. "Every war was a defeat for mankind" as Pope John Paul II had said; the current war was also a defeat for politics. Nobody had managed to prevent war: not politicians, not governments, not the United Nations nor any other international organisation. The ability of the IPU to stop the war was limited. There was a lack of an international structure to maintain both peace and international law. Peace did not mean the survival of criminal regimes. Although the IPU was not empowered to decide on reform of the United Nations, it ought to contribute to the debate on the issue. The German delegation had proposed that standing committees of the IPU should focus on reform of the United Nations. If the reform of the IPU itself was to have any significance, it had to contribute to

the simultaneous maintenance throughout the world of peace and law.

Mrs. E. KALSBECK-JASPERSE (Netherlands) said that currently delegates' thoughts and hearts were often in Iraq. She hoped that the war would soon be over and that democracy would triumph. In recent decades, the forces of democracy had triumphed in Chile, and democracy and human rights had recently made progress in both South America and Europe. The signing of the 1975 Helsinki Agreement on Human Rights (which included signature by the Iron Curtain countries) had been a major development. The Helsinki Agreement was a model to follow when considering how democracies should deal with oppressive regimes. Greater account was taken of the individual, while State sovereignty was less absolute.

The observance of human rights was not enough in itself. There was also a need for improvement in health, education, and financial and economic matters. International agencies were rightly pressing for sound policies and administration in countries seeking support. Donor countries such as the Netherlands were following the practice of organisations such as the World Bank when choosing aid recipients. Countries were being requested to comply with international standards, a process that was leading to greater freedom, more involvement of the people in administration and greater prosperity. Repressive regimes caused conflict and other undesirable consequences.

Population growth that outstripped economic growth led to migration flows. A failing financial policy in one country could affect many other countries. The same was true of environmental policy as countries became more interdependent.

The body that ought to deal with undemocratic countries that posed a threat to others was the United Nations Security Council. She regretted the failure of the Security Council to stop the war in Iraq but hoped that the international community would take responsibility for the reconstruction of Iraq.

The matter of the Bosnian enclave of Srebrenica, where 8,000 Bosnian Muslims had been murdered, had been discussed recently in the Netherlands Parliament. The tragedy had highlighted the inability of the United Nations to curb the conflict in the Former Yugoslavia. In 1998, Kofi Annan had ordered a report that

contained unprecedented self-criticism. There had also been major inquiries in the Netherlands, and a recent parliamentary inquiry had concluded that the decision of the Netherlands to commit forces to peacekeeping in Bosnia had been taken too lightly.

Since threats to international peace and security affected everyone there was a need to use the approach that got the best results for the international community. It was desirable to get as many countries as possible to support the policy of the international community. Initiatives such as those taken on international environmental policy still required attention and the Netherlands continued to support the Kyoto Protocol. She hoped that this meeting of the IPU would help to enhance human rights, democracy and the environment.

Mr. Z. AL-SUDAIRY (Saudi Arabia) read out a letter from the head of the Shura Council, in which the latter gave thanks for the good news of the Shura's acceptance into the IPU and hoped that its accession would further human rights all over the world.

The Conference was meeting at a time of grave concern and profound change in the international community. Solidarity was needed to protect legitimacy, peace and security. The Shura Council sought the peaceful resolution of disputes between States. The United Nations and its Security Council were the bodies to deal with such issues. He was gravely concerned about events in the region and the resultant instability. The humanitarian situation was bad. The plight of the Iraqi people caused by the action of the United States and the United Kingdom in flouting international legitimacy had to be remembered. Those countries were turning a deaf ear to millions of people and millions of Iraqis were in danger. It was possible that the danger could spread. Saudi Arabia wanted a halt to the war and the return of the issue to the Security Council.

Saudi Arabia continued to support the Palestinians. The occupation of Palestine was the major reason for instability in the Middle East. Without justice for the Palestinian people, there would be further violence, which could spread to the rest of the world.

Saudi Arabia rejected all forms of terrorism. Terrorism could not be justified in the name of Islam. Peace had to be the rule and he pledged to work to build solid bridges to that end.

Mr. S. MOKADEM (Maghreb Consultative Council) recalled that the international

community had been endeavouring for over fifty years to strengthen the bonds between its members. It was regrettable that at the beginning of the new century despair was overtaking peoples in the face of the hegemony exerted by great powers they were too poor to challenge. That was the brutal reality that ran counter to the desire for peace and security. The Inter-Parliamentary Union had been meeting in Ouagadougou at the time when the United States became the victim of an abominable attack. All parliamentarians there had condemned that attack and had made a commitment to combat terrorism. The question at present was whether it was possible to impose democracy through war, bombing and missiles. The answer was clearly in the negative. The aggression from which the Iraqi people were suffering gave evidence of a new political strategy in the region. It was up to the international community to defend the principle of peaceful coexistence in dignity and honour. The time had come to engage in that endeavour and at the same time to settle the Palestinian problem. Dialogue had to be made possible between civilisations instead of promoting their collision. Violence and terror must be categorically rejected.

Mrs. I. KROHN (Finland) said that the fate of Chile had been important to Finland which had received its first refugees following the assassination of Salvador Allende. It was most gratifying to see democracy restored in Chile.

There had been much talk of war, particularly with respect to its impact on children. The underlying reasons included a scarcity of resources in the world due to overpopulation and pollution. Water and oil were often the rationale behind wars. The international community had more to fight against than aggression in Iraq. Climate change posed even bigger long-term dangers to mankind. Two possible solutions involved exploiting the technologies of sustainable development and the role of women.

The world was awash with energy which was not being fully exploited. Countries should concentrate on developing renewable energy solutions. Women should not only have a right to free speech but a right to their own bodies including reproductive rights and sexual health care. Current population growth could not be sustained. Parliamentarians ought to be sensitive to the lack of basic rights for half the world's population.

Recalling the words of a delegate from Saudi Arabia, who had said that that country was a

friend of women, she noted that Finland had a one hundred year perspective, having had the world's first woman parliamentarian. The quality of decisions was enhanced by the participation of women.

Finland had just passed a law requiring openness on the financing of elections. That was an important issue in view of the fact that women only owned one per cent of the world's wealth. Finland would work with the United Nations and the IPU to diminish the threat to the world arising from declining resources and energy crises. Women and men had to work together for all mankind.

Mr. S.H. HASHEMI (Islamic Republic of Iran) thanked all those who had voted for peace as a main concern, but regretted the failure to include the subject on the Conference agenda. A new trend that was undermining the rule of law and multilateralism threatened the legitimacy and credibility of the United Nations. There was an unwelcome tendency towards a unipolar world. The governance of Iran was based on Islam with its emphasis on humanity, justice and peace, and its opposition to the use of force in world affairs.

The situation in Iraq was a threat to international institutions and was damaging international security. International peace and security were being jeopardised and a serious challenge posed by the Middle East situation. Women and children were being massacred in the occupied Palestinian territories in disregard of all international treaties. Over the past fifty years the Palestinian people had been the target of inhumane treatment by the occupying

regime. The most basic standards of international law and human rights were being violated and United Nations resolutions defied. The application of unjust double standards fully justified the struggle of the Palestinian people, who deserved the support of the international community. The United Nations framework was important in order to give predictability to international relations, which should be built upon mutual trust and cooperation. A collective effort was needed to deal with the threats being faced.

Mr. I. GIL (Spain) thanked the people of Chile for the welcome they had given to Conference delegates.

The world was currently passing through a very difficult period, but although peace was an essential it could only be achieved by hard work and sacrifices. The Spanish Government had not participated in the drafting of Security Council resolution 1441 since it was not a Security Council member, but it actively supported peace and had hoped that the United Nations would play a decisive role. However, at present the need was to look to the future and to reconstruction. Spain rejected any colonial solution or protectorate. The Iraqi people should be the masters of their own fate. Peaceful coexistence had to be achieved between Israel and Palestine within the framework of stable and properly defined frontiers. Spain hoped that it would be possible to build a worthwhile and prosperous peace in which tyranny no longer had a place.

*The sitting rose at 6.30 p.m.*

## **Sitting of Tuesday, 8 April** (Morning)

*The sitting was called to order at 9.25 a.m. with Mr. A. Zaldívar Larraín (Chile), President of the Conference, in the Chair.*

### Item 3 of the agenda

#### **General debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world**

#### *Resumption of the debate*

Mr. I. TAROLLI (Italy) said that before the global economy had entered its current crisis it

had passed through a period of extraordinary growth from which the countries of Asia and Latin America had benefited. In addition, poverty had declined throughout the world despite the increase in population. However, for many peoples, that growth had not been matched by shrinkage of the gap between rich and poor, which militated against global harmony. That was the most important issue currently facing humankind. The fight against poverty, notably in Africa, had to engage the world as a whole. The developing countries wanted the international community to promote economic development while at the same time respecting the specific features of

each country. Poverty was a global problem and called for global solutions based not upon humanitarian assistance but upon economics. Since debt relief and debt forgiveness could play a decisive role, the Italian delegation invited parliamentarians to follow the Italian example and pass legislation that would compel governments to take the initiative in view of the fact that it was a matter of human rights and principles, which the International Court of Justice in the Hague had a duty to see observed.

The World Trade Organization was also a useful means to that end to the extent that it dealt with all forms of trade, services, water, gas and electricity supply, intellectual property, health and food security. In February 2003, the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO held in Geneva had urged all countries to promote trade development. To that end, governments ought to abolish export subsidies and remove tariff barriers. The major resolutions adopted in 2001 at Doha ought to be implemented.

The time was past when foreign policy and foreign trade were the sole responsibility of the executive power. Parliaments were being called on to provide a legislative foundation for such new developments. A new world conference of heads of State and government modelled on the Bretton Woods Conference of 1944 would be needed to embark on reform of the major international institutions in pursuit of the following objectives: promotion of well-being, respect for cultures and religions, free trade and democratic decision-making.

The crisis currently affecting the United Nations had not been the result of the United States' decision to engage in armed conflict but was already latent since over the past fifty years the United Nations had been unable to take any action without the agreement of its Member States. Italy, which was a supporter of the United Nations, would like the latter's role to be reaffirmed, including reform of the right of veto. New mechanisms and the reform of existing institutions would ensure more efficient operation provided States had the necessary will. Global order should be the result of a shared determination. It was not a question of opposing or following the United States but of establishing a framework for cooperation and dialogue, which implied definition on the part of the European Union of a genuinely common foreign policy and defence policy.

Mr. R. A. GUTIÉRREZ (Venezuela) said that the Inter-Parliamentary Union had made sustained efforts in respect of problems such as

the arms race, debt, poverty, and the gap between rich and poor, but that, in general, there had been steps backwards rather than forwards. The IPU would have to examine its effectiveness in achieving its stated aims while considering the international mechanisms that would have to be developed to create a universal legal framework for action and for monitoring follow-up. There was a need for more effective action to achieve its objectives and a need to bolster such action nationally and regionally.

Venezuela was facing challenging times, even as the world's attention was focused on the illegal violation of Iraq. There were certain elements in Venezuela fighting the democratically elected Government. They were disrupting the oil sector, affecting civilians by reducing access to savings, food rations, and the setting up of road blocks. Together with foreign financial speculation, those factors were all instilling violence. He hoped that the people would not fight the Government; everyone needed to act wisely in making history.

More than US\$3 billion dollars had been invested by the hostile private sector campaigning against the Government. More than US\$7 billion dollars of foreign earnings had been lost in sixty days, money that could have been spent on a wide variety of social projects. In August, private business was planning a referendum aimed at ending the term of President Hugo Chávez, despite his popularity. Even so, the Venezuelan people were working to build, through dialogue, an atmosphere of tolerance.

The National Assembly and the Government of Venezuela had both declared their opposition to the war in Iraq, which was flouting the most basic standards of international law. That transgression could lead to the emergence of a "might makes right" philosophy. Hundreds and thousands were dying, and there would be violations of civilian human rights. The oil wells in Iraq were becoming the booty of war. The United Nations had always championed the right to self-determination, which could be one of the first victims of the war by the United Kingdom and the United States against Iraq. The United Nations was being tainted by the way in which it was being made to work for the benefit of a handful of powerful countries. However, there was room for optimism in that the United Nations realised what was at stake.

The President of Chile and other speakers had addressed the issue of the war in Iraq. The Conference should call for an immediate cessation of hostilities in that senseless war. The

United Nations had to fulfil its proper role. Those responsible for the war against Iraq should face justice.

*Mr. P. Olango (Ethiopia), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.*

Mr. G.F. TERENZI (San Marino), after conveying his thanks, on behalf of his delegation, to the Chilean authorities for their outstanding hospitality, said he welcomed the opportunity to make known the views of the Republic of San Marino on the international situation. The previous December, the San Marino Parliament had, in accordance with its tradition of neutrality, reaffirmed its preference for diplomatic solutions. In its view, international law was the sole means of providing for effective settlement of disputes between peoples. Recent events therefore gave him cause for concern. The Republic, despite being only a small country, had managed to maintain its cohesion throughout the centuries through the exercise of tolerance and respect for human rights. Although liberty was a right that dictatorships could not be allowed to challenge, recourse to force ought to be avoided where possible. Article 2 of the country's Constitution rejected war as a means of settling disputes. The Government and Parliament of San Marino regarded the United Nations as the supreme source of law, the guarantor of international legality and the sole authority entitled to decide the legitimacy of any armed conflict.

The current absence of consensus was to be deplored. Although all countries should continue to work towards reform of the United Nations, in the interim, compliance with its resolutions was a must, in particular those relating to Iraq and terrorism.

San Marino expressed its grave concern in relation to the war and stated its solidarity with its victims, its refugees and all those that had for many years suffered under the dictatorship and the embargo. It was hoped that the conflict would be brought to an end as soon as possible.

The Iraqi people should be given access to humanitarian assistance without delay. It was to be hoped that the moral and material reconstruction of Iraq could begin soon under the management of the United Nations. There were serious concerns about the future since all wars left traces and had repercussions in all areas. The war would no doubt get the better of the present crisis but it would aggravate the divergences between cultures. He therefore

made an appeal for peace in the spirit shown by Pope Jean Paul II. San Marino for its part was fully committed to that route in the interests of humankind and with respect for the highest principles.

Mr. A. BENSALAH (Algeria) said that the 108<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Conference was facing an unprecedented situation. American and British forces had launched a devastating war against the Iraqi people. Great concern was being felt throughout the world as a result of that odious aggression whose victims were principally innocent civilians. Iraq was one of the cradles of civilisation, one of the seven wonders of the world. The aggressors claimed to be using smart weapons. It was, however, a curious paradox that the use of that argument to justify war had led to so much destruction. The parliamentarians met together at Santiago could not countenance such a violation of international law, since its clear aim was to do away with an entire people and not, as had been claimed, to liberate them. Democracy could not be instituted by force. It was in blatant violation of the United Nations Charter.

For the past three weeks, the world had been reduced to the status of spectator in a conflict whose main beneficiaries would be those with investments in oil. There was already talk of the reconstruction of Iraq, but who would benefit most from such reconstruction? Algeria was following events with consternation and appealed to all parliamentarians and the international community to take urgent action to end the conflict and set a figure for the reparations to be paid to the Iraqi people.

He drew attention to the need to free Palestine and to compel the Israeli forces occupying that country to withdraw. The fight against terrorism, so frequently invoked, did not justify all actions. It was time that a clear definition of terrorism be made and for its application to liberation movements to be avoided.

Similarly, there was an urgent need to put an end to the conflict in western Sahara, which was still awaiting settlement. The Algerian Parliament had asked the United Nations and its special envoy, James Baker, to make every effort to find an appropriate solution. The African continent as a whole was in difficulty and failing to develop. In the face of all those tragic circumstances, the Inter-Parliamentary Union had an even greater need to play its part and determine the foundations of an international order that would allow peace and security to be restored.

Mr. Č. KRALJEVSKI (former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) said he hoped the Conference would help to build a common understanding. Many events had occurred in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia since the previous Conference. There had been democratic elections and power had been transferred to a new Government. That showed that the country was stabilising and developing democratic standards. However, there were still obstacles to the development of a free democratic society. Conflict was being perpetuated by paramilitary, criminal and extremist groups, which were engaged in trafficking drugs, arms and people. He hoped that the joint efforts of the nations supporting his country would help to promote a positive trend in favour of development. It was in the interests of the international community for negative factors to be eliminated. The Government had made it clear that the fight against corruption, and the process of integration, were crucial priorities. Parliament had established an anti-corruption committee as an independent body to help in the fight against organised crime. The campaign had been encouraged by public recognition of its importance. Considerable pressure had been applied by non-governmental organisations and by the critical mass of public opinion.

Collection of firearms was a further priority. Large quantities of illegal firearms continued to be held in the country and in the region, impeding resolution of the region's problems and undermining stability.

His country was seeking to accelerate its economic development and in that had the support of many of its neighbours. Cooperation had been achieved at regional level. A future objective was membership of NATO and the European Union. That objective, it was hoped, could be accomplished through the country's determination to achieve integration and to cooperate with its neighbours.

Mrs. L. MADERO (Mexico) said that the international system was under pressure because of the unilateral decision by the United States to engage in conflict with Iraq. That action had led to a polarisation of opinion across the world. It was the role of the United Nations to resolve conflict. The fact that action had been taken without the United Nations created a grave problem. To be just a war had to be based on universal rules. It was essential to uphold multilateralism, which created a basis

for harmonious coexistence. The United Nations had provided that basis.

There had been regrettable mistakes in places such as Cambodia and Yugoslavia. Such events broke the covenant of universal values in the international Charter of the United Nations which asserted the critical importance of the peaceful resolution of conflicts. Governments should reform United Nations procedures to strengthen the institution. The terms of reference of the General Assembly needed to be improved. In addition, the United Nations should play a central role in rebuilding Iraq. The IPU had a responsibility to ensure that political debate was used to resolve future conflicts.

Mr. J. DROBNIC (Slovenia) said that integration had led to an interdependent world, in which all nations were all equally vulnerable. The IPU had a duty to focus on human rights and pursue the establishment of a solid, international, legal environment. Despite twelve years of effort by the United Nations, the problems of weapons of mass destruction and human rights in Iraq had not yet found a solution. What message could the United Nations convey after those twelve years of effort? How would it react in the future? A clear answer would be required after the war. Weapons of mass destruction were not just the affair of nations; they could also fall into the hands of terrorist and sectarian groups. A more effective method was required for resolving crises and preventing them from escalating into war, for the existing institutional structure was not good enough. The peoples of the world expected their parliamentarians to resolve that inadequacy in such a way as to guarantee peace, human rights and the rule of law. The main objective in Iraq should be to minimise casualties on each side. That was a moral and political priority. Any use of chemical weapons would have a disastrous effect on the Iraqi people and its impact would stretch beyond Iraq's borders. The international community had to minimise the causes of such conflicts by providing equal access to key resources, such as water. All nations were interdependent in relation to the environment; global warming and pollution, for example, affected all. Poverty continued to grow, obliging the international community to concentrate on high quality development. The IPU could not be satisfied with the current international situation, whether on the political, economic, social or environmental fronts.

Mr. E. VELOSO (Philippines) said that the Conference was being held at a highly volatile time; indeed, a holocaust could be imminent. War's greatest victims were innocent civilians, who might suffer death, injury or displacement. Cicero's view that "the law falls silent in time of war" had to be proved wrong. International humanitarian law governed both civilians and combatants, in the case of the latter whether under arms, injured or taken prisoner. The 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols had been ratified by more than 190 States and were currently of foremost relevance, as was compliance with their provisions. The humane treatment of civilians and prisoners of war was an important matter. The IPU and parliamentarians had a duty to urge compliance with the provisions of international humanitarian law and to create an atmosphere of compliance amongst their Governments. An education and advocacy campaign on the subject was a necessity. The creation of the International Criminal Court was a welcome move - its mere existence was a strong deterrent to breaking the Geneva Conventions.

The questions he had addressed called for serious consideration because Iraq was not the only conflict zone: there were many other potential flashpoints. The Middle East contributed greatly to the Philippine economy, many Philippine people were living in the region. As a result, the Philippine Government had felt it incumbent on itself to join the Coalition of the Willing. The Philippines could not be safe until weapons of mass destruction had been eliminated. The Philippines were eager to help the humanitarian recovery after the war, for war had no victors, only victims. However, it was not currently appropriate to debate the morality of war because the war had already begun. To chant anti-war slogans was simply to invite more violence. His country had not wanted war but sincerely desired to contribute to post-war reconstruction.

Mr. C. SMIRLIS (Greece) said that, with regard to Iraq, international differences should be resolved through peaceful dialogue and not by military force. That was the only way to ensure international stability and combat poverty, discrimination and terrorism. He was disappointed that diplomacy had failed despite the efforts of the Greek presidency of the European Union. The war had already caused much suffering to civilians. All parliamentarians should demand a cease-fire, the immediate

delivery of humanitarian aid and the resumption of the United Nations process to ensure Iraqi compliance with Security Council resolutions.

He had been disappointed by the failure of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to secure a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem. The Governments of Greece and Cyprus remained committed to the reunification of the island for the benefit of all the people of Cyprus. Greece continued to support a solution on the basis of the Annan plan. The forthcoming accession of Cyprus to the European Union on 16 April 2003 along with nine other candidates, in accordance with the conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council, was a positive development.

He regretted the fact that human suffering persisted in the Middle East and condemned suicide attacks and all acts of violence from whatever source. Israeli restrictions on the movements of Palestinians and its army's incursions into Palestine should stop. The European Union had called for the continuation of the Middle East peace process because a solution was required to ensure the region's peace and stability.

Mr. E. MENEM (Argentina) said that, as always, his delegation wanted to raise the issue of the *Islas Malvinas*, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. Argentina's sovereignty over those islands had been violated by the United Kingdom. Argentina would continue to make an issue of the matter and wanted their return.

The world situation required urgent attention because of the war that had been unleashed on Iraq, a war that Argentina's parliament had repudiated and condemned. He rejected the use of force to resolve international conflicts and instanced the law introduced more than a hundred years ago to prevent the use of force to settle questions of international debt at the time of bombardment of Venezuela by various European countries.

All States, without distinction, should abide by international law; he rejected bilateral and unilateral actions. He welcomed the establishment of the International Criminal Court in Rome to judge crimes against humanity and war crimes. All countries should adhere to the relevant treaty and abide by the Court's rulings. It was necessary to restore and strengthen the concept of the collective nature of humankind.

The United Nations charter referred to the use of force for the general good and limited its

employment to self-defence. It was not to be used for coercion. All countries should abide by Security Council resolutions. If a State contravened international law, force could be used only with the authority of the Security Council as had been the case in 1991 when action had been taken to restore Kuwait's sovereignty, which had been violated by the illegitimate Iraqi invasion.

He condemned terrorism as a scourge of mankind. However, any action against terrorism had to be within international law and undertaken with international cooperation. It was impossible to combat irrational terrorism with irrational war because both produced the same victims - innocent civilians. He rejected pre-emptive war against presumed threats. Democratic and peaceful means had not been exhausted in respect of Iraq. As President Lagos had rightly said in his introductory address, the inspectors sent to Iraq under resolution 1441 were still at work when the war started. A dangerous precedent had been set because any country could attack on the pretext of a supposed threat. There was no international law that allowed any country or countries, however powerful, to take justice into their own hands.

He called for an end to the war and for the United Nations to meet to resolve the situation so that the suffering people of Iraq could live in peace and dignity. As Pope John Paul II had said, when a war such as that in Iraq threatened the future of humanity, it was incumbent on everyone to contribute to building a fairer and more mutually respectful society. As Mahatma Gandhi had said, "There are no ways to peace. Peace is the way."

Ms. P. TORSNEY (Canada) thanked Chile for hosting the 108<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Conference at such a difficult time for States, whether or not they were members of the coalition. Canada was not part of the coalition, but hoped for a rapid end to the conflict, with the least possible number of victims. It was painful to view from the outside a conflict in which one's citizens were engaged, whether in the name of humanitarian assistance or for some other reason. Might everyone's prayers be with them!

However, Canada was fully engaged in the fight against terrorism. All would remember that on 11 September, while the Ouagadougou Conference was meeting, assassins had struck at a number of American cities in cold blood. It was not so much the United States that had been targetted as the whole of the civilised

world. Terrorism was never justified, whether practised in Ireland, Central America or the Middle East, as it struck at innocent people, at civilians. Never since the Korean War, had Canada deployed as many troops as in the present struggle; the Canadian army was taking an active part in efforts to bring the situation in the Persian Gulf under control. That commitment was also being shown by the provision of humanitarian assistance to Iraq and participation in the action that would be undertaken under United Nations auspices for the reconstruction of that country. In view of the long years of suffering endured by the Iraqi people it was imperative that international assistance be effective and coordinated.

Parliamentarians had a role to play in that fight by adopting laws that condemned terrorism (it was in that context that 26 groups had been declared illegal in Canada) by ratifying international conventions such as the Ottawa Convention banning anti-personnel landmines and by respecting human rights and eliminating all forms of discrimination. In that context, she recommended the Handbook for Parliamentarians, which would help parliamentarians to improve implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Another need was to increase efforts to assist the world's poorest peoples, the inhabitants of Africa that were the victim of drought, famine and civil war. Every parliamentarian present was a privileged person and as such should use that privileged position to help humankind. Might peace prevail!

*Mr. O. Haron Eusofe (Singapore), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.*

Mrs. B. MBETE (South Africa) said that one of the most important wise sayings in the Nguni language group was "Umntu ngumntu ngabantu". In English that meant that a person's humanity blossomed and sparkled only in the context of harmony within the collective of human beings. The worst form of punishment was to find oneself isolated from one's peers, family and community. The establishment of the African Union was one manifestation of that ancestral wisdom. Following the launch of four organs in 2002, more attention was currently being paid to the ratification of protocols relating to the establishment of the African Peace and Security Organ and the Pan-African Parliament (PAP). The former would foster peace in conflicts such as those in Sudan, Burundi, the Democratic

Republic of Congo and others. The PAP would help build democracy. The President of the PAP would sit in the African Union's highest organ, the Assembly of Heads of States. Although the PAP would initially have an advisory role, it had the opportunity to make a meaningful contribution to African affairs on behalf of ordinary citizens.

At its launch in Durban last year, the African Union had decided that women should form 50 per cent of the Commissioners to be appointed at the July 2003 Summit in Mozambique. Those were important steps in the slow but determined march towards a better future for the African people. In the past those people had known only domination and exploitation by outsiders, hunger and disease, ignorance and dictatorship. Some ills persisted to the present time. African multilateral institutions ought to work for the common good.

Nations were stronger when they worked together; that was why the United Nations existed. It was important to move together on the basis of agreed resolutions and international law. The IPU should continue to work to strengthen the United Nations and the multilateralism that was needed for the survival of humanity.

Mr. P. GÜNTER (Switzerland) said he brought the Swiss delegation's thanks to the people and authorities of Chile for their warm welcome and commended their clear and courageous stance in the difficult debate that had taken place in the United Nations Security Council, despite the pressures that had been brought to bear. The people of Switzerland condemned the armed intervention that was being undertaken without a United Nations mandate since it feared that the war might increase the sufferings of the Iraqi people and imperil security further. The principle of might being right was gaining ground over international law – a very poor example to offer to dictatorial regimes that might be tempted to engage in pre-emptive war against their neighbours. The war would not allow for an effective fight against terrorism; on the contrary, it would provide grist for the terrorists' mill. The most powerful State on the planet had deliberately flouted the United Nations, an act that would make the peaceful settlement of disputes more difficult in the future. It was up to the other States to condemn that attitude and to strengthen the United Nations. The parliamentarians met together at the 108<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Conference could make a

contribution to that task. Since it was to be feared that a number of States would be inclined to deal leniently with military personnel accused of war crimes, the IPU should keep a watch on the effective operation of the International Criminal Court, which had the task of trying those accused of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. He warned against any proliferation in granting immunity or exemption that would weaken the authority of the Court, since the latter would not become involved unless a State showed itself unwilling or unable to take action. Parliamentarians should ensure that governments did not enter into special arrangements with non-party States since that would serve to weaken the Court's authority. Once the war in Iraq was at an end and the civilian population given the necessary humanitarian assistance, the International Criminal Court should make every effort to have those responsible for war crimes brought to justice and, where States failed to do so, to try them itself.

The Swiss delegation hoped that the Inter-Parliamentary Union would actively support the International Criminal Court and would place the topic on its agenda the coming autumn. It also hoped that as few war crimes as possible would be committed in Iraq and that punishment for any such crimes would be actively pursued.

Mr. P. MUSIKUL (Thailand) said that new problems were being faced as the world entered the new millennium. Challenges were being posed by political instability, economic factors, weapons of mass destruction, narcotics and terrorism. There were threats both to human rights and the environment. It was incumbent on the Union, representing a community of interests, to work for a better world. Cooperation at the international, national and regional levels ought to be enhanced.

Thailand was at the forefront in facing those challenges, especially in respect of narcotics, drug-trafficking and disease. Thailand believed in the fundamental role of the United Nations in safe-guarding peace, security and humanitarian assistance. It believed in multilateral trade that was fair to all nations. That was manifested by Thailand's role in the World Trade Organisation and in the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperative (APEC). He said that Thailand was committed to the eradication of the problem of landmines. It was hosting a meeting in relation to the Ottawa

Convention in September 2003. He invited all States and signatories to the Convention to participate in that meeting.

Thailand believed in strengthening democratic institutions and promoting human development. The country wanted to work with others to find ways to achieve those goals. Although it was a small nation, it took pride in its democratic institutions. Democratic principles and human rights were enshrined in its Constitution. Measures for the protection of human rights and human dignity were needed at both the national and international level. Both international law and international political will should be mobilised to achieve that end.

He also called on the United Nations, other international organisations and civil society to recognise the importance of natural disasters, and the impact they could have on the regions affected. Action was needed to cope with such disasters wherever they occurred. Social responsibility should be promoted so that developing countries would be given the social, economic and technological support which they needed. The IPU should exert its influence internationally to steer the world towards peace and social and economic well-being.

He pledged the commitment of the Thai delegation to work with delegates in an effort to resolve the problems considered by the Conference.

Mr. H. ALVES (Brazil) said that the Brazilian delegation was especially pleased to be present in Santiago, the capital city of a brother country. International relations were at present under considerable strain as the result of a war that would have repercussions for the world as a whole. Since the United Nations had been unable to prevent the conflict despite its best efforts, thought had to be given to ways of restoring peace as soon as possible. The President of Brazil had on several occasions clearly indicated his wish for a peaceful solution. He had endorsed the initiative taken towards that end by Mercosur. Brazil considered that peaceful means had not been exhausted and therefore endorsed the proposal put forward by France, Germany and Russia to give the inspectors a further period of time to complete their work in Iraq. He was sure that the threat hanging over that country would have impelled its leaders to work closely with the inspectors.

Since the end of the Second World War, Brazil had rigorously complied with the provisions of the United Nations Charter, which had

instituted a satisfactory system of collective security. It was at present concerned by the threat to the world represented by the pretensions of some major powers that were determined to make their writ universal, leaving the United Nations with the sole task of cleaning up and repairing damage. That was not the purpose for which the Organisation had been created. However, in his view, the United Nations would not be demoralised by the crisis. The fact that it had been able to resist the pressure exerted on the Security Council proved that it could still be trusted. There was therefore a need to continue the debate on its role and to embark on its structural reform. It was incumbent on parliamentarians to stand up for a just international order and promote a stronger United Nations, since it alone was capable of guaranteeing the stability of that order. In saying that, he thought also of the many economic and social problems that were likely to be worsened by the tragic events taking place in Iraq, whether they related to human rights, the environment or the fight against unemployment and poverty. A deepening of the recession would be seen. The Brazilian Central Bank considered that the war would lead to a decline in foreign direct investment of the order of US\$2 billion as well as a significant reduction in the volume of exports and imports, not to speak of a rise in the price of oil. In conclusion, and, to borrow the words of a major thinker, the world could make Iraq serve as a model to illustrate the difference between order and anarchy, between exaltation and prudence. Despair was currently not an option. He was persuaded that countries that were able to embark on the path to peace had a great future ahead of them.

Mrs. O.T. ASCOFARE (Mali) said that the Mali delegation, which was attending an Inter-Parliamentary Conference for the first time, was particularly concerned by the fact that the present meeting was taking place against a background of war and violence. In March 1991, Mali had entered on a new era of pluralist democracy whose gains were likely to be swept away in the wake of the tragic upheavals currently affecting Africa and the Middle East.

In the case of Africa, the Mali delegation, which firmly believed in the principle of settling disputes through negotiation and dialogue, had been calling on the belligerents in the civil wars in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Congo, and on the parties engaged in the fratricidal war in Côte d'Ivoire, to seek peaceful solutions to their

conflicts. War had never settled anything and was always the most costly option from the economic and humanitarian point of view.

In the global arena, the most important development was clearly the war being waged by the United States and its allies against Iraq, which represented an unprecedented violation of the rules that had governed international relations for half a century. The Mali delegation therefore hoped that the Inter-Parliamentary Union would recommend to the Security Council that a special session of the United Nations General Assembly be convened as soon as possible. It would also hope to see all parliaments on the African continent take part in the forthcoming session of the Executive Committee of the African Parliamentary Union scheduled for 20-21 May 2003.

With regard to the serious problem that global water management represented, the Third World Water Forum had stressed the vital importance of that resource, and Africa had a special interest in the issue. A continent where agriculture, largely dependent on rainwater, accounted for 94 per cent of cultivable land despite vast renewable freshwater resources. She therefore proposed that the next Inter-Parliamentary Conference should take as a topic for discussion: "water as the source of life, and the technical and financial means for its proper management in the interest of present and future generations".

In conclusion, the Mali delegation drew attention to the importance of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Just one year previously, the international conference held in Dakar to discuss the financing for NEPAD had provided an opportunity to make the ambitions of the new entity widely known to the private, national and international sectors. Mali therefore urged all delegations present in Santiago to look for means to finance the priority projects targeting agriculture, market access, infrastructure, transport and energy, health and education. That was the message that the Mali National Assembly wanted to pass on to those attending the Conference.

Mr. P. OLANGO (Ethiopia) said that although Ethiopia had put concerted efforts into development programmes, the country faced food insecurity due to drought, environmental degradation, population pressure and a decline in size of *per capita* holdings. The problem had been exacerbated by the previous regime, internal conflict and instability; all of which had widened the food gap. Ten million Ethiopians

needed food aid, an impossible task without the generosity of the world community. On behalf of the Parliament and people of Ethiopia, he thanked the world community, (the European Union and the United States in particular) for their support. Ethiopia's Food Security Strategy tried to ensure food security at household level, while rural development policy focused on long term national food self-sufficiency.

Power had been decentralised for better implementation of the programmes, which had also strengthened democracy and good governance.

The brain drain was a critical problem. As soon as underdeveloped countries had educated their people, they migrated to developed countries. The developed and developing worlds had to work together to stabilise that situation. The Government was training young people for a variety of employments. Cheap labour was available in developing countries and investors could achieve a substantial profit while creating local employment opportunities. Ethiopia supported such action by means of an investment code to encourage foreign and local investors. African countries could not improve themselves while burdened with foreign debt. He urged parliamentarians from developed countries to support improved debt cancellation. The IPU ought to cooperate with the World Bank and IMF to that end. All parliamentarians ought to condemn corruption, especially that which diverted resources, since corruption created political instability. In that context, Ethiopia had approved an Ethical Standards and Anti-Corruption Act.

HIV/AIDS affected millions around the world. In Ethiopia an estimated one in 13 adults were infected. His Government's policy could only have limited effects until affordable anti-retroviral drugs were available. He called on parliamentarians to pressurise the companies involved to offer such drugs at an affordable price.

Ethiopia condemned and fought terrorism, which was a problem for the world and an impediment for democracy.

Ms. Z. KATEVAS DE SCLAVOS (International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies - IFRC) said that, as Chairman of the Chilean Red Cross, she was pleased to inform the Conference that the Red Cross would shortly hold a conference in Santiago on equity in health. Both the current Conference and that of the Red Cross gave attention to disaster relief. The IFRC would make sure that the views

of the IPU were disseminated to its members. Both organisations had the common goal of improving the world framework for disaster and humanitarian relief. The IFRC looked forward to the summit on the information society, which would help preparedness for responding to natural disasters. The successful response to natural disasters depended on volunteer efforts. The United Nations supported and helped such volunteer organisations as the IFRC. The IFRC not only needed the support of and alliance with multilateral organisations, such as the United Nations and the IPU, but with individual national parliaments as well. Other pressing concerns were sustainable development and combating HIV/AIDS.

The time had come to pursue policies that would foster those alliances so that the organisation's work was truly reflected at national level. The IFRC invited its national federations and national parliaments to institute dialogue on issues of common interest. The IPU had been invited to the IFRC Conference in December 2003.

*Mr. A. Zaldivar Larrain (Chile), President of the Conference, resumed the Chair*

### Item 2 of the agenda

#### **Consideration of possible requests for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the Conference agenda**

##### *(b) Emergency supplementary item*

THE PRESIDENT invited the meeting to consider the proposals for an emergency supplementary item put forward by various delegations.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL drew attention to the list of requests for an emergency supplementary item found in document CONF/108/2-Inf.1.rev.3, as follows :

- The war against Iraq is not within the bounds of international legitimacy (Egypt)
- The American/British aggression against Iraq (Sudan)
- The unilateral military aggression against Iraq (Indonesia)

- The war in Iraq and the maintenance of international peace and security (Argentina)
- The role of the United Nations and the international community on the future political, economic and social development of Iraq; support for humanitarian efforts to relieve the suffering of the Iraqi people and the role of the IPU in supporting the development of democratic institutions in Iraq (United Kingdom on behalf of the countries listed below).<sup>1</sup>

He said that lengthy efforts to reconcile the proposals had been made and four of the sponsors – Argentina, Egypt, Indonesia and Sudan, – had merged their proposals. The British proposal had been withdrawn but another proposal had been received from Portugal. He announced that there would be a roll-call vote in which a four-fifths majority would be required. Only affirmative and negative votes would be taken into account. If both proposals received the necessary majority, the one with the higher number of affirmative votes would be accepted.

Mr. E. MENEM (Argentina) indicated his support for the first proposal, which read: "The need to put an urgent end to the war in Iraq and re-establish peace: the role of the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union". The sole wish of the authors of the text was to see an end to the war in Iraq, not tomorrow or the next day, but today. Continuation of the bombing and the daily loss of innocent lives was unacceptable. Who could oppose that? The proposed text condemned no one. It simply called for the cessation of hostilities and the establishment of peace in order that the Iraqi people might live in security and dignity. What parliamentarian belonging to the Inter-Parliamentary Union was prepared to hear on their return home that he or she had failed to speak out against the war or show support for peace. The cradle of civilisation was currently suffering an apocalypse. Peace was a universal ideal shared by all members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. He therefore called for

<sup>1</sup> Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom.

massive support for the first proposal for an emergency supplementary item.

THE PRESIDENT drew attention to the emergency supplementary item proposed by the delegation of Portugal with the support of Australia, Denmark, Italy, Latvia, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain and the United Kingdom, which read: "The ending of the conflict in Iraq, the role of the United Nations and the international community in assisting the people of Iraq in their future political, economic and social development, support for humanitarian efforts to relieve the suffering of the Iraqi people and the role of the IPU in supporting the development of democratic institutions in Iraq".

Mr. G. SILVA (Portugal) said that the countries supporting the proposal, would like the war to be brought to an end as soon as possible. They would have preferred it never to have taken place, but the question at present was whether the war would end without the points raised in the proposal having been dealt with or whether it should be ended as soon as possible but with a guarantee of better conditions of life in the post-war period. To achieve that there was a need to ensure humanitarian action from the Red Cross, Red Crescent and other humanitarian organisations. In addition, the United Nations should participate in a programme of humanitarian assistance, to put an end to the sanctions imposed on the country, to safeguard the latter's territorial integrity, and to restore its natural resources to its people. The United Nations should guarantee the constitution of a democratic government made up of Iraqis, with the Inter-Parliamentary Union playing a role alongside the United Nations in the establishment of the new democratic State. The sponsors expressed the hope that the war would soon be ended and a lasting peace established that would

imply restoration of freedoms and democracy.

Mr. A. EL-KHALIL (Lebanon) said that every effort should be made to achieve the withdrawal of British and American troops from occupied Iraqi territory.

Ms. M. MENSAH (Namibia), speaking on a point of order, said she wished to make clear that Namibia had not co-sponsored the Portuguese proposal.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL invited the Conference to vote first on the proposal from Argentina and then on that from Portugal.

*A vote was taken by roll call.*

#### **Proposal by Argentine**

*The President announced the results of the vote as follows:*

Affirmative vote	1095
Negative votes	215
Abstentions	105
Total of affirmative and negative votes	1310
Four-fifths majority	1048

#### **Proposal by Portugal**

*The President announced the results of the vote as follows:*

Affirmative votes	430
Negative votes	696
Abstentions	289
Total of affirmative and negative votes	1126
Four-fifths majority	901

*The emergency supplementary item proposed by Argentina, having obtained the required majority of four-fifths of the votes cast, was adopted.*

## Final Conference Agenda

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|--------|---|
| Item 1 | <i>Election of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Conference</i>  |
| Item 2 | <i>Consideration of possible requests for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the Conference agenda</i>  |
| Item 3 | <i>General Debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world</i>  |
| Item 4 | <i>Parliaments' role in strengthening democratic institutions and human development in a fragmented world</i>   |
| Item 5 | <i>International cooperation for the prevention and management of transborder natural disasters and their impact on the regions concerned</i>                                   |
| Item 6 | <i>Amendments to the Statutes and Rules of the Inter-Parliamentary Union</i>  |
| Item 7 | <i>Importance of the non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction and of missiles, including the prevention of their use by terrorists</i> |
| Item 8 | <i>The need to put an urgent end to the war in Iraq and to re-establish peace: the role of the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union</i>                             |

THE SECRETARY GENERAL said that the Steering Committee had agreed that the emergency supplementary item would be dealt with by a drafting committee of 13 members, composed of two members from each

geopolitical group and one member of the group of women parliamentarians. The Committee was to meet that afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

*The sitting rose at 1.05 p.m.*

### Sitting of Tuesday, 8 April (Afternoon)

*The sitting was called to order at 2.45 p.m. with Mr. A. Zaldivar Larrain (Chile), President of the Conference, in the Chair.*

#### Item 3 of the agenda

#### **General debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world**

#### *Resumption of the debate*

Mr. M. EKERT (Czech Republic) noted that the peoples of Chile and the Czech Republic had spent approximately the same time in restoring traditional democratic values and human rights standards.

The Conference would be considering for adoption a resolution on an item chosen during the previous session of the Inter-Parliamentary Council on an initiative by the delegations of Hungary, Germany and the Czech Republic. The previous summer, the Czech Republic had suffered an unprecedented natural disaster and, because nature did not recognise borders, its neighbours had not been able to avoid the catastrophe either. The flood had hit the Czech Republic in two stages and had been on a scale never previously registered. It also struck several other countries in central and eastern Europe, moving down the Vltava and Elbe rivers, and had affected 40 per cent of the territory of the Czech Republic. During the floods, over 200,000 people had to be evacuated and some 1.6 million inhabitants

were affected - more than 15.6 per cent of the total population of the Czech Republic. The damage caused by the flooding, to both the national infrastructure and the environment had been great; its cost had been estimated at 2.5 million euros. Thanks to the country's crisis management system, which had been modernised in 1997, the loss of human life had not exceeded 20. It would be useful to have the legislative response to crises coordinated with neighbouring States. The flooding had generated a great upsurge in international solidarity. His thanks went to all who had helped. The Czech Republic was looking forward to a future based on reconstruction.

He believed that Czech citizens would vote to join the European Union in the forthcoming June referendum. He thanked the citizens of Ireland for their great courage in delivering a positive vote for the Treaty of Nice.

During the following week the European Parliament would be voting on the accession treaty in relation to the candidate countries. He firmly believed the treaty would be ratified at the meeting of the European Council in Athens on 16 April 2003. The Czech Republic considered it a great opportunity to participate in European decision-making.

On Iraq, the Czech Republic took the view that the action taken by the alliance had been a last resort aimed at achieving implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions. He regretted that a new mandate had not been obtained from the United Nations. The Czech Army's Unit of Radiation, Chemical and Biological Precautions was ready to participate in rescue and humanitarian activities as part of operation "Enduring Freedom".

The Czech Republic was ready to extend humanitarian aid to Iraq with the aim of restoring security and stability under a United Nations mandate.

Mr. V. POPOV (Belarus) said that the tragic developments in Iraq were forming the backdrop to the session. The collective security system relied upon respect for international law and order. Two years previously, when terrorists had attacked the United States, countries from all over the world had joined in condemning that evil. The legal framework of the United Nations had helped to prevent further large-scale terrorist attacks. Sadly, the international community had not been able to stop the lawless war against Iraq, a war that must be condemned as a violation of the United Nations Charter. The Conference should call for an immediate cessation of

attacks on Iraq, and a return to an approach based on the Security Council. The IPU should make full use of its observer status to bring the situation in Iraq into compatibility with international law.

The continuing struggle against terrorism would be aided by social and economic cohesion. Furthermore, the European migration processes would strengthen regional security. Belarus welcomed the European Union enlargement process, but negative impacts on trade with neighbouring states ought to be avoided. The need to reduce the adverse effects of European Union enlargement was understood by that body itself. As a transit country for transport and energy, Belarus attached particular importance to relations with neighbouring countries. Belarus opposed illegal migration, drug trafficking and crime. There was a need for a mutually beneficial dialogue involving Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova and Russia with European institutions, namely the European Parliament, the Council of Europe, and the Western European Union. Belarus would work to develop shared principles with foreign partners as a fully fledged member of the community of democratic European states.

Mr. A. MWANAMWAMBWA (Zambia) said that the world economy in 2002 had shown a growth of only 1.7 per cent, compared to the 2.8 per cent forecast by the International Monetary Fund. The year had also seen several political initiatives in Africa aimed at building fundamental civil liberties. The international community had sought to end the violence in the Great Lakes region and elsewhere. Though improvements in the world economy had been projected for the second half of 2003, risks remained. The unilateral war in Iraq was contributing to uncertainty. World leaders needed to promote peace, and introduce macro-economic measures aimed at securing growth. As a small economy, Zambia had been affected by the fall in copper prices and the increase in oil prices. However, economic reforms were encouraging a market-led private sector approach. Zambia had a growth target of 4 per cent in real GDP terms.

The Zambian Government had set a target inflation rate of 13 per cent. That was based on the premise that the agricultural industry would continue to grow. In reality, GDP had increased by 3 per cent and inflation had risen to 26.7 per cent in 2002, as a result of the drought, which had affected agricultural output and led to increased imports.

Nonetheless, it was clear that government investment in trade and agriculture had enabled growth to take root. There remained negative economic effects. Interest rates were still too high and deficits had resurfaced. The business community had been affected by adverse international exchange rates.

The Government continued to implement structural reforms. In 2002 it had launched a national work plan to 2004. It was necessary to address the social impact of economic reforms, such as increased unemployment. The Government had increased spending on health and education, which affected the quality of life for all.

Both the HIV pandemic and corruption represented significant problems. The increase in HIV infection had resulted in a decline in labour productivity, the loss of experienced workers, and a reduction in real income for families facing increased expenditure on health. The Government had set itself a goal to reduce the rate of HIV infection, and to improve the quality of life for those with the virus, by 2005.

Corruption undermined national growth and development. The Government had adopted a zero tolerance policy towards corruption and had introduced laws against corruption, drug-trafficking and money laundering.

Since 1991 the democratic process in Zambia had gained momentum. There were seven political parties represented in the Parliament and representatives of the smaller parties had been appointed to positions in government.

Mr. O. HARON EUSOFI (Singapore) said that the end of the Cold War had not brought the peace and stability hoped for. Instead, the world had become a more dangerous place. International terrorism posed a real threat to peace and prosperity.

The Conference debate was particularly relevant in a time of global crisis. As parliamentarians, delegates could share their ideas and experiences. They should do what they could to eradicate or reduce poverty. Education and training should be available to everyone so that they could increase their employability. Further trade liberalisation should be encouraged as it would contribute to employment opportunities across the world.

The Conference could also help to promote greater understanding and friendship. That would enhance international dialogue and contribute to the making of a better world in which there would be justice, stability and sustainable development.

Singapore was a small country with limited resources but it would do what it could to make the world a better place.

As a small country, Singapore was in need of a stable international environment. Weapons of mass destruction posed a particular threat as a single attack would have a catastrophic effect on the entire nation. It was in Singapore's national interests to stop the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and to ensure they did not fall into terrorist hands. It had consistently urged Iraq to cooperate with the weapons inspectors and to declare its weapons of mass destruction.

Singapore was very concerned about the humanitarian situation in Iraq. It was prepared to contribute to any international humanitarian relief effort or reconstruction programme. The international community had to work together over the long term to help rehabilitate the people of Iraq and to enable them to achieve territorial integrity and prosperity.

The creation of a peaceful world was a serious challenge. In the face of that challenge, he would encourage members of the Conference to work closely together to strengthen the IPU's commitment to binding the world more closely together for the common good.

Mr. E. NAZARALIEV (Kyrgyzstan) recalled the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the right of all citizens to maintain those rights regardless of race, colour or creed. The Conference agreed that increased access to education, and a clean environment, were important goals. They were important for everyone regardless of nationality.

The past year had been very significant for the democratic process in Kyrgyzstan. There had been public demonstrations and some conflict. Parliament and Government had agreed on the need for democratic reform and reform of the Constitution. A referendum on 2 February 2003 had led to the redrafting of the Constitution. The new Constitution would provide a foundation for the sustainable development of society by guaranteeing human rights and providing checks on the actions of government institutions. Democratic reforms had led to the establishment of a unicameral parliament with 15 members. The new Parliament was required to adopt or amend legislation which would reaffirm the country's democratic principles in keeping with the provisions of the new Constitution. Political parties had been enabled to work directly in their own constituencies. Society would be able

to thrive in future because of those reforms. The new Constitution protected human rights at three levels. Firstly, it defined human rights. Secondly, it ensured that citizens were entitled to uphold their rights in the courts. Thirdly, institutions had been established which would oversee the operation of human rights in Kyrgyzstan. An ombudsman's office had been created and was already active. A State Security Council had also been established which would prepare a democratic code. He proposed that the IPU should establish an international committee for democratic security which would coordinate the work of all parliaments on human rights issues and monitor human rights violations. The information arising from its work would be useful in dealing with international crises. Kyrgyzstan's position on Iraq was clear. It supported a resolution through the United Nations without any resort to force.

Mr. F. KAPARO (Kenya) said that the Conference would be aware that there had recently been a general election in Kenya which had resulted in the peaceful transfer of power between political parties - a rare event in Africa. Kenya was tranquil and was being rebuilt. Peace and the peaceful resolution of conflicts were a prerequisite for national, regional and global stability. Trouble spots were on the increase; no sooner had one been contained than another arose. Civil wars, as in Angola and Sudan, wasted lives and resources. The war in the Democratic Republic of Congo posed a threat to the stability of Africa - Kenya supported the role played there by the United Nations. The cause of all such conflicts was the desire for self-determination. The lengthy stalled peace process in the Middle East showed how weak current international mechanisms were.

African economies had been in a downturn for the past few years. The people of Kenya and Africa continued to suffer abject poverty - two out of three lived on less than US\$1 a day. Hundreds of thousands of children died before they reached five years of age - a pitiful indictment of twentieth century "civilisation". The polarisation of wealth was increasing. While mountains of milk, butter and grain rotted in the affluent developed world, millions around the world were starving.

Intolerance of people pursuing their own way of life had grown of late. Persecution of those with different traditions was increasing and it was the duty of the IPU to promote harmony.

The scourge of HIV/AIDS was the greatest problem faced by Africa: the pandemic meant that large parts of Africa would be depopulated within the decade. The medicines available in the West should be made available in Africa at affordable rates.

As the saying went "A buzzard can only fly if it has two wings". Men and women had to work together if they were to achieve anything. The IPU had to come up with concrete proposals to promote the role of women in decision-making. The exclusion of women was morally wrong, economically backward and socially divisive. In relation to the environment, the greatest care had to be taken as the present generation were merely trustees for the future.

Mr. T. SAAD (Tunisia), welcoming the entry of Saudi Arabia into the family of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, said that the war in Iraq and the suffering it caused were setbacks to dialogue among civilisations and were likely to stir up much hatred. For that reason parliamentarians should unite their efforts to find a solution to the crisis in international legitimacy. Tunisia, which reaffirmed its solidarity with the Palestinian and Iraqi peoples, would let pass no opportunity to find an equitable solution to the problems of the Middle East. He appealed to Israel to implement Security Council resolutions, withdraw its forces from Palestine and hand back the territories it was occupying in Lebanon and Syria.

The Tunisian delegation considered that the reform under way in the methods of work of the Union should allow all Member countries to make their voices heard and their concerns listened to with regard to the handling of the organisation's affairs and notably its financial affairs. That would make for a healthier situation. His delegation also hoped for greater participation by women, while at the same time the cultural traditions of each country were respected. In its view, parliaments were the ideal place to promote the democratic process and make citizens aware of the rights of all.

Since 7 November 1987, Tunisia had been applying what it termed "the democracy of conciliation". It was endeavouring to ensure that all the people participated in political life. Multiparty democracy had been introduced and the country was being run by a coalition government. Tunisia had adopted a Constitution, ratified by referendum, under which a Council of Representatives of Municipalities and Districts had been

established. Tunisia welcomed the participation of many institutions from the North and the South in its development programmes.

He recalled that in recent years many natural and man-made disasters had caused considerable loss of life and loss of major resources. That was a situation poor countries were unable to cope with as it put a major brake on their development, Tunisia would therefore like to be able to benefit from other countries' experience in order to adopt preventive measures and provide emergency assistance to its people where necessary. National efforts should be supported by regional and international efforts. In conclusion, he invited all his fellow-parliamentarians to join forces in bringing peace and stability to the world.

Mr. A. RADİ (Morocco) recalled that the IPU had been established to defend peace and international law. It was with great sadness that its Members were witnessing the aggression perpetrated by the United States and the United Kingdom against Iraq. It was a serious test of the international community. Although the Security Council had adopted many resolutions on the subject and United Nations inspectors had carried out their work according to instructions, two countries had not hesitated to attack a fellow Member country. That unlawful war, which constituted intervention in the internal affairs of Iraq was also an immoral act. It would claim many victims and take the world back to colonial times. Morocco vigorously condemned an act that would turn Iraq into a test site for new weapons and called for its cessation as a matter of urgency.

He said that the bombing in Iraq should not turn attention away from the tragedy being suffered by the Palestinian people, who were also being subjected to aggression and occupation by foreign troops. The Palestinians asked only that Security Council resolutions be respected and that they enjoy the right to live in their own country, with Jerusalem as its capital. Their cause was a just one, and one that Morocco upheld out of respect for the Koran, which advocated tolerance and found all forms of aggression unacceptable. Morocco would make every effort to ensure the world lived in peace and stability and thus attained the goals which were those of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Mr. R.D. DEL PICCHIA (France) remarked on the upheaval in international order that had taken place in the past ten years. The

international democratic system was going through an adaptation crisis that affected both parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The Ouagadougou meeting had been held at the time of the 11 September attacks, while the present 108<sup>th</sup> Conference was being held during the war in Iraq. The world had become an interdependent place but that had created more divisions between countries and peoples. The end of the Cold War had opened new prospects for democracy, which had been no more than partially realised. The 11 September attacks, which had generated a tremendous upsurge of support for democratic values, had highlighted the links between democracy and development. That was why the Monterrey Conference had decided it was time to stop the deterioration in development assistance. Concern about security could provoke erosion of the rule of law and lead to the adoption of hazardous strategic doctrines. The only viable response was multilateral cooperation within the framework of international law. The gap between the countries of the North and those of the South was also found within Europe in terms of standards of living. The market place needed to be improved if greater justice were to be achieved. Globalisation needed to be brought under control by the application of a political will grounded in ethical principles.

What action was open to parliamentarians? The Inter-Parliamentary Union had recently instigated a reform of its methods of work. The granting of observer status at the United Nations was a fundamental step forward that would allow its voice to be heard.

War had hit Iraq, an exhausted country ruined by twelve years of an embargo that was said to have cost an additional million lives of women, children and the elderly. The Meeting of Women Parliamentarians had adopted a resolution on the subject. The current war was only making the situation worse. The Iraqi regime, which France had steadfastly condemned, was principally responsible for the ills being suffered by its people, but parliamentarians still had a moral duty to call for an end to the war. Reconstruction could only be carried out within the multilateral framework of the United Nations. As the President of the Republic of Chile had said, "the United Nations had to have a central role in the reconstruction process in Iraq". The Inter-Parliamentary Union would make its skills available to assist that process by participating in the establishment of democratic political institutions. The Union was well suited to that role; as President Paez had remarked, it had

been a constant defender of the universal principles of democracy. It was regrettable that it had not been listened to, but the reform it had recently undergone would make it more effective in upholding the international rule of law embodied by the United Nations. The political reconstruction of Iraq would be a task requiring skilful handling since it was important to preserve the unity of the country. Parliament would play a key role, since it was an institution in which tolerance was the rule and the clash of opposing views a peaceful one. It was a humanitarian institution in which respect for another's views was mandatory. Such a spirit of tolerance was needed to ensure that all shades of popular opinion were represented. The Iraqi Parliament had the multiple task of instituting the rule of law, scrutinising the actions of government and incarnating national sovereignty. The Inter-Parliamentary Union should be prepared to give it assistance in the future.

#### **Address by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile**

Mrs. S. ALVEAR, *Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile*, expressed her pleasure at addressing the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, which had brought together over 14,000 parliamentarians from all parts of the world as legitimate representatives of democratic institutions that were the bastions of freedom. The Inter-Parliamentary Union was the oldest of the multilateral organisations. It had become a place of choice for cultures to pursue a dialogue. The election of Senator Paéz as President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council was a tribute to his long parliamentary career focused on the international scene. Parliamentary democracy was gaining ever greater ground. The management of political, economic, social and cultural affairs was taking on a greater international dimension. Parliamentary work on the multilateral level allowed the voice of peoples to be heard and dialogue to be promoted in the march towards a safer and better world. In times of crisis, the message of the Inter-Parliamentary Union could help to restore the international consensus essential for attaining the common goals of peace, security and progress in all countries. Chile welcomed the convening of the Conference in Santiago, in a Latin America that was conscious of its common heritage and

was thus able to speak with a single voice in international organisations. In its continuing relations with the European Union, as in its work within the Rio Group and the Organisation of American States, the region was able to pursue joint action. Nevertheless, that strong regional cohesion did not prevent a bilateral approach to foreign policy.

Chile was a defender of the democratic values and respect for human rights that had led to the Santiago Compromise and the Inter-American Democratic Charter. In standing up for human rights, Chile stood alongside countries with other cultures which were nevertheless united in pursuing the common goal of promoting international action centred on the human being. Although free trade helped development, it also had to have a social dimension. Chile was a supporter of a sustainable development model that would not compromise the future of coming generations. It also sought to contribute to the strengthening of peace and security throughout the world by giving priority to diplomacy in the prevention and settlement of conflicts. That was what had led it to sign the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention and the Ottawa Convention banning anti-personnel landmines. Security was not an abstract idea but was of direct concern to the general public. That was why Chile had joined the human security network. Globalisation of markets was being achieved through the proliferation of relations and communications, but it accentuated imbalances and marginalised some population groups and regions. Economic and political globalisation had advantages, but the international community had to adopt rules to manage the new international system. The United Nations and its specialised institutions provided the moral basis that would ensure the success of that task. The Millennium Summit had made its goal to give priority in international relations to liberty, equality, solidarity and environmental protection. The crisis currently affecting the international community caused Chile concern as to its immediate and long-term consequences. Chilean diplomacy had made every effort up to the last moment to prevent the conflict. Disappointment at the failure to achieve a multilateral response had been great. The need at present was for urgent action to help the civilian population. Subsequently, as the President of the Republic had said, the United Nations should play a central role, since it had the capacity and the legitimacy to do so.

Multilateralism was the arena in which to build an international order that would safeguard the interests of governments and peoples. In order to allow legitimate, moral and legal measures to be taken, a continuing dialogue was needed to which parliamentarians could contribute. Multilateralism would make it possible to meet the challenge of making the world safer and delivering it from the fear of destitution. Obstacles had to be confronted with a firm political will, but only dialogue and joint action would result in lasting and legitimate solutions and allow the building of a more democratic and tolerant society. Chile was convinced that multilateralism could help to overcome present insecurity and build a world centred on the human being.

*Mr. A. Radi (Morocco), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.*

### Item 3 of the agenda

#### **General debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world**

##### *Resumption of the debate*

Mr. M. PEYROVI (Parliamentary Union of the OIC - Organisation of the Islamic Conference - Member States) welcomed the advent of the Saudi parliamentarians and the return of Pakistani parliamentarians to the Union. War was raging in the Middle East. The single superpower had attacked the Iraqi people, on the excuse of removing their leaders. In the OIC's view that unlawful war, which was in contravention of the United Nations Charter, had weakened the United Nations. The attack heralded a return to colonialism, with might egotistically exerting its right instead of placing its power at the service of justice, peace, democracy and dialogue between nations. The OIC called for the convening of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly and the adoption of a resolution calling for an immediate end to the war. The sufferings of the Palestinian people should also not be forgotten. Subjected to the Israeli occupier, who regarded legitimate resistance as terrorism and presented its own violent aggression as legitimate defence, the Palestinian people stood behind its leaders and demanded the establishment of an independent State within the 1967 frontiers.

Mr. T.A. NISTAD (Nordic Council) said that the Nordic Council facilitated cooperation between the parliaments of the five Nordic States. International events increasingly influenced domestic policy. Therefore international knowledge and cooperation were increasingly necessary.

He emphasised the importance of good governance. It was essential to the development of a prosperous future and a better society. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan, had described it as the single most important factor in eradicating poverty. It was generally recognised that its importance exceeded that of other factors including health and education.

Good governance was important at all stages of a nation's development and in both the public and private sectors. Transparency and accountability were crucial, as was the fight against corruption. Parliamentarians should ensure that information was freely available and accessible, and that government institutions were accountable to the public.

During the fifty years of its existence, the Nordic Council had been successful in eliminating many of the bureaucratic obstacles to a single market in employment in the Nordic States. Other examples of regional cooperation could be found throughout the world, for example in Africa and Central America. The Nordic States were working to strengthen their ties with the Russian Parliament. Help should be provided to those wishing to develop similar regional contacts.

Mr. N.M. OTRI (Syrian Arab Republic) said that while the Conference was meeting in Chile, an immoral and aggressive war had been launched against the people of Iraq. While it had been claimed that the purpose of the war was to liberate the Iraqi people and eliminate weapons of mass destruction, other geo-political objectives had been revealed. They included control of Iraq's wealth and the destabilisation of the region.

The United States Secretary of State, Colin Powell, had said publicly that the war would not end with Iraq. America would redraw the map of the Middle East in line with its interests.

President Assad of Syria had stated that the war led the world into the unknown. While liberation had been claimed as the objective, it was difficult to see how freedom could be achieved by occupation. Syria fully supported

Security Council Resolution 1441. The inspectors had stated that they were satisfied with Iraqi cooperation. However action had been taken to realise pre-planned objectives and the effectiveness of the Security Council in general had been questioned. The United States and the United Kingdom had refused to go back to the United Nations and so had embarked on war without any legal authority, merely to fulfil their own ends.

Israel and the United States were allied. There was a similarity between Israeli aggression and that by the United States and the United Kingdom in that both showed no consideration for legality or public opinion, including that demonstrated in Washington DC and in London. Israel had ignored numerous United Nations resolutions with the blessing of the United States, which financially rewarded Israel's oppression and expansion at a cost of millions of dollars. It continued to use its United Nations veto to the benefit of Israel. Israel had weapons of mass destruction, had nuclear weapons and refused inspections and international safeguards. War had been declared against Iraq merely on the suspicion of weapons of mass destruction, yet Israel already had such weapons. Weapons of mass destruction were no more than a pretext for the United States to achieve its own objectives.

Security Council resolutions 424, 328 and 425 should be implemented in full. Israel must withdraw to the borders of 1967. A plan for peace was required. There was a legitimate right for a Palestinian State with its capital at Jerusalem. In conclusion, he affirmed that the IPU and United Nations had a vital role to play in a chaotic world.

Mr. J.À. MORTÉS PONS (Andorra) said that the international community could not remain indifferent to the terrible events in Iraq. The Inter-Parliamentary Union should adopt a resolution that would enable a rapid end to the conflict. The origin of the Andorran Parliament lay in the agreement entered into by two thirteenth century lords. Since that time, Andorra had not experienced war. That period of peace had allowed it to strengthen its freedoms and institute political pluralism. The process had culminated ten years previously with the drafting of a Constitution that had become the fundamental instrument of political life in the small country. Andorra's strength lay in its capacity for dialogue, its self-control and its ability to adapt. It had no other weapon but negotiation. Currently the United Nations was being criticised because it had failed to resolve

the Iraqi crisis peacefully. In defence of that international organisation he pointed out that on the contrary the crisis proved the need to strengthen the authority conferred upon it by its founding Charter. He paid tribute to the high level of cooperation between the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the United Nations. Every effort had to be made in the future by means of United Nations intervention to prevent another conflict. In conclusion, he drew attention to the message that the co-prince, Jacques Chirac, had addressed to the Andorrans on 14 March during celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Constitution. Andorra, Mr. Chirac had said, "could reap only benefits from its fight for democracy and for democratic values, and the most important of those benefits was peace".

Mr. A.A. EL-HARDALLO (Sudan) said that the Conference was being held at a critical juncture, at a time when the international community, law and legality had been disrupted and imperilled. The international community seemed powerless, the world's problems running contrary to understanding and human and divine law. What the United States was doing entailed a violation of human rights, in the face of which the international community was unable to do more than express its shame and powerlessness. It was a threat not just to the region but to the world.

He commended the work done by the IPU to further freedom. Peace was being restored in Sudan and the country had made great strides in development - not just on the economic front but also in relation to its political institutions. A national programme had been developed with specific goals. Sudan was fortunate to have recently discovered new oil fields. There had been a new influx of foreign direct investment, for which the doors were wide open.

Sudan had closely followed the actions taken against the people of Iraq and Palestine in a region that was a world flashpoint. The aggressors had to hear the voice of wisdom, for the struggle of people for self-determination was just. The occupied territories should be liberated. He called on the United Nations to strengthen its Charter; the United Nations should be efficient in upholding law. Terrorism was not merely the activity of renegades but could be perpetrated by States - as it currently was by the United States. Such double standards must end. The Muslim world was a civilised one and a source of pride for all mankind. The IPU had a large responsibility as

the living spirit of humankind and the voice of the world's peoples.

There was a need to narrow the gap between developed and underdeveloped countries.

He was pleased that the United Nations had conferred observer status on the Inter-Parliamentary Union, proof of the IPU's steadfast efforts. It would enhance the Union's image as a fully-fledged partner in the struggle for peace and justice.

He thanked those who had supported Sudan's proposal for an emergency supplementary item condemning the Anglo-American aggression against Iraq. That had rekindled his hope that parliamentarians could rally against such unjust acts. He hoped that the resolution that emerged would be based on consensus and that the world would be at peace by the time of the next conference. He congratulated Saudi Arabia on its accession to the IPU.

Mr. A. LUETHOLD (International Committee of the Red Cross - ICRC), said that the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq had placed the international system under close scrutiny. Doubts had been expressed about whether international humanitarian law was adequate for dealing with current problems. The ICRC feared that unfounded criticism would undermine international law. After the events of 11 September, Switzerland had sponsored a conference at Harvard University that had concluded that international humanitarian law was adequate. The ICRC believed that international humanitarian law was undervalued because it was misunderstood. International humanitarian law stipulated that wars were to be fought only among armed groups and that there was to be no targeting of civilians. Weapons that caused excessive suffering were to be avoided, prisoners of war and detained citizens had to be treated well. International humanitarian law was designed to prevent and alleviate human suffering but did not address the question of whether wars were legitimate, which was a matter to be considered under the United Nations Charter. As far as international humanitarian law was concerned, there was no just war and no unjust war.

The ICRC had responded quickly to humanitarian needs in Iraq. More than 100 staff were at risk in Baghdad, Basra and northern Iraq, helping in hospitals, restoring water and power, visiting prisoners of war, providing food and shelter and tracing missing persons. Those activities could not have been undertaken without financial contributions from many of the IPU countries, for which he was

grateful. He thanked Iraq's neighbours for assisting the transit of aid.

International humanitarian law could be enhanced by spreading knowledge, the adoption of preventative measures, by the monitoring of respect for it through dialogue with combatants and by the prosecution of violations.

The war demanded that the IPU become more relevant, and a stronger focus on international humanitarian law would achieve that.

Mr. J. CHAPPER (Uruguay) said that Uruguay had a long-standing democratic tradition that had been painfully broken, but had been recovered. In 2003, Uruguay would commemorate the anniversary of the terrible day on which the Uruguayan Congress had been dissolved. Uruguayan parliamentarians knew how hard it had been to win back democracy.

Uruguay was facing a economic crisis but it was hard to produce solutions without adequate financial means. In 2002, its gross domestic product had declined by more than 10 per cent, inflation had risen, the currency had been severely devalued and unemployment was at its highest ever level, at nearly 20 per cent. There were signs of a turnaround, but many people questioned the efficiency of democratic institutions and their capacity to resolve the crisis. Happily, there was no clear sign that people were calling for a return to authoritarian government. Polls showed that Uruguay enjoyed one of the highest levels of support for democracy in Latin America.

It was necessary to draw on common values to achieve progress through consensus. Parliamentarians were those best placed to create a feeling of unity among countries. The IPU's aim was to pursue peace and security through political dialogue. The world was rough, tough, complicated and unpredictable. The current war did not augur well for tolerance. Many felt they could not unite because of divisions based on religion and other matters. Such problems had to be fought by building democracy through education. It had to be made possible for future generations to take part in the world of advanced technology, but there also had to be more social justice.

International law was important; existing mechanisms should be used to avert wars. The IPU worked to achieve noble aims, but words and spirit were not enough. However specious the criticism directed at parliamentarians, its existence reflected the despondency felt among

the public in many countries. He had worked hard to bring the Uruguayan Parliament to the people and to smooth the dialogue between politicians and organisations in civil society. When he had taken office as Speaker, he had stressed the need to defend Parliament as a fundamental pillar of democracy.

South America had embarked on a journey of economic cooperation through the creation of Mercosur, which had been successful in accelerating regional trade flows and enhancing mutual understanding among neighbours. Latin America and the Caribbean countries shared common objectives.

Although the world faced complex challenges, it was possible to work and advance together. He was not a fatalist and did not believe in mechanical laws of history. He believed in human beings. New roads to peace, prosperity and progress could be built within the framework of democracy and its institutions. It was important to secure closer ties among parliamentarians to build a better future.

*Mr. S.H. Hashemi (Islamic Republic of Iran), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.*

Mr. I. SOLCANU (Romania) recalled that in November 2002, at the Prague Summit of the North Atlantic Alliance, Romania, along with six other States in central and eastern Europe, had been invited to join NATO. That decision, which was a recognition of the progress made by his country, represented a real turning point in Romania's history in that it was at last enabled to join the family of which it had always considered itself part. He therefore thanked his fellow parliamentarians from the NATO countries for the support they had shown Romania and expressed the hope that the parliaments of the Member countries would embark on the procedures for ratification of the Protocol of Accession without delay. In fact, Romania was already taking part in the activities of the Alliance. It had allowed the Alliance access to its territory and airspace and thus contributed to the stability not only of the Balkans but also of Afghanistan, where it was participating in the international security force. Romania had also decided to associate itself with the efforts of the European Union and the United Nations in bringing emergency humanitarian assistance to the Iraqi people. Once the war was over, in other words as soon as possible, Romania would contribute, together with other countries and international organisations, in the democratisation process,

in humanitarian activities and in the economic reconstruction of the country. It considered the experience offered by the United Nations irreplaceable in that context and hoped that the European Union would play an active part in management of the post-war period. Romania endorsed the objectives set out in the Union's resolution on Iraq, namely maintenance of territorial integrity and sovereignty, total disarmament of the territory and respect for the rights of the Iraqi people. In conclusion, Romania was pleased to note that during the Copenhagen European Council the process of enlargement of the European Union had been declared irreversible. In order to be able to join the Union in 2007, Romania proposed to finalise the relevant negotiations in 2004. Its vision of the future was that of an enlarged Europe, united and powerful, maintaining positive and constructive relations with the United States through the medium of the North Atlantic Alliance. It was prepared to put as much into those relations as into the construction of Europe.

Mr. T. RANABHAT (Nepal), recalling his visit to the beautiful county of Chile during the 1991 IPU Conference, welcomed the opportunity to renew and reaffirm an abiding faith in the principles of the IPU. He was confident that the Conference would steer the world towards meeting the expectations of people, especially those who were poor, weak, disadvantaged and marginalised. Despite tremendous increases in the betterment of human kind, the world had not been able to avoid conflict. The indiscriminate killing of innocent people was a terrorist act. The world had seen an increase in acts of terrorism and the Asian region was no exception. Political agendas ought to be settled by democratic means and not by resort to violence. He called upon the international community to fight terrorism in any form.

Nepal had also been a victim of internal conflict during the past seven years. It was a great relief that His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Nepal Communist Party (Maoist) had agreed a cease-fire. The Maoists had once again returned to dialogue and had suspended armed insurrection in the country. He was confident that an enduring peace could be reached for the people of Nepal.

The failure of the Security Council to reach a solution over the disarmament of Iraq was a serious concern for the world. However, that must not be allowed to diminish the importance of the United Nations. Collective security and international cooperation were

vital; those were principles that applied to Iraq as well. Nepal called upon all parties to the conflict in Iraq to respect the rights of civilians and prisoners of war. Nepal also called upon all parties to provide the necessary humanitarian aid. He called for an early end to the hostilities in Iraq in line with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Regional harmony was a pre-condition for global peace. He was concerned by the mounting tension in the Korean peninsula, and called upon all parties to reach an amicable solution through dialogue.

Another issue was the plight of refugees the world over. United Nations agencies, including the UNHCR, should be strengthened by making resources available to them. Nepal had borne a social and economic burden as a result of providing asylum to refugees from Bhutan for over fifteen years. Nepal desired the peaceful return of those refugees to their country.

The ever-growing disparity between developing and developed countries was a long-standing issue of concern. He called upon the international community to address the debt burden and to reach a pragmatic strategy for development.

He expressed faith in the principles of non-alignment and in the United Nations Charter.

Mr. T HIKMAT (Jordan) said that the Conference was taking place at a very serious juncture. The coalition's aggression in Iraq was undermining the achievements of the Iraqi people. There were no winners in war. The Middle East was suffering war from all quarters. Although Jordan was an oasis of peace and stability, a champion of economic and democratic progress, it was being affected by the war in Iraq and the criminal war by Israel against the Palestinians. Despite all efforts by the international community, Israel had remained intransigent and arrogant. Its actions had no humanitarian or legal basis. Jordan condemned the events of 11 September, and was itself suffering from the knock-on effects. The application of double standards was not based on a true understanding of the history and civilisation of the Middle East.

The superiority of military power over other powers had become the order of the day in international relations. Despotism and double standards were readily apparent. The value accorded to rationality, reasonableness and humanitarian concern had diminished.

Following 11 September 2001 all nations had reviewed their values. A new review would be

required in light of the war on Iraq, and the suffering of the Palestinian people. The assertion of strength over weakness in international relations could be described as a new theory of Darwinism. The IPU should examine and develop the means available to it to challenge that trend. To do so it should be flexible and transparent. It should not be afraid to identify and tackle its own operational weaknesses.

The Conference represented the ideal of concern for humanity. If it wished to address the new military and economic arrogance it should reject imperialism and unite to stop those forces. It should call for the cessation of all forms of occupation. It should affirm Iraqi sovereignty over its land and people and condemn all forms of terrorism, whether arising from religious, ethnic or economic interests.

The Conference should seek to alleviate oppression and suffering and pursue a more humanitarian global community.

Mr. O. KYEI-MENSAH BONSU (Ghana) said that the events of 11 September 2001 had coincided with the IPU Conference in Burkina Faso. Those events had been very shocking for everyone. The Conference in Chile had been heralded by war in Iraq. Delegates should be concerned both at the human tragedy in Iraq, and at the consequent reallocation of humanitarian resources to the reconstruction of a country where devastation could have been averted. The Conference should resolve to fight harder to restore peace.

The major concerns of many nations were to strengthen government structures, resolve conflicts, tackle terrorism, eradicate poverty and ensure political stability. The progress of developing countries should also be a major concern and should be facilitated more readily. The leaders of the African nations, and those who supported them, were challenged by the scourge of the HIV pandemic, by unemployment, deepening corruption and conflicts. Some of those conflicts were ethnic in origin.

Throughout the West African region, those who were most marginalised by those problems were the poor, and particularly women and children. The technological advances of recent years had social and economic ramifications and tended to widen the divide between rich and poor. Globalisation had left deep scars on West Africa.

However, many countries had instituted democratic rule and the process tended towards a positive outcome. There were still

problems. There had been terrible destruction in Liberia and Sierra Leone, and Nigeria had been destabilised. Ghana had also experienced conflict, which had been fed by a limitless flow of arms. The outcome of those problems was a high level of migration and the displacement of populations, all of which had affected people's well-being. More than 100 million Africans had been affected. Ninety per cent of the displaced were women and children. The destabilising impact of conflicts had derailed the strengthening of democratic institutions.

Conflicts had also affected the economic growth of African States. One consequence of the problems had been the emigration of trained medical personnel who, by leaving, deprived their countries of their expertise. The reallocation of humanitarian assistance would inevitably be detrimental to Africa unless care was taken to ensure continued support. The situation was most difficult for those countries in Africa which did not have oil. Such countries relied heavily on income from their mineral, agricultural and forestry industries. The income from such industries had plunged over recent years.

The problems faced by African States were unprecedented. Yet aid from the rich countries had fallen by 40 per cent. For example, the allocation of aid per head of population had been cut in 1990 from US\$34 to US\$23 at a time when the GDP of developed countries was rising. Although human rights indicated that all had equal rights to assistance, the aid paid by the international community to Yugoslavia in 1999 had been US\$270 per head of the population. The aid paid to the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the same year had been US\$ 8 per head of the population.

Africa recognised that sustainable development would ultimately remove the need for constant humanitarian interventions. Thought should be given to a new partnership for African development which would lay strong emphasis on the creation of a strong region.

Mr. E. MORALES (Bolivia) said that he spoke as a representative of Bolivian indigenous rural groups. He had little experience as a parliamentarian. In Bolivia ideology and culture had come into conflict with economic and social programmes planned for the country.

The invasion of Iraq was savage and genocidal. The United States was only interested in its own international hegemony and wealth, not in poor people, minorities or the right to self-determination. The concentration of capital

and land in a small number of hands prevented solutions to the problems of the world. If rural people had access to land, they had access to work. Cattle were often treated better than people in terms of acreage. In Bolivia, land distribution ought to be for the benefit of minorities.

The United States invasion of Iraq was a worldwide *coup d'état* by fascists which could destroy the United Nations. It was incumbent on the IPU to call on governments to convene an emergency meeting of the United Nations to end the war. He respected the stance of the European Union, which body perhaps provided a model for the organisation of Latin America, in its refusal to be merely the backyard of United States imperialism. The International Monetary Fund and World Bank could be equally unhelpful.

The United Kingdom and Spanish Governments were ignoring the views of their own people who were demonstrating against the war.

He called for constructive United States involvement in the fight against drug trafficking. The coca leaf was a natural product and an excellent foodstuff, according to Harvard University. The coca leaf had to be defended but the fight against the drug trade continued. That fight, however, should not serve as an excuse for the United States to tighten its grip on other countries' policies. International parliamentarians needed to work against drug trafficking. In conclusion, he called for the removal of the 300,000 anti-personnel mines in the border region of his country.

Mr. R. LE MAMEA (Samoa) said that democracy and human development and poverty eradication were not automatically linked. Democracy mattered nonetheless as people wanted to be able to shape their own lives. The IPU had a pivotal role to play in promoting democracy. Delegates needed to encourage their governments to promote a healthy environment and to make opportunities available for individual economic prosperity. Human development and human rights complemented each other. Human freedom was an inherent right of the individual and not at the disposal of governments. It was the role of parliamentarians to protect the rights of the people whom they represented. Poverty was the world's most pressing problem and was due to poor governance and the unequal distribution of wealth. All human beings deserved equal opportunities; the widening gap was unjustifiable and immoral. Only through

eradication of poverty would crime and terrorism be abolished.

Mr. A.D. NGO (Viet Nam) said that the world had witnessed profound developments in science and technology over the previous century. Although globalisation had downsides, it also created opportunities. Since the 1990s, human development in terms of employment, education, health and the environment had been at the centre of many governments' agendas. Mankind aspired to global peace, cooperation and development but faced the challenges of poverty, natural disasters, war and terrorism. He endorsed the efforts of the international community to root out terrorism, but considered that such action ought to be in accordance with the United Nations Charter and international law. The causes of terrorism - oppression, poverty, injustice and discrimination also had to be addressed.

The world situation had been complicated by the war in Iraq, intensified violence in the Middle East, and threats to the stability of the Korean peninsula. Viet Nam demanded an immediate end to the war in Iraq and called on parliamentarians to do their utmost to achieve that end. Viet Nam believed that national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity should be respected, with conflicts settled peacefully on the basis of equality and mutual respect and without the threat of force. It wished to join the rest of the world in building a peaceful, stable and just international environment. The need for equal and healthy international relations was more urgent than ever, especially in the context of globalisation.

In the sixteen years since the launch of its reform policy, Viet Nam had made great strides

in politics, economics and external relations, pursuing the goal of a wealthy people, a prosperous country and a just, democratic and advanced society. Quality of life, national income and the social development budget had all been improved and poverty reduced. Economic growth had been over 7 per cent in successive years, stability had been maintained and the investment environment enhanced.

Viet Nam continued to pursue a foreign policy of independence, self-reliance, openness, and multilateralism. It wanted to be a friend and reliable partner in the international community and had taken measures to integrate itself into the international economy and international organisations.

The IPU had become a prestigious international forum and a strong source of support in building just and healthy international relations, mutual understanding, peace, stability and development. To enhance its position, parliamentarians had to intensify the struggle for those objectives, on the basis of the United Nations Charter, international law, and the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs. Outstanding issues should be resolved by peaceful negotiation. The IPU's voice should be more strongly heard in international forums, especially in the United Nations.

He hoped that the Conference would serve as a precious opportunity for exchanging views on pressing issues and producing solutions to bring humankind out of the current crisis. He believed that it would be crowned with success and be a meaningful milestone in the development of international political life.

*The sitting rose at 6.35 p.m.*

### **Sitting of Wednesday, 9 April** (Afternoon)

*The sitting was called to order at 2.45 p.m. with Mr. A. Zaldivar Larrain (Chile), President of the Conference, in the Chair.*

#### Item 3 of the agenda

#### **General debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world**

#### *Resumption of the debate*

Mrs. I.I. MURTI (Indonesia) said that the world faced unpredictable turbulence on the political,

economic and security fronts. Tensions and conflicts posed a challenge to international peace, the problem having been compounded by terrorist attacks. The tragedy of the Bali bombing on 12 October 2002 had shown no country to be immune from terrorism. The attack had received much international attention and had had far-reaching negative consequences for Indonesia, but the hard work of its Government and people, as well as the efforts of the international community, had led to the arrest of the perpetrators and the uncovering of the terrorist network.

Global action was needed to fight international and domestic terrorism.

Many countries had taken action in the name of democracy but in effect had been advancing selfish self-interest. Indonesia called for a just, universal democracy, giving prosperity to all. Securing international peace and security called for a collective response with the United Nations taking the lead. She condemned the present aggression against Iraq, which could set a dangerous precedent. It would fail to solve the underlying problems of Iraq and was leading to the loss of innocent lives, especially women and children. It would have a negative economic impact on the Middle East and the world at large. It showed disrespect to the United Nations, so that it was now all the more imperative to strengthen that body's role.

Since the end of the Cold War, attempts to create a new economic world order had led to a multilateral trade system that was unjust to developing countries, which ought to play a full part in multilateral trade negotiations. She called upon the IPU to take a more active role within the World Trade Organisation, for the benefit of the entire international community.

Parliaments had an important role to play in the enhancement of good governance. There was a need for reform of existing multilateral institutions; the observer status of the United Nations newly granted to the IPU could give the latter an enhanced role in political, economic and social spheres. Through continuous effort in the spirit of solidarity, the 108<sup>th</sup> Interparliamentary Conference could be brought to a successful conclusion.

Mr. X. PHOMVIHANE (Lao People's Democratic Republic) said that world peace and stability were being overshadowed by the war being led by the United States in Iraq, which was causing killing and destruction unprecedented in the modern history of mankind. On 20 March, the Lao Government had issued a statement strongly condemning the United States and its allies for their attack on Iraq, an independent sovereign State, on the pretext of destroying weapons of mass destruction. The attack was an unprecedented breach of the United Nations Charter, international law and the world order. The permanent members of the Security Council ought to set an example in the resolution of disputes by peaceful means. He condemned the unjustified war against Iraq and called on the United States to end the slaughter of innocent Iraqi people immediately. The war against Iraq had also damaged the United

Nations, which was now in need of comprehensive reform.

The plight of the Palestinian people was another burning issue which called for comprehensive action by the world community. Peace in the Middle East could only be achieved by granting the Palestinian people full rights to an independent sovereign State in their homeland. He reiterated the views of the Lao delegation that the nuclear issue in North Korea ought to be resolved by peaceful negotiation, with the aim of securing a nuclear-free peninsula. He had deep sympathy with the Cuban people who had suffered an inhumane blockade imposed by the United States for nearly half a century. He called for an immediate end to that hostile act.

In an age of globalisation, the need for multilateralism was currently more urgent than ever. Developing countries, which were heavily reliant on their exports, had suffered from unjust trade restrictions and barriers. An equitable and just economic order needed to be established for the benefit of all countries.

The National Assembly of Laos had legislated to ensure that globalisation benefited the national drive for economic liberalisation - that policy was embodied in the open-door policy in place since 1986. The legislation enacted by the National Assembly was enhancing good governance, transparency and democracy in the management of Laos.

Mr. N. COISSORÓ (Portugal) said that a general crisis was currently affecting institutions, in particular parliamentary institutions. The media had become a new form of power which made information more accessible to the general public. In addition, the crisis was threatening social and family structures, corruption was increasing and market deregulation was causing difficulties for a number of countries. The world appeared to be entering a recession, with China the only exception. A frequently seen phenomenon was a divide between elected representatives and the electorate, between the world of politics and the real world.

That did not mean, however, that democracy should be called into question, but instead indicated a need to seek the reasons for those difficulties. If harmony was to be restored, efforts had to be made to resolve ethnic and religious conflicts and to deal with the crisis affecting the family. There was particular need for such action in the Middle East. Admittedly, the global economic situation was a root cause of its political problems in that it generated

unemployment, social crisis and migratory movements, but attention also needed to be paid to the role of the media, to the crisis in institutions and to the workings of tribunals. Above all, the world had need of a new order; the role of the United Nations should be reconsidered in order that multilateralism might prevail. Poverty and exclusion had to be combated, the dialogue between North and South strengthened and human rights upheld everywhere in order to enable the gains of the twentieth century to be maintained and increased in the twenty-first.

Mrs. M. KANEVA (Bulgaria) said that 2002 had been a remarkable year, politically, economically and socially. The IPU had succeeded in advancing its programme of reform and had agreed on how to make its work more relevant and visible. Its work to promote peace had been strengthened when it had been granted observer status by the United Nations. It had taken further steps along the path of international cooperation.

The Bulgarian Parliament had always followed the course set by the IPU. The Bulgarian inter-parliamentary Group had much to do as a consequence of the IPU reforms. All of the political forces in the country were represented in the group and all had to be considered in achieving a balanced debate.

The Bulgarian Parliament sought to promote participation in political life. The Parliament had deep roots in the country's history. It adhered to the declaration made by the IPU in September 1997 and the declaration in favour of transparency made by the European Union. It recognised the need to be involved in the future of Europe and had participated in the ongoing debate by contributing to the working groups on the future of parliaments and on subsidiarity.

The position of national parliaments should be formalised in a treaty recognising the role of parliaments in the European Union. The mandate of the Committee on European Affairs should be strengthened and a mechanism established to allow parliaments to convey their views on proposed legislation and its relationship to the principle of subsidiarity. That would in effect be an early warning mechanism enabling those affected by proposed laws to comment upon them.

There was a need for a more systematic exchange of information between parliaments. An increase in knowledge of European affairs would be valuable, as would an increase in the

scrutiny of European affairs at the national level.

To further strengthen their role, parliaments should formalise the Convention in their constitutional treaties. The Bulgarian Parliament was striving to involve everyone in the promotion of democratic institutions. It was committed to tackling terrorism, poverty, trafficking in children, domestic violence and child abuse. It supported the IPU in the promotion of peace and democracy.

*Mr. F. Margain (Mexico), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.*

Mr. T. BOA (Côte d'Ivoire) said that his country was currently passing through the gravest and bloodiest crisis of its history. In commenting on events, he wished to draw the attention of parliamentarians to the threats hanging over emerging democracies in Africa.

During the night of Wednesday 18 to Thursday 19 September 2002, the Côte d'Ivoire had been subjected to armed attacks carried out simultaneously in Abidjan, Bouaké in the central region and Korhogo in the northern region, by heavily armed persons of unknown origin. Although the attackers had been driven out of Abidjan, they were still in occupation in all towns and cities of the northern region and in part of the western region. Many members of the armed forces and thousands of civilians had been killed during the upheavals and atrocities had been committed by the rebels in the occupied areas. It had rapidly become apparent that this was not a mutiny among Ivorian troops but an organised attempt at a *coup d'état*. The force of the weaponry used, the simultaneous timing of the attacks and the precision targeting employed were well beyond the capabilities of ordinary mutineers. Furthermore, interrogation of rebels taken prisoner revealed that in addition to Ivorians the attackers included mercenaries from neighbouring countries.

The abortive *coup d'état* developed rapidly into a rebellion aimed at bringing down the lawful regime in place – a rebellion immediately condemned by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the United Nations, the European Union and a number of countries in Africa, the Americas and Europe. A special ECOWAS summit was convened at Accra on 29 September and a resolution adopted strongly condemning the armed attack. The heads of State and Government reaffirmed their commitment to democracy and

invited ECOWAS Members to support the lawful authorities of Côte d'Ivoire.

In the wake of the summit, an agreement to cease hostilities was signed with the rebels and a process of negotiation entered into at Lomé under the direction of the Togolese President. Unfortunately, he had been unable to consolidate the peace. In the meantime, two rebel movements had opened a front in western Côte d'Ivoire and were occupying the principal towns of the region.

In light of this situation, France, which had initially confined itself to protecting its own nationals, had invited the seven Ivorian political parties and the three rebel movements to a round-table discussion in Paris. The document known as the "Marcoussis report", which was signed at the conclusion of that meeting, made provision for the formation of a government of national reconciliation. Despite its incompleteness, and a number of contradictions that had provoked a vigorous reaction on the part of the Ivorian population, it laid the foundations for restoration of peace through recognition of the lawful regime and respect for the institutions of the Republic. For that reason the President of the Republic had called on the Ivorian people to accept it. The same Ivorian political forces as before had met again on 7 and 8 March to ensure its implementation.

Since then, a government of reconciliation had been established in which the seven political parties and the three rebel movements were represented. It was hoped that this would lead to the restoration of peace and stability in a reunited country. Democracy should emerge as a stronger force provided all acted in good faith and the international community continued to support the Côte d'Ivoire.

Why did the representatives of the Ivorian parties prefer negotiation to the use of force? It was because they wished for peace, because they respected the sovereignty of States and because they were in favour of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect in international relations.

Mr. A. AL-DHAHERI (United Arab Emirates) said that the Conference was being held in a world situation of unprecedented difficulty. He hoped that the Conference would help to resolve the issues of the day, indeed it was the duty of parliamentarians to do so. The United Nations and international law should be the only methods for resolving disputes between nations, in mutual respect and cooperation. The United Arab Emirates believed in peace

and security for all. They were in dispute with the Islamic Republic of Iran over three islands, which had economic implications, but were discussing the outcome under the terms of the United Nations Charter. He hoped that there would be a peaceful solution, settled bilaterally or by resorting to the International Court of Justice.

He deplored the use of force in Iraq and its political, economic and social consequences. His sympathy was extended to the people of Iraq, which he hoped would soon be a sovereign nation again, governed by its own people. He welcomed any step taken to bring the conflict to an end.

Terrorism was a direct threat to peace and world security, and the United Arab Emirates condemned terrorism of any kind. He called for an international conference on the subject. A task for such a conference would be to agree an accepted definition of terrorism, one which would separate terrorism from the right to self-determination. The Palestinians were being oppressed - they had a right to self-determination and to a State.

The world economic situation had worsened. Too many States spent money on armaments, rather than on health and education programmes. That disappointed their people, who hoped for a better future and action taken to deal with poverty and injustice.

In conclusion, he welcomed the Saudi Arabian delegation and looked forward to working with them in the future.

Mr. N. CHERGINETS (Parliamentary Assembly of the Union of Belarus and the Russian Federation) said that the greatest challenge for parliamentarians was to return the solution of the Iraq crisis to the forum of the United Nations. The Iraqi people needed food, water and medical help. The killing of thousands could not be justified to topple a leader. He quoted Benjamin Spock: "Even the most victorious war was not worth a child's tear". Those who justified war ought to look to their own children. The IPU was the oldest international organisation of parliamentarians and its role needed to be strengthened. The international community should not allow itself to be frustrated by the United States and United Kingdom - such a situation threatened international security. What was the modern political reality? Whatever it was, world parliamentarianism was required. On behalf of his delegation, he drew attention to the need to transform the IPU into a world parliament to influence world developments and to put

pressure on the United Nations and its executive members.

Mr. R. CETIN (Turkey) said that the first years of the twenty-first century had been no less troubling than the last decade of the twentieth century. The terrorist attack of 11 September on the United States had triggered a new wave of confrontation. World terrorism was not new but the shock of 11 September 2001 had galvanised nations to seek to deal a decisive blow against terrorism. The scale of the attacks had demonstrated the fragility of democratic societies in the face of radical movement and had led to a re-assessment of threats. The prospect of military confrontation between conventional armies had receded but had been replaced by the likelihood of random attacks by terrorists. That had created new divisions in the international community over the best means of dealing with the threat: some, for example, considered it justified pre-emptive strikes.

Since terrorism could not be associated with any particular religion, culture or region, all had a collective responsibility to ensure that the legitimate fight against terrorism was not distorted into a clash of civilisations. That fight called for enhanced mutual understanding. Such considerations had led Turkey to organise a joint forum between the European Union and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in Istanbul in February 2002. Its success had shown that Turkey's perspective on promoting cultural dialogue was widely shared. Turkey had firmly supported the international coalition in ridding Afghanistan of terrorist elements by contributing troops to the international security assistance force in Kabul and then assuming its leadership.

The initiative of the United States and the United Kingdom in Iraq had ended United Nations weapons inspections. Iraq's disarmament had been a major concern since the early 1990s but it was a pity that it could not have been achieved peacefully. War had started despite the lack of indisputable evidence.

It was hard to predict the region's future, but there had to be red lines that were not challenged by ethnic groups in Iraq or outside powers. Iraq's political unity and territorial integrity had to be preserved and its natural resources should be the property of the nation as a whole. Its people should finally have the chance to live in peace and freedom.

He hoped that the serious division of opinion on Iraq would not undermine the transatlantic

partnership between Europe and North America. That enduring solidarity had steered the world safely through the Cold War and ended the humanitarian tragedies in the Balkans.

North Korea's withdrawal from the nuclear non-proliferation treaty was a serious concern. Turkey was a State which was party to all international instruments regarding weapons of mass destruction and urged all countries to adhere to them.

The vicious cycle of violence between Palestinians and Israelis was troubling the whole world. In the re-shaping of the Middle East after the intervention in Iraq, resolution of the Middle East conflict was essential for regional stability. Turkey remained in contact with all the parties that were pursuing the peace process there.

Turkey was a major transit route for illegal migration but believed that responsibility for its containment should not rest solely with the transit country but be shared with the countries of origin and of final destination.

Economic cooperation was a catalyst for regional stability. There was vast untapped potential for such multilateral activity in Turkey's region. New economic partnerships were emerging and projects such as the revitalisation of the ancient silk road were creating the dynamics for cooperation. There were several good regional economic and military cooperation mechanisms, such as the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, all of which had been initiated by Turkey. The Middle East could benefit from such projects, in which Turkey would play a major role.

Turkey had supported direct talks between the two leaders on the island of Cyprus to achieve its reunification. He welcomed the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the initiative of Mr. Denktash. Turkey believed that a lasting solution could be found only with the good will of all the parties. The accession of the Greek Cypriot part of the island to the European Union without an accepted solution by all parties breached the London and Zurich agreements, which clearly stated that no party could join a union unless both Greece and Turkey were part of it.

Democracy and its economic corollary, free markets, had become an almost universal aspiration. Turkish democracy was a vital source of stability that offered a model for a troubled region.

The world's capacity for overcoming all the challenges facing it depended on the ability to accept one another as equal members of the

same global village, irrespective of race, religion or ethnicity. Turkey remained committed to the vision of a peaceful and prosperous world based on mutual tolerance, not cultural alienation.

Mr. P. M. SAYEED (India) told the Conference that the Indian Parliament had adopted a resolution deploring the action by the United States-led coalition against Iraq, expressing concern about the suffering of civilians and noting that it lacked the sanction of the Security Council and was not in conformity with the United Nations Charter. The Indian Government had offered US\$20 million of relief immediately. He recognised the international community's concern to remove Iraq's weapons of mass destruction but hoped that the crisis would soon be resolved within United Nations mechanisms. It was important that the United Nations system be restructured to cope better with such crises.

The menace of terrorism was of global dimensions and was the most serious threat facing civil society. Open, democratic societies were especially vulnerable. India had been a victim of terror for more than two decades and had consistently drawn attention to the need to fight it.

The IPU, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and other such bodies had contributed to the evolution of international standards to combat the evil of terrorism. Success could come only through cooperation. It was imperative to identify the actors at state level that facilitated terrorism and to enhance the United Nations anti-terrorism activities.

There was a need for equity in international relations. Developing countries should be equal partners in a globalised world; that should be reflected by more transparency and better representation in organisations such as the World Trade Organisation. Such countries needed the capacity to deal with poverty and environmental protection. All parliamentarians had to work for a world order based on peace and justice.

Mr. J. CROMBET HERNANDEZ BAQUERO (Cuba) said that the world was experiencing dramatic and difficult times. He did not intend to dwell on major issues of interest such as poor, exploited developing countries and people who were marginalised by ignorance, lack of sanitation, hunger, injustice, unfair trade, indebtedness, protectionism or environmental conditions, because the pillars

and values of civilisation as a whole were in crisis.

Sovereignty had become but a fiction, and truth and ethics were playing a declining role. All nations were subject to the whims of a superpower whose decisions were unpredictable and unchallengeable. The United States with its great political, economic, technological and military power would not be disobeyed.

The world economy was in crisis. In the wake of the war in Iraq there was no security or calm for any country. That war had been an illegal, unjust and unnecessary aggression against Iraq and world opinion. Thousands of lives - children, women and old people - had been lost. Damage had been caused to the heritage of humanity. That ought to be brought to an end. The Iraqi people should be allowed to rebuild without interference.

Cuba rejected any form of terrorism, and all countries had to cooperate in its elimination. There was a need for complete disarmament in respect of nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction. War would not end terrorism, it would stimulate it.

Cuba had been the victim of a devastating blockade by the United States for more than forty years. Five Cuban patriots were being held in the United States as political prisoners, given unfair life sentences, and subjected to physical and psychological torture. They had been fighting terrorism in defence of their own country and indeed of the North American people.

Cuba would continue to defend its independence, sovereignty and socialism against enemies such as those in Miami who supported the view that the aggression against Iraq should be followed by similar action against Cuba. Even so, Cuba was not pessimistic but believed that a better world was possible. A hopeful sign had been the anti-war and pro-peace demonstrations that had recently taken place around the globe. He said all must fight to halt war, and save the United Nations and multilateralism. All must campaign for peace.

*Mr. A. Zaldívar Larraín (Chile), President of the Conference, resumed the Chair.*

Mr. S. FAZAKAS (Hungary) said Hungary would be joining the European Union the following year. He wished to emphasise the security aspects of European integration, over what might have seemed its more logical economic role.

A war was coming to an end - a war that would change the political pattern of the Middle East. That war raised questions about a new world order, the response to terrorism, and the role of the United Nations. Parliamentarians should seize all opportunities to recover the spirit of the post-war period of the late 1940s when politicians urged peaceful solutions on parties to international conflicts.

Integration was the instrument that could be used to handle new security threats. Integration provided cohesion and solidarity among countries, fostering a greater level of understanding and cooperation. Europe was a living example of the way in which integration could provide security for a small country, located near the Balkans, where war had been a reality only two years previously.

In 1994, Hungary had applied for membership of the European Union, and would be joining it on 1 May 2004. That application had not been based solely on achieving advantageous economic goals. Hungary had shown a willingness to transfer part of its sovereignty to the European Union to enhance security in the region. It was only partly true to assert that the European Union's role in guaranteeing security was limited compared with that of NATO. The European Union had developed a system in which the smallest countries could be heard and respected. That respect and solidarity gave security to its members, security that transcended the military dimension.

Values like anti-discrimination, equal treatment, and the rule of law provided a sound basis for cooperation and conciliation. Decision-making in the European Union, though often cumbersome, worked. France and Germany were today at peace; so were Hungary and the surrounding States. Those examples provided a testament to the benefits of negotiation and conciliation.

Though all States in the world could not join the European Union, there existed other

international organisations that could play a similar role. The Inter-Parliamentary Union and the United Nations were two examples of institutions that could bring peace, and enhance security through structured dialogue. The world needed multinational organisations where members were equal, where participants could be heard, and where solutions could be found to global problems.

Today world organisations such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union were needed as never before. The recent war was a reminder of that fact. As a founding member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Hungary would work towards developing a permanent peace in the world.

Mr. G. ABDOLVAND (Islamic Republic of Iran), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the representative of the United Arab Emirates had made an unfounded statement with regard to his country. The three islands to which he had referred formed an integral part of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The affair was the result of a misunderstanding that should be settled by means of bilateral talks. The Iranian Government, for its part, had always respected its international obligations and had made great efforts to ensure there was mutual trust between the States of the Persian Gulf. Those efforts had borne fruit in the economic sector. For the past eighteen months negotiations on the point mentioned had been under way with the Government of the Emirates and a number of important advances had been made. He had no doubt that if both parties gave proof of good will and tolerance, the remaining difficulties could be overcome. The intervention of a third party would only complicate matters.

*The sitting rose at 4.30 p.m.*

## Sitting of Thursday, 10 April (Morning)

*The sitting was called to order at 9.15 a.m. with Mr. A. Zaldivar Larraín (Chile), President of the Conference in the Chair.*

### Item 3 of the agenda

#### **General debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world**

##### *Resumption of the debate*

Mr. R. LEIGH (United Nations Volunteers) said that the willingness of citizens to volunteer for the benefit of their communities and wider society was as old as humanity. Volunteering manifested itself through self-help, service volunteering and activism in campaigns such as the banning of landmines and the eradication of child labour and female genital mutilation.

There was a positive correlation between volunteering and participation in politics. Volunteering acted as a nursery for citizenship. It taught individuals how to be good citizens and schooled them in democratic involvement. It promoted trust and confidence in society. Volunteers were more likely to vote, to join political parties and to engage in the governance of their communities. Therefore volunteering had a vital part to play in promoting civic education.

It had been recognised that legislation could support volunteering or at least eliminate obstacles to volunteering. The IPU Council in Havana in 2001 had passed a resolution which urged parliaments to establish legislative frameworks which would support volunteering. Similar resolutions had been adopted by the Council of Europe and the United Nations General Assembly. The year 2001 had been the International Year of Volunteers. During it a number of parliaments had passed laws supporting volunteering and others continued to consider such laws.

The United Nations volunteer programme was collaborating with the IPU and the International Red Cross on guidance for use by parliaments in support of volunteering. An information base was being built which would enable volunteer programmes to be launched that were suitable for their social needs.

He thanked the IPU for its support for the International Year of Volunteers, and pledged that the United Nations volunteer programme would continue to work closely with the IPU to ensure that the powerful force represented by volunteering was channelled into support for good governance.

Mr. J. AUSTIN (United Kingdom) recalled that Senator Menem of Argentina, during his address at the fourth sitting, had asked for the return of the Falkland Islands to Argentina. The Falkland Islands were a self-governing territory over which Argentina had never had sovereignty. The Falkland Islands could not be returned to a country which had never possessed them. The people of the Falkland Islands had a right to self-determination. He hoped that the Conference would also uphold that right.

Everyone regretted that the authority of the United Nations had been weakened by recent events. However, those events had strengthened the determination of parliaments to reassert the role of the United Nations. It was for that reason that the United Kingdom delegation had submitted an item for discussion at the Geneva IPU Conference.

President Bush had referred to the role of the United Nations in providing humanitarian support for Iraq following the conflict but the United Nations should be more deeply involved in supervising the interim Iraqi administration. It should be asked to protect Iraq's natural resources and to ensure that they were used solely for the benefit of the Iraqi people.

Delegates from Kenya and Indonesia had reminded the Conference of their recent experiences of terrorism. The IPU should be united in tackling terrorism. It should also focus on the causes of terrorism, poverty and injustice, which encouraged people to become terrorists.

It was essential that the rich countries should be seen to be even-handed in their treatment of poorer nations and should be seen to accept the authority of the United Nations. President Bush had told the United Nations on 12 September 2002 that he wished to see United Nations resolutions enforced. Tony Blair, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, had said that a failure to enforce

United Nations resolutions weakened the United Nations. For those reasons Israel should comply with resolution 242 as there could be no lasting security while the occupation of Palestine continued. He shared the scepticism of the Palestinians who feared that the path to peace would contain further obstacles. There could be no peace in the Middle East until a Palestinian State had been established. Any other solution would end in failure.

The Kenyan delegation had also reminded the Conference of the problem of debt in Africa. It was necessary for the World Trade Organization (WTO) to address the issue of fair as well as free trade. During the Jubilee year, 2002, the United Kingdom's Chancellor of the Exchequer had renounced the United Kingdom's claim to the repayment of debt. It was wrong that nations should be faced with the choice of feeding the hungry or repaying their debt to developed nations. Similarly it was wrong that the developed nations should continue to subsidise their own agricultural industries while impoverishing the agricultural industries of the developing world.

The delegations from Mali and Ethiopia had spoken of their concerns about water. The denial of water to many societies in the world was effectively a weapon of mass destruction. The issue of water would be as important to the world in the twenty-first century as oil had been in the twentieth century.

It was wrong that those in the developing world who suffered from HIV/AIDS were denied drugs available to those with the virus in the West.

Parliamentarians went into politics to make a difference in the world. The twentieth century had been one of the bloodiest in the history of humanity. Nonetheless it had also seen the creation of international institutions which safeguarded international security and the global environment. The twenty-first century belonged to future generations. The institutions created in the twentieth century should be used so that those future generations would not be let down.

Mr. S. ZHALYBIN (Kazakhstan) said that Kazakhstan lay between Europe and Asia and had been called a bridge between the two continents. Its position led Kazakhstan to experience many of the challenges of the modern world. It understood very well the problems of the international community, such as poverty, disease, crime, the growth of the drugs trade and religious extremism. Experience showed that well-structured

cooperation was necessary to find a common approach to tackling those problems.

The approach to the problems in Afghanistan provided a clear example. The work of the international coalition there had done much to promote security, although there were some problems still to be resolved, including the threats from drugs, terrorism and disease.

There was evidence that international terrorists were recruiting individuals to their organisations from central Asia. The poverty in that region was a source of frustration to its inhabitants and made it a breeding ground for terrorism. The illicit trade in firearms had also increased. It was believed that 55 per cent of small firearms were held by individuals. Unless the trade was stopped, terrorist organisations would find it easy to obtain weapons. The prevention of such developments was crucial.

Ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was a necessary precondition for creating confidence in international relations. It was important that a nuclear-free zone should be established in Central Asia.

Extremist Islamic movements were on the increase in his country and in the former USSR, as were illegal immigration and drug trafficking. Multilateral systems were needed as well as efforts to build confidence in their effectiveness. The nations of his trans-Asian region were working together. In addition the IPU could be a helpful tool in uniting countries. The most important task was to gain the trust of their peoples. The IPU needed to develop an action plan to combat terrorism, illegal migration and arms trafficking and further non-proliferation.

*Mr. M. Tjitendero (Namibia), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.*

Mr. I. OSTASH (Ukraine) said that the world was far from stable. The dawn of the twenty-first Century had added challenges to those already being faced. Armed conflict and terrorism were on the increase, but the United Nations and its Security Council had their roles sadly reduced. Ukraine had always sought a peaceful solution in the Middle East. He opposed the current war and felt for the Iraqi people in their suffering. Ukraine hoped to be able to assist them.

The conflict between Israel and the Palestinians had cost thousands of lives and drawn in all of the countries of the region. He called for an immediate end to violence and the full implementation of existing United Nations resolutions in order to establish a Palestinian

State. The matter needed to be resolved by 2005, as set out in the action plan.

The purpose of the United Nations was to resolve conflict by political dialogue. It had done so since its foundation, but renewal was now needed for it, the first priority being reform of the Security Council.

The widening poverty gap was the prime source of international tension, including that resulting from terrorism. A wider united Europe needed to be built. He concluded by quoting the Chilean poet Pablo Neruda: "come to be born again with me my brother, give me your hand from the deepest well of your pain" (*ven a nacer conmigo, hermano, dame tu mano desde lo más profundo de tu dolor*).

Mr. N. ANDREW (Australia) said that the circumstances in which the Conference was being held had changed dramatically as the week had unfolded. Draft resolutions which had been proposed at the start of the week had become less relevant in the previous 48 hours. The presence of the Australian military in Iraq, as part of the Coalition, was not at all premature. For 12 years Iraq had been subject to diplomatic pressure; for 12 years the United Nations had vacillated, until more than 50 members of the Coalition of the Willing decided that the only way to resolve the issue was by conflict. United Nations Security Council resolutions 678, 687 and 1441 gave full legitimacy to the use of force. The conflict was not premature in any way - indeed the Coalition had waited beyond the strategically most opportune moment to start their action. Why had the Australians changed their position? 11 September 2001 and 12 October 2002 (when the bomb in Bali had exploded) had exposed Australia to terrorism as never before. More than 180 people had died in Bali, half of them Australian. He expressed his thanks and that of the Australian parliament and people to those of Indonesia for their cooperation in the aftermath of the tragedy, which had shown the indiscriminate nature of terrorism. Some of the perpetrators had already been brought to justice and further criminals were being sought. He commended the helpfulness of the Indonesian authorities, Parliament and people. Australia had decided that she had to root out terrorism. For Australia, war was always the last resort. Australia was not at war with Iraq; she was not at war with the Islamic faith; she was involved in toppling a brutal and internationally dangerous dictator. The choice had to be made between zealotry on the one hand and

tolerance and moderation on the other; the latter was exactly what the IPU had always been about.

The most urgent needs in Iraq were humanitarian aid - a key role for the United Nations - and cultivation by the IPU of the restoration of democracy. Australia had vessels with a hundred thousand tonnes of wheat standing ready to be delivered to Iraq and was offering substantial financial aid both directly and through agencies such as the International Committee of the Red Cross. He drew attention to the climatic similarities between Iraq and Australia and highlighted Australian expertise in agriculture and construction in such conditions. He echoed the words of UK Prime Minister, Tony Blair, that morning in saying that everyone, the United Nations included, should be ready to hand over control to the people who should make the decisions in Iraq, namely the Iraqi people. No resolution that the IPU could pass would register on the world political scale, but the very way in which parliamentarians interacted at the IPU helped to build a better world. As Speaker of the Australian House of Representatives, he often saw people with similar objectives but different points of view and he knew that what united people was stronger than what divided them.

Mr. A. H. HANADZLAH (Malaysia) said that the world had entered a dangerous phase with the United States invasion of Iraq without the backing of the United Nations, an action that left an indelible black mark on history and showed a blatant disregard for international law. The idea that Iraq and its weapons of mass destruction were dangerous was ridiculous and could not serve in any way as justification for war because Iraq was no threat to the superpower. Iraq was defenceless against indiscriminate bombing, not least because the US was using ordnance that could penetrate shelters. Sanctions had left 1.5 million Iraqis dead and much military equipment had been destroyed by the United Nations weapons inspectors. Regardless of whether the war was long or short, many Iraqis would be hurt.

The very countries that most frequently demanded strict adherence to the principles of human rights and international law had violated them in Iraq. The United States had held international law in contempt and was no longer dependable. It was not the first time that the country had destroyed a body intended to prevent war; it had undermined the League of Nations after the First World War.

The United Nations could not protect States from United States aggression. The world had gone back to the stone age, where might was right. The nations that had invented the rule of law were now violating it and the world had lost its dignity.

Malaysia wanted the destruction of all weapons of mass destruction, no matter which country held them. Iraq was banned from having such weapons but Israel was not. Israel was capable of using them, as could be seen from its treatment of the Palestinians, and had threatened to use nuclear weapons in certain circumstances.

No weapons of mass destruction had been found in Iraq. Had it attempted to use such weapons, the United States would have used its own weapons of mass destruction to annihilate it. President Bush had not wanted to deal with such weapons but to secure regime change and achieve strategic goals to boost American power in western Asia. Authoritarian rule rather than democracy would be the new international order.

Malaysia condemned the war in Iraq. War should only be used in self-defence. Military action without Security Council authorisation violated international law. The doctrine of pre-emptive war had no basis in international law. War had once again become a tool of international politics for the powerful to subjugate the weak.

He praised France, Russia, China and Germany for resisting the action of the United States and its allies. He hoped that the end of the war would lead to the restoration of international norms. The world must unite to rebuild Iraq, but the United States and its allies had to be held accountable for the death and destruction.

Mr. R. RANATUNGA (Sri Lanka) said that human dignity depended on the observance of human rights, which he defined as the right to live a normal life under the rule of law with participation in the democratic progress. Countries such as Sri Lanka and Chile had shared the experience of the absence of human rights. In Sri Lanka in the late 1980s, 50,000 people had been killed by the State mafia. That Chile had suffered in the same way had been shown by the film "Missing". Sri Lanka had suffered terrible consequences. He described the human cost of Sri Lanka's 1972 internal uprising where 5,000 people had been killed but most of the rebels had been helped through the use of rehabilitation camps. The later conflict had been much more costly. Without

human rights, anarchy would result. He noted that every religion was based on human rights. Parliamentary scrutiny of the public finances was a basic principle of democracy. The most popular method was the use of a Public Accounts Committee (PAC). Since gaining independence in 1948, Sri Lanka had had a PAC and an Auditor General, who made annual reports and assisted the Committee in its inquiries. It was important to promote good financial practices because government was becoming ever more complex, involving increasing interaction with the private sector and non-governmental organisations.

Parliaments and Public Accounts Committees needed to evolve new methods, not least because of the emergence of privatised public utilities and monopolies. Sri Lanka had established a Committee of Public Enterprises to that end. Commercial confidentiality presented problems which were being addressed so that they might be brought within the scope of parliamentary scrutiny. The necessary funding was an investment in democracy. Dynamic opposition members of parliament were playing a leading role in the process. Corruption was a disease that led to institutional decay, its influence transcending international boundaries.

Mr. R.B. DINA (Bangladesh) said he brought to the Conference the best wishes of Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia and the 130 million people of Bangladesh. The Conference was meeting at a time of grave concern stemming from the destructive war in Iraq, which was causing havoc in the lives of some 30 million Iraqis, and leading to suffering on a nightmarish scale. Peace-loving people across the world, including those in the United States and Britain, had been demonstrating against the war in Iraq. As a peace-loving nation, Bangladesh demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities. That call had been reiterated by the Prime Minister of Bangladesh. She had emphasised the need to safeguard the life and properties of Iraqi civilians, and to preserve Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Bangladesh had called for an immediate delivery of humanitarian aid under the auspices of the United Nations. In the meantime Bangladesh was sending emergency relief to Iraqi civilians.

War was a curse, a last resort. In an age when human rights and values were held in high esteem, peaceful means should be deployed to resolve disputes. In that context he quoted John Donne:

*"No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main. If a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, . . . Any man's death diminishes me because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee."*

That bell was tolling for us all. Would it be too much to request the IPU to rise up and declare against all kinds of violence and terrorism? He called for peace in all parts of the world.

Consumers paid a price for war. Developing countries would be the worst hit. The brave struggle of the Palestinian people had his full support. He said he was pained at the loss of innocent lives, and hoped for a just solution to that conflict.

In Bangladesh, the nascent ready-made garment industry, employing over 1.2 million women workers, was already facing a chilling effect following the 11 September tragedy in the United States. He said he hoped that the WTO would come up with concrete measures before the 2005 withdrawal of the quota system. Failing that, the quota system, which protected against unfair competition, should be extended.

The billions of dollars spent daily by affluent nations to finance war, could be spent on the alleviation of poverty, the education of children and medical care and homes for poor families. The Conference should exert its influence to encourage such an action.

Bangladesh was achieving successes in reducing population growth and improving education - for girls as well as boys. Bangladesh had been a pioneer in the field of microcredit, which was improving the socio-economic conditions of families. Together with the ongoing empowerment of women, it was hoped those developments would further flourish.

Mr. N. SEVILLA GOMEZ (Nicaragua) said Nicaragua had recently established a parliamentary committee for world peace and expressed his concern for the five Cubans detained as political prisoners in the United States. The IPU could uphold the principles of the United Nations Charter, which principles invoked peaceful and civilised conflict resolution. He called for an immediate end to the hostilities in Iraq which had caused irreparable damage. He said he wanted an end to illegal wars, including those fought to advance United States and United Kingdom geopolitical ambitions.

When the IPU Conference was held in Nicaragua in the mid 1980s, resolutions had been adopted in relation to the United States aggression against the Nicaraguan people. Nicaragua had never received the 17 billion dollars which the International Court of Justice in the Hague had ordered the United States to pay. Nicaragua was well placed to understand the plight of Iraq and Palestine.

In 1978, the National Assembly of Nicaragua had approved a political constitution prohibiting the threat of force and interference in other States. He fully supported the primacy of the United Nations system. Unless the forces of peace were upheld, the world would face colonial wars, Hitlerian fascism and imperialism. Japan could never forget the atomic bombs that had fallen on Nagasaki and Hiroshima.

It was dangerous to play *realpolitik* when the principles of the United Nations Charter were at stake. A failure of the Charter would open the floodgates to oppression and jeopardise the immense technological breakthroughs of recent times.

The situation in Iraq posed a much greater challenge than a simple conflict between two powers, because it weakened the United Nations. Countries should reaffirm their support for the standards enshrined in the United Nations Charter, redefine the nature of the world they wished to leave for future generations and condemn the aggression in Iraq. There was no excuse for making the United Nations a pawn in international politics and pressurising States to support violations of the Charter. The United Nations needed support in the face of those threats.

It was unacceptable that the United States Government should present itself as leading the war against terrorism when it still tolerated terrorist actions.

He drew attention to events in Miami in 2002. Cuban residents there had been sentenced to life imprisonment and were being held in subhuman conditions. The reason was that terrorist plans had been found in Miami. The United States Government had not acknowledged the Cubans' human rights. It would have been better if the discovery of the terrorist plans had acted to strengthen relations between the United States and Cuba.

The use, and the threat of the use, of force had been applied to sway the will of nations and had inflicted severe damage to international security. It was naive to deny that such an approach risked breaking up the United Nations which should be strengthened so that it

might fulfil its responsibilities and humanitarian aims under the Charter. It should not be imposed upon by any superpower. The voices of the other nations should be heard.

Mr. R.N. CHAUDHRY (Pakistan) said that democracy had been restored in Pakistan following the elections in October 2002. Power had been transferred to an elected Government and the administrations in Pakistan's four provinces had resumed their normal functions. In the short period since the elections, the new Government had launched a five-year plan. It had expressed its intention to consolidate the democratic process and strengthen democratic institutions. One positive consequence of the elections had been that the largest ever number of women had entered parliament. The number of women in the Assembly was 74 out of 342 and in the Senate was 17 out of 100. There were more than 36,000 women councillors in local government in Pakistan. Despite formidable domestic and international challenges, Pakistan was now on the road to sustainable development. Population growth and inflation had both been controlled and the balance of trade was stable.

The Conference came at an important point in world events. There had been considerable uncertainty in the world since 11 September. The priorities of the new world order were not yet clear. The expectation that the end of the Cold War would lead to greater freedom and democracy had not been fulfilled. The multilateral system of the United Nations was under a great deal of pressure and the long-standing principles of non-interference and mutual respect between nations were no longer adhered to. If the deterioration in standards was not checked the situation would worsen.

All had witnessed the failure of the international community to uphold international law in the Iraq crisis. It was sad that the sincere efforts of Pakistan and other members of the Security Council to achieve a peaceful resolution had not succeeded. Respect for international law had to be the cornerstone of international relations.

There had been violations of human rights in many places including Rwanda, Kosovo and Palestine. It was necessary to protest against injustice and to oppose oppression wherever they occurred. Pakistan condemned terrorism in all its forms. Parliamentarians had a part to play in giving a new direction to the world and in finding means to break the cycle of poverty, hunger and disease. That would require a new consensus which focused on humanity and

recognised the right of all people to development and ready access to education, health, food and a fair distribution of income. Development strategies should be devised so that they were suitable for each country and region. In many countries, growing poverty and an increasing population had led to the collapse of institutions. That had had an impact on human rights, particularly those of women and children. Millions suffered from hunger, disease and illiteracy. Substantial numbers also faced problems related to drugs and to environmental degradation. Dialogue within the IPU would contribute to an effective solution to those problems. He thanked delegates for participating in the Conference.

Mrs. I. UDRE (Latvia) said that parliaments had a role to play in supporting democratic institutions and enabling development in a fragmented world. Recent events highlighted the challenges which faced elected institutions but parliaments had a long history in relation to the development of democracy and were better able to ensure human rights than any other organisation.

The IPU provided an opportunity for nations to evaluate and influence policies for development worldwide, which would facilitate the prevention of conflict. Since it was a global Conference, the resolutions agreed by the IPU would be endorsed throughout the world. It provided guidelines for the coordination of development.

Latvia was proud of the fact that it had achieved democratic, social and economic reforms in the 12 years since it had regained its independence. In 2002 it had been invited to join the European Union and NATO. The invitation recognised Latvia's success which had been achieved through the commitment shown by the Latvian people and as a result of the support of other nations. A decisive role had been played in that success by the Latvian Parliament, which had a thousand-year history. Latvia was very concerned at the widening economic gap throughout the world and supported calls for the eradication of inequalities. The United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and WTO should improve coordination of their work.

Latvia was currently making the transition from being a recipient of international aid to being a donor. Its contributions to date had focused primarily on regional assistance. It was ready to share its experience of the transition to a market economy with others. As a WTO

Member State it supported balanced trade negotiations which provided support to developing countries. Forty-nine developing countries had access to the free market in Latvia.

Notable success had been achieved in democratising Latvia. It was in the interest of every State to encourage good democratic governance as opposed to corruption and poor public services. Societies had to be encouraged by good policies and a feeling of involvement in decision making. As well as parliaments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) had a role to play (there were more than 4000 in Latvia) as they provided people with information free from bias.

There was no quota for the involvement of women in Latvian politics, but women were well represented; currently, Latvia had a woman President and a woman Speaker. In conclusion, she noted that it was up to the IPU to make its new status as an observer at the United Nations worthwhile.

*Mr. A. Zaldivar Larraín (Chile), President of the Conference, resumed the Chair.*

### Item 2 of the Conference agenda

#### **Consideration of possible requests for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the Conference agenda**

##### *(b) Emergency supplementary item* (Continued)

THE PRESIDENT said that the working group had had a lengthy meeting the day before but had reached a consensus. The Secretary General of the IPU was to be thanked for his effective contribution.

Mr. A. LIE (Indonesia) reported on the work of the drafting committee. The committee had had a lively deliberation but, despite the wide range of views expressed, had agreed that the world was expecting a common clear statement from the IPU on the war. The resolution had to cover four main areas: an end to the war, peace in Iraq, the role of the United Nations and the role of the IPU. He read out the draft resolution, which the committee had adopted by consensus.

THE PRESIDENT said that the members of the working group had arrived at a consensus text

that reflected the views and wishes of all delegations. By adopting the resolution, the Conference would be conveying a very positive message. He therefore invited delegates to consider doing so by consensus.

Mr. S. HADAD (Syrian Arab Republic) recalled the very favourable reception given to the proposal for an emergency supplementary item put forward by the Argentinian delegation, expressing support for the Iraqi people, who were being subjected to an attack in contravention of international law. That situation called for use of the legal formulae used to denounce those in breach of international law; the Syrian delegation would have preferred the resolution to have contained clearer wording. Since that was not the case, Syria would like to make a number of comments without however tabling a formal objection. It would have liked mention to have been made of the fundamental issue, namely the unlawful nature of the attack whose outcome could not be recognised by the international community. The text should have indicated clearly that it was the Iraqi people and the United Nations that were on the right side of the law. The Syrian delegation had tried its best to introduce wording to that effect, but it had not been possible to do so. Everyone should recognise that Iraq's attacker today could well be the attacker of someone else tomorrow, as was evidenced by the more recent threats it had made. Syria therefore did not accept that such aggression should be considered in any way lawful as the law was on the side of the Iraqi people. Syria therefore wished to state its reservations with regard to the text without however formally opposing it in any way.

THE PRESIDENT considered that the statement of the Syrian Arab Republic's delegate was to be taken as an explanation of vote. Due note had been taken of the reservations he had expressed.

Mr. I. GIL (Spain) said it was important to realise that the Conference had been able to engage in dialogue and reach consensus on a text acceptable to all. He wished to pay tribute to all the delegations that had worked hard in the drafting group to achieve that end, as well as to Presidents Paéz Verdugo and Zaldivar Larraín. It was a good omen for the future that delegations had succeeded in finding common ground.

### **Adoption of the resolution**

*The resolution was adopted by consensus.*

(see text of the resolution in Annex VI)

Mr. A. GAMALELDIN (Egypt), referring to the Rules, said he had no intention of interfering in any way with the text that had been reached by consensus, particularly as the resolution stressed the fact that international legitimacy was attached to the United Nations alone. However he would have liked to see mentioned in the preamble, as was customary, the delegations that had submitted the draft, namely Argentina, Egypt, Indonesia and Sudan. He thanked the President, the Secretary General and the drafting committee for the work they had done and expressed his understanding of the reservations expressed by the Syrian Arab Republic,

### Item 3 of the agenda

#### **General debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world**

##### *Resumption of debate*

*Mr. N. Andrew (Australia), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.*

Mrs. J. VALENZUELA CUELLAR (Peru) said that Peru had special laws to protect children and teenagers and to prohibit domestic violence but they remained purely expressions of good will as they were not properly implemented. Children's rights were often flouted because of bureaucratic delays and the indifference of the media, politicians and public organisations.

It was not pleasant to look ugly facts in the face but it had to be done. Politicians talked of promoting development, yet the streets were full of children who had been abandoned, or had become drug addicts, prostitutes or sweat shop workers. Such happenings had not been seen before in Peru. Such children were victims of violence.

In Peru, 25 per cent of minors suffered from malnutrition, while mortality was running at 33 per thousand live births, and as much as 60 per thousand live births in rural areas. Many children could not claim social security because

they were unregistered. Many were born from incestuous unions.

In Lima, 43 per cent of parents used corporal punishment. A dangerous fact was that parents often felt that their children were their property, to be rented out to work or beg, a concept at loggerheads with human rights. A household did not exist in a legal vacuum but was subject to the same laws as operated outside it. Where children were so frequently regarded as having no legal rights, it was not possible to have a just society.

The public sector had to act to help children. Peru was assisting child victims of sexual violence and drugs by creating shelters to allow them to escape the cycle of violence. An agency to tackle domestic violence had been established and a law against sexual harassment adopted.

There was a programme to raise awareness of human rights in schools and the army. She stressed that the measures had not yet been fully implemented, but they were in progress.

Mrs. J. MADRIZ SOTILLO (Andean Parliament and the Parliamentary Confederation of the Americas) said that the Andean Parliament represented the Andean Community and was elected by direct universal suffrage. It retained strong links with other parliaments. The Confederation of the Parliaments of the Americas (COPA) had been set up at the 1994 Summit of the Americas. The need for a non-governmental parliamentary dimension had been accepted in Quebec in 1997.

The world was in pain and the organisations that she represented feared that the international order that had existed since the Second World War was being undermined. At its meeting in Venezuela, COPA had asked the United States to respect the feelings of the international community and use diplomatic rather than military means. It had requested the international community to guarantee the destruction of weapons of mass destruction under Security Council resolution 1441 and called on all countries to renounce nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.

Peace and human rights were a necessary condition for development.

At its most recent meeting, the Andean Parliament had adopted its resolution 1026 calling for an end to the arms race and to armed intervention in any country. She expressed full support for the representatives of her organisation who were working at the United Nations for international peace and security.

She called on all parties to the conflict in the Middle East to end hostilities, and come to a negotiated solution under the United Nations. COPA and the Andean Parliament believed that unilateral action upset legal multilateral institutions. She supported consensus, help for poor countries, and the principles of democracy, freedom, order and social justice. She expressed her solidarity with the views expressed by the President of Chile in his inaugural address to the Conference: the United Nations Charter required updating to create a new order for all the world's citizens. Vigilance was required and coming WTO negotiations ought to be scrutinised closely.

Mr. P. FLURI (Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces – Geneva) said that since the 1980s democracy had made great strides; 140 countries were currently holding pluralist elections. The Inter-Parliamentary Union had published a Handbook for Parliamentarians on parliamentary oversight of the security sector. Although the topic had not been made the subject of a binding convention, the handbook provided some interesting pointers. The DCAF, founded in 2000, sought to uphold such parliamentary oversight. Forty-two States had already joined the Centre, which offered its services to the Inter-Parliamentary Union and national parliaments. The handbook still had to be translated into a number of languages, as had already been done for Spanish. The Centre had been founded in the tradition of Swiss neutrality, and was open to suggestions from all quarters.

Ms. U. LUNACEK (Austria) said she was speaking in Spanish as a tribute to Chile, a country to which she had first come in 1978 at a time of dictatorship. At the time, she had been moved by the friendship of the people and the beauty of the country. She said her fundamental beliefs were democracy, human rights, disarmament, the advancement of women and equity among nations. Parliaments had a role to play in ensuring the fair distribution of power in democracies.

The United Nations' system of multilateralism was being sorely tested. The opposition and government parties had come together in Austria to issue a joint, unanimous parliamentary resolution on Iraq: any aggression against Iraq could only have been legitimised by a new United Nations Security Council resolution. She regretted that a peaceful solution had not been found. At present, United Nations authority should be

established in Iraq, with a view to the rebuilding of institutions, the provision of humanitarian aid and to ensure that the Iraqi people were the beneficiaries of oil revenues.

The current debate centred on the way to face up to dictatorial regimes like those of Saddam Hussein. She endorsed the view of the German Foreign Minister, Oscar Fischer, that the pursuit of peaceful solutions was not purely for romantics.

Globalisation in all spheres was a proper aim, not least in respect of the empowerment of women at all levels. It was remarkable that at the outset of the twenty-first century most humans were being sidelined. She did not see in the assembly before her adequate representation of women. Political representation was a basic human right, as affirmed by the recent Vienna Conference. She appealed for gender parity at the next IPU meeting. She rejoiced in the fact that Mrs. Isabel Allende was the Speaker of the Chilean Parliament.

Mr. A. J. AHMED (United Arab Emirates) said that the historic responsibilities of governments and peoples should be respected. Work should be towards an increase in stability and international security.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran had occupied islands within the territory of the United Arab Emirates and had turned hospitals and other institutions into military bases. The Iranian Government was urged to enter into dialogue with the United Arab Emirates with a view to reaching a settlement. If that was found difficult to achieve, arbitration could be arranged. It was necessary to address what was a long-standing problem.

Mr. J.H. VAN DER MERWE (South Africa) said that the war in Iraq was reaching its conclusion. The emphasis of international concern had already shifted to the post-war era. That era should not be characterised by the divisions and confusion which had preceded the war. He envisaged that further disasters might follow the war, such as suicide bombings, other acts of terrorism and Nuremberg-style trials of the Iraqi regime. A world which was politically divided and in which the United Nations appeared less important would be very unstable. There was a new risk of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The IPU should identify the consequences of war and make contingency plans for the future. Everyone now had to live with the international failure to secure peace. Many wondered

whether they would be future victims of the consequences of the war. It was possible that the war had averted the use of weapons of mass destruction in this case. The world might not be so lucky a second time. Each country should approach the post-war era conscious of the collective failure to prevent the conflict, and should resolve to restore international stability, treasure the values of the United Nations and commit themselves again to the principles represented by the IPU.

Mr. J. CALDERA (Spain) said that while the Spanish Government had supported war in Iraq, the Spanish people had not and had issued a new declaration calling for the immediate end of the war. The war was neither justified nor necessary but was immoral and illegal. It was important to think of the victims of the war. The delegate from Bangladesh had quoted the words of John Donne to the effect that every person was affected by the death of another. He paid tribute to all the victims of war, including the journalists who had died informing the world of events in Iraq.

All should speak out in favour of peace. Hatred and exclusion were more dangerous weapons than weapons of mass destruction.

Iraq should have its independence restored immediately and its progress should be supervised by United Nations peace-keepers. The Chilean poet, Pablo Neruda, had strongly affirmed the importance of peace. Peace, like war, needed to be won.

Mr. J.L. NOVALES (Mexico) endorsed Mr. Caldera's words. At the turn of the millennium the world was facing new challenges as pressures were applied to the international community. It was important to continue to assert the need for dialogue as opposed to the use of force.

Mexico had called for peace and solidarity. It could not agree with the nations that had invaded Iraq in the name of the war against terrorism. Although Mexico condemned terrorism in all its forms, an invasion was not the way to tackle the problem. Such action had entailed injury and loss of life and had contributed to fear and suspicion. Many would wonder if they would be the next victims of the political divisions emerging in the world.

He called for the members of the IPU to put international interests first and find a new way forward to safeguard the world.

Mr. J. WILKINSON (United Kingdom) said that delegates should be inspired by the beauty of

Chile to return home with a new determination to safeguard the natural environment. They should work together to find ways to achieve growth which were compatible with environmental protection. It was necessary to tackle not only the major challenges posed by problems such as desertification and marine pollution but also local threats such as the erosion and loss of natural habitats. Though local threats might seem minor in comparison they dehumanised societies and left an ugly inheritance for future generations. Action should be taken before it was too late.

Mr. H.S. JÄRREL (Sweden) said that while considerable work had been done to avoid conflict, the world was now experiencing a major war. Tensions between nations were being heightened. Nations could prevent violent conflict through better coordination among themselves, particularly through regional and subregional cooperation. States had to coordinate rather than compete - the cost of not doing so was huge. The United Nations and European Union had conflict prevention at their hearts; and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Council of Europe were also working towards that end. Resources needed to be devoted to the consolidation of peace. At least half the current conflicts were relapses into old conflicts. Chile was a brilliant example of reconciliation and cooperation. Investment in conflict prevention was investment in sustainable development. The IPU could play a full role alongside the United Nations in conflict prevention and resolution.

Mr. M. ALEXANDER (New Zealand) said that the world remained fragmented under the cloud of war. Who wanted war? Why was there war? The "Coalition of the Willing" was a misnomer - it was the "Coalition of the Not Willing": those not willing to listen to world opinion, to obey international law or to work within the United Nations. He asked how a nation could arm another and then forcibly disarm it. The aspirations of civil society could not be met by killing. The aggressors had now cynically and hypocritically asked the United Nations to pick up the pieces. However, the international community could not turn its back on the people of Iraq, who had the right to choose their own destiny and be received back into the family of nations.

Ms. A. SANTO (Japan) said she was happy that the IPU had achieved observer status at

the United Nations. She expressed her condolences to the families of those who had lost their lives in Iraq and called for an end to the war.

Rapid globalisation, enhanced by information technology, had not only economic benefits but also downsides such as environmental degradation and a disconcerting inequality in the distribution of wealth. Terrorism was related to that backdrop of poverty and poor health care. Such underlying problems had to be solved by a world coalition of all nations, not just by the developed world. Individual human security was as important as the security of nations. Japan was working along those lines and was one of the largest donor nations in the world.

Mr. S. PATIL (India) said that far too large a proportion of humanity lived below the poverty line. In addition there were very many scourges afflicting the developing world, among them malnutrition and HIV/AIDS. The developed nations needed to look carefully at how they could improve the help they gave the developing world, not just by according debt relief but, for example, by providing access to technology. The poorer countries needed to be able to benefit equally from globalisation. It was time to reverse environmental degradation, such as that caused by global warming, desertification and deforestation.

Mr. J. SAZEGAR NEJAD (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that globalisation and the advance of technology were among the most significant challenges that the world had lately been facing. Those phenomena had blessed the developed world with new dimensions of human development but had been detrimental to less-developed countries, which had been kept back from full participation in the global economy and as a result could not reduce poverty or enhance social justice. A level playing field was needed.

Iran had suffered from the scourges of an eight-year war, drug-trafficking and terrorism. It had great cultural riches and wanted prosperity for itself and the world. Its President had advanced two ideas for positive change: a dialogue among countries and a coalition for peace. He believed that the former was the best way of peacefully resolving disputes and thanked those who had supported the latter.

He called for the establishment of an IPU committee to draft plans to pursue those initiatives, giving priority to promotion of a peace charter to curb the evil of military

unilateralism. That would enhance the standing of the IPU.

Mr. K. MATTHIASON (Iceland) said that everyone had a duty to make the world a better place. That was especially true of parliamentarians and at the IPU. People needed to respect each other's religions and cultures and consider, without arrogance, whether their actions injured others.

Iceland was a prosperous country where nearly all children were literate and most went on to higher education. People had access to medical care. However, Iceland had endured subjugation in the past. Over the past hundred years, Iceland's progress had been facilitated by a change in government and an increased focus on human rights.

He had a dream that his children would come to live in a world of just societies where all people had the same opportunities, but recognised that that would require radical change. When he considered his own children and saw what was happening in Iraq, he found the war intolerable. Although the Icelandic Government had supported the actions of the United Kingdom and the United States, polls showed that most Icelandic people did not, nor did the main opposition parties. He hoped that the war would end soon and that those who had started it would take responsibility for reconstruction, under United Nations approval.

*Mr. A. Zaldivar Larrain (Chile), President of the Conference, resumed the Chair.*

Mrs. E. PAPADIMITRIOU (Greece) said that once again, the Conference was being held at a time when terrible events were taking place. In Ouagadougou, there had been the terrorist attack on New York. In Santiago, the Conference was meeting while another aggressive attack was taking place, wrapped in justifications that had left few people convinced.

On leaving Ouagadougou, delegates had felt that they were part of a new brotherhood, keen to punish the perpetrators of terrorism and destroy the nests that bred hatred and xenophobia, but something had gone wrong. Communication and solidarity had broken down. She was concerned about the European perspective and disagreed with those who argued that imperialism was about scale and not intent. Many believed that the war in Iraq had been built on a falsehood, so it was essential that people were shown the truth. Only United Nations inspectors could do that,

with the result that they had to return before the dust of war settled.

At one time history had been written by leaders behind closed doors, but at present peoples and parliaments played their part in the open and used straight talking. She hoped that such a world would emerge as the next superpower.

Mrs. L. CHAPPUIS (Switzerland) said that the flow of information had recently become a flood. It was possible to follow the war in Iraq practically as it happened. However, was that information in the rough or was it processed? The processing of information called for means to monitor it; the media, like politicians, had a duty in that respect for it was not easy for the individual to deal with such a mass of data. The general public were not trained for the task. The challenge for the future would therefore be to ensure universal access, as cheaply as possible if not free of charge, to information and to mastery of the Internet. It was important that children should be taught that from primary level onwards since it was the only way to provide training for all and prevent "the digital divide". The summit to be held in Geneva in late 2003 would give clear indications on that point.

Mrs. E. CHUQUIVAL SAAVEDRA (Peru) said that in order to weather the present storms in the world, there needed to be a return to basic values which education could instil. Because the world was facing many threats, women and men needed to work together in a shared spirit of love. The world needed to act in accordance with international environmental agreements. The agreements reached at the IPU should be publicised in all the respective countries. That was the best way of achieving the shared aspiration for peace and humanity.

Mr. L. SUCRE (Panama) said that, as parliamentarians, those attending the conference were all opposed to war. Panama had guaranteed the neutrality of the Panama Canal to ensure free movement of shipping regardless of events.

Panama had suffered under the corrupt dictatorship of Manuel Noriega, which had promoted drug trafficking. The people of Panama had been unable to topple that government because of the weapons it possessed. In spite of the United Nations and other countries from which help might have been expected, an invasion had taken place, an invasion that, despite initial suffering, had ushered in progress. Mechanisms were needed to oust dictatorships and bring democracy to those countries living in the shadows.

Mr. G. AZIZI (Islamic Republic of Iran) speaking in exercise of the right to reply, said that in relation to the territorial integrity of his country, the Islamic Republic of Iran was prepared to enter into a bilateral dialogue on the various resolutions and amendments and intended to practise a policy of good neighbourliness. It wished to strengthen its ties of friendship with its neighbours in order to maintain security, stability and peace in the Persian Gulf. In reaffirming its sovereignty of the three islands mentioned by another delegation, it considered that bilateral dialogue was the most appropriate method to overcome misunderstandings in a climate of mutual trust. Discussions were under way and official visits had been made, so there was no reason to doubt that the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Arab Emirates would find a solution without the intervention of a third party. It would be better to use a bilateral approach in a climate of reciprocal trust and respect.

*The sitting rose at 1.10 p.m.*

**Parliaments' role in strengthening democratic institutions  
and human development in a fragmented world**

*Committee on Parliamentary, Juridical and Human Rights Questions  
(Second Committee)*

**Sitting Of Tuesday 8 April**  
(Morning)

*The President of the Committee, Mrs. B. Mugo (Kenya) opened the meeting at 9.20 a.m..*

THE PRESIDENT welcomed all the Members of the Committee which would be meeting over three days.

**Approval of the Summary Record  
of the session held on 11 and  
13 September, 2001  
in Ouagadougou.**

*The summary record was adopted.*

THE SECRETARY GENERAL informed the participants that the debate on the draft resolution on the supplementary emergency item would take place in the conference room at midday. Each delegation should make arrangements in order to attend..

**Debate**

THE PRESIDENT, in opening the debate, gave the floor to two eminent persons, Mr. Malloch Brown, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, with which IPU had been collaborating for several years and Ambassador Chowdhury, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Least Developed Countries, who had recently organised a conference in Brussels on support needed for least developed countries.

Mr. M. MALLOCH BROWN recalled that he had begun his career in the British Parliament prior to becoming Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and that he held parliamentarians in the highest regard. Having provided assistance in the field to populations which had been victims of

undemocratic or totalitarian regimes, such as the Cambodians under the Khmer Rouge, he had come to the realisation that it was parliaments which kept the wheels of democracy turning. UNDP allocated 60% of its resources to supporting democratic governance in collaboration with IPU. A long-term strategy should be formulated to help parliaments function properly, and in particular, should be brought to bear on the quality of law drafting and expertise in overseeing the actions of the government. Far too often, national budgets did not sufficiently take into account the question of women, for example. Currently, the greatest challenge was the legitimacy of parliaments, which public opinion seemed to disregard, particularly in new democracies where the electorate did not understand that poverty persisted. Governments should be held accountable for their actions and MPs should secure improvements in the day-to-life of citizens. In that regard, decentralisation should not be perceived by parliamentarians as a loss of power but rather as a way of enhancing the quality of services provided to citizens. The major objectives of poverty reduction, elimination of gender discrimination, enhanced schooling and environmental protection could be easily understood by the electorate. They were also issues which MPs must always bear in mind. It would be difficult to conduct UNDP work without the assistance of IPU. He called for even closer collaboration in the future.

Mr. A. CHOWDHURY said that he was pleased to participate for the first time in an Inter-Parliamentary Conference since his department had been created a year ago by the United Nations General Assembly. Human development required the intervention of parliamentarians and in that regard, the Inter-Parliamentary Union played a pivotal role. Despite two decades of efforts, the 49 least developed countries of the world had not achieved any development whatsoever. In

Africa, 9 out of 10 persons still lived on less than a dollar a day. As the President had recalled, the Brussels meeting in May 2001 had been devoted to that issue and had adopted a declaration outlining a 2001-2010 programme. The objective was to halve world poverty by the year 2005. Concrete commitments had been made to implement good governance, strengthen institutional capacity, develop the production apparatus for populations to reap the benefits of globalisation, enhance trade, protect the environment and mobilise financial resources. The Office of the Special Representative for Least Developed Countries had pledged to translate those commitments into its own work. Parliamentary support would provide the basis for implementing that strategy.

To that end, the objective of good governance was essential, which meant that the rule of law, which concerned parliaments first and foremost, had to be strengthened. IPU should follow in the footsteps of initiatives taken in that area and a useful contribution would be to adopt a decision at that Conference.

Mr. E.R. MARIN (Chile) recalled that the Conference was being opened against a backdrop of serious international crisis. Concerning the issue currently under discussion, he observed that parliaments were waning in prestige compared with the Executive. The latter branch of government formulated public policy, had experts at their disposal and could act swiftly while parliament could appear slow and inefficient at times. However, there could be no democratic state without a parliament. Parliament represented the crossroads of all the political affiliations of a nation. Faced with globalisation, population growth and mass production, a large number of traditional practices should be rethought and a legitimating mechanism had become indispensable. A representation crisis should be averted and the worst case scenario would be to create a rift between political debate and the preoccupations of the man in the street. Parliament was precisely the place where social expectations and political decision converged. He expressed his delegation's approval of the draft resolutions submitted by Australia, Senegal and Sudan.

*In addition, he lauded UNDP, whose work had been significant for Chile.*

Mrs. F. LE POOLE (Netherlands) said that in all countries, everyone aspired to democracy. Her country had submitted a four-point draft

resolution. First of all, MPs should all be exemplars from a moral perspective. Second, they should give priority to meeting the basic needs of populations, particularly the indigent, by guaranteeing access to housing and healthcare to all. Furthermore, huge gaps in income should be avoided. Third, fundamental human rights should be respected everywhere. Finally, all the citizens of the world, those of rich and poor countries alike, had a common interest. Doubtless, globalisation had resulted in improvements for many poor countries, but much remained to be done and rich countries needed to make a greater contribution to development. Trade barriers should also be removed.

Mr. B.K. HANDIKE (India) noted that, although globalisation was very much a fact, the gap between the rich and the poor countries was huge. Strengthening democracy throughout the world would open the way for development, which required much more than a mere increase in revenue. Indeed, it required an intensification of democracy. Countries should maintain their own frameworks while also increasing the range of employment, education and health services. Only when people started believing in the efficiency of democracy could it be strengthened. Currently, terrorism should be combated firmly and developing countries should be encouraged to participate in global democracy. That was the gist of the draft resolution submitted by his country.

Ms. B. PRENTICE (United Kingdom) stressed that, as a matter of priority, democratic institutions in poor countries should be strengthened as there, democracy was still a delicate flower in full bloom. Developed countries should see to that.

The structures which enabled the rule of law to prevail should be supported. The United Kingdom assisted Afghanistan in its post-war reconstruction in areas such as governance, security and administration. It was fortunate that IPU had decided to debate that issue as it was important for the voice of the poor and the people to be heard. It was hoped that the deliberations would help to improve democratic institutions.

Mr. R. PEZ FERRO (Cuba) recalled that democracy was an old ideal, the ideal of liberty, equality and social justice. Unfortunately, the dominating neo-liberal policy excluded a large number of citizens. Indeed, extreme poverty prevented certain

peoples from fully enjoying their human rights and participating in the democratic process. According to UNCTAD, 900 million persons were without access to drinking water and 11 million children under five died each year from preventable diseases. The deepened economic crisis, unfavourable trading conditions and an increasingly heavy debt burden had widened the gap between developed and developing countries. In order to achieve the fundamental objectives of human development, parliaments had a decisive role to play in strengthening democracy and enabling all citizens to participate in public life. Democracy entailed more than just calling voters to the polls every four or five years. Indeed, through democracy, they should be allowed to participate in decision-making in areas that affected their lives. It was not any more democratic to call voters to the polls only to subsequently act against their will, as in the case of the war in Iraq, which all peoples condemned. A better world was possible. All parliamentarians had to join forces to build it together.

Mr. S.S. HAN (Republic of Korea) was pleased that the notion of democracy had triumphed in the world since the fall of the Berlin Wall. Even though actual application of the concept varied according to national traditions, democracy was based on universal values which all centred on the recognition of diversity and tolerance. Democracy fostered economic and human development, peace and stability. According to the latest United Nations Human Development Report, there were currently 80 democratic countries as compared with 30 in the 1970s. Yet destabilising factors like poverty and terrorism existed. In order for the twenty-first century to be one of progress and peace, those factors had to be eliminated. Being already relatively advanced, the Republic of Korea, at the Seoul Conference held the previous year, had pledged its contribution to the development of democracy throughout the world. He urged parliamentarians the world over to make an extra effort too.

Mr. A. HAFIZ (Indonesia) said that they should agree on the meaning of democracy because some countries, in the name of democracy, took decisions which were not democratic solely to protect their national interests. Democracy had made spectacular progress although it had not managed to resolve the problem of poverty. Democratic institutions should be strengthened nationally and

internationally and parliaments had an important role to play. Regarding North-South relations, above and beyond discussions, measures should be adopted which were based on mutual understanding and trust. The Inter-Parliamentary Union had a rightful place in the fight to reform multilateralism in order to claim its full scope provided for in the United Nations Charter.

Mr. D. OLIVER (Canada) highlighted that, although no democratic system was perfect, no other system better protected the rights of citizens. Therefore, institutional strengthening should be pursued to concretise the rights acquired after a long struggle. MPs could act through legislative channels and by virtue of their oversight function. They could also take initiatives as had been done in Canada. A parliamentarian was able to pass a bill which reprimanded persons who harassed young girls in the street. He himself had been instrumental in passing a motion to amend his country's Constitution so that the Speaker of the Senate would be elected by secret ballot as opposed to being appointed by the Prime Minister as was currently the case. That would constitute a major amendment for that democratic institution.

THE PRESIDENT noted that all the countries which had submitted a draft resolution had taken the floor.

Mr. R. LE MAMEA (Samoa) explained that his country had drawn on various traditions, including the English Magna Carta, but particularly the Fono, its closest equivalent in his country. The difference was that the Fono covered the full range of problems affecting the extended family of persons speaking the same language. Decisions must always be taken unanimously. In the absence of unanimity, discussions were pursued. Those long palavers could go against public opinion in a fast-track world but was it really a waste of time to dwell on issues that affected people? Although it drew on the English model, the decision-making process was based on the philosophy of the halo around the full moon. In other words, the Fono was based on a holistic principle. The notion was completely adapted to his country but could also be applied to IPU. In the case of human development, speaking the same language was the one way of avoiding replications of the Tower of Babel. It meant conforming to a philosophical aspiration of finding out who one was, where one came

from and where one was going. That philosophy was valid for all countries. That was the only way to acquire self-confidence. He called on all Members of Parliament to act vigorously to develop their respective parliaments as that would in turn serve to strengthen the Inter-Parliamentary Union. They should first get their own house in order before doing so in someone else's. To quote Socrates, "Know thyself".

Mrs. I. KROHN (Finland) stated that she was one of the youngest MPs of the Finnish Parliament which was one of the oldest in the world. Through constitutional reform, Finland was on the path to strengthening democracy. As a result, all parliamentarians in her country would be kept fully informed. For the first time in Finland, the Parliament would be electing a woman prime minister. Furthermore, a new law would be enforced to oversee campaign funds. There were also female quotas by virtue of which women accounted for 40% of all MPs in her country. The same was true for certain commissions and the men were delighted. She also underscored that oversight of the radio stations fell to Parliament, not Government, which meant that the voice of the opposition could also be heard. Finally, they were all allowed to express themselves in their mother tongue, either Finnish or Swedish.

Mr. M. EL TIGANI (Sudan) condemned the act of aggression which was currently taking place in contravention of international law. He said that such an act would lead to grave danger in the future.

Parliaments had an important role to play in strengthening democracy and promoting development. They could also act as mediators with a view to the cessation of certain conflicts which were particularly harmful to development. It was also crucial to combat poverty, illiteracy, famine and pollution. That presupposed a more equitable international order. In certain cases, debts should be cancelled and social protection should be promoted in developing countries. The diversity of the world should also be preserved. As Professor Tubiana had said, there was no point in an African trying to be European. He would be better off just trying to be African.

Mr. O.T. LÂNKE (Norway) remarked that democracy was never a fait accompli. It always remained vulnerable to threats such as racism, terrorism, populism and bad press. Education was the safest foundation on which democracy

could be constructed to last, for it was the only infrastructure which withstood the battering of war. For that reason, his Government had placed education high on its agenda.

Ms. K. SILPA-ARCHA (Thailand) was delighted with the warm welcome they received in Chile in spite of the situation on the world scene. She observed that certain countries, through trade, had become more prominent on the international arena, but that was not the case for all. The gap between the rich and the poor was widening. Yet democracy was an essential development tool. Her country was acting by example, having adopted the "one person, one vote" system and having recently established a ministry of human development. The Inter-Parliamentary Union should play an important role on the international scene in collaboration with UNDP.

Mr. M.A. JINNAH (Bangladesh) said that his country, though small, was democratic. He placed his trust in IPU to advance the cause of human development. All men, Muslim, Hindu or Christian, desired peace, which was also on IPU's agenda. He said that he was pleased to be there and thanked the organisers for their hospitality.

Mr. F. IORDACHE (Romania) outlined the recent progress that had been achieved in his country where political pluralism had become the norm. An organic law had institutionalised the separation of powers by establishing a constitutional tribunal, an ombudsman and a national audit office. Parliamentary oversight was crucial and his Parliament played a pivotal role in ensuring that democracy functioned properly and the rights of citizens were protected.

Mr. M. WHBEE (Israel) said that, as a member of the Knesset, representing a minority of 110,000 people, his aim was to enhance the well-being and development of the entire population.

Although Druses fulfilled all their duties as Israeli citizens, as a minority they were not equal in terms of education, employment and housing. However, it was possible to deal with those issues within the Knesset and bring about political change through dialogue. In a fragmented world, the Middle East was even more fragmented but that obstacle could be overcome through dialogue. Without peace, there was no human development and without democracy, peace was more difficult to obtain.

Mrs. T. HEBERLEIN (Switzerland) recalled that democratic countries represented close to half of all States compared with 30% thirty years ago. Fort-seven dictatorships remained as opposed to 69 in 1972. That favourable progression had been accelerated by the fall of the Berlin Wall. Unfortunately, a third of the world's inhabitants still did not enjoy freedom. In that regard, IPU still had a huge task to accomplish.

In Switzerland, minorities enjoyed equal rights and citizens enjoyed a kind of semi-direct democracy. Accordingly, all constitutional amendments must pass through a referendum and a new article could be added to the Constitution through popular initiative. Finally, all laws could be submitted to a referendum if a minimum of 50,000 citizens so desired. The frequency with which voters were called to the polls enhanced democratic debate and citizens' participation in managing public affairs.

As the UNDP 2002 report had indicated, democracy went hand in hand with sustainable economic and social development. It was hoped that the progress made over the past decades would be pursued so that freedom could make greater strides in the world.

Mr. S.K. AL NEHAYAN (United Arab Emirates) said that, in keeping with the radical changes which had taken place in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, MPs had a prominent role to play in strengthening democracy within societies with a view to human development. Outside their traditional role of legislators, they should see to it that freedom of the press was protected and education was strengthened so that citizens could participate more actively in public life. They should also help develop civil institutions. The UNDP report had ranked his country third among Arab countries and 46<sup>th</sup> in the world in terms of human development. Through an increase of GDP, per capita income had risen from US\$17,700 in 1995 to US\$19,400 in 2001 and national budget allocations to education, research, health and employment had exceed US\$1.8 billion.

Mr. M. MIRANDA (Angola) underscored the importance of the theme being discussed, strengthening democracy in a fragmented world. It appeared that progress was initiated at the level of parliaments. Unfortunately, armed conflicts in Africa destabilised democracy, secured victory for authoritarian regimes and increased poverty. MPs should do everything in their power to bring those conflicts to an end

and foster sustainable human development via democratic institutions.

Mrs. J. VALENZUELA CUELLAR (Peru) recalled that her country had experienced several dictatorships which had effectively paralysed Parliament, a practice which had, unfortunately, been frequent in Latin America. In 1922, the first constituent Congress had met to draw up the Constitution which would enter into force the following year. Since then, several constitutional breaches had occurred, in spite of which conditions had gradually improved for the population, including literacy and the right to vote for women.

The first woman was elected to the Senate in 1956. Economic crisis and political violence had resulted in the army assuming power. The memory of the thousands of citizens in Latin America who died or were tortured to defend the rule of law should not go forgotten. Recently in Peru, for eight years Parliament's role had been mitigated, the media had been confiscated by the authorities who manipulated public opinion and the judicial system had protected drug traffickers. While it was true that democracy was imperfect, dictatorship was the worst kind of regime. The Peruvian Congress had established a commission of enquiry to initiate legal action against Mr. Fujimori, not in a spirit of vengeance, but in the interest of justice.

Further progress had been recorded at the institutional level through decentralisation. The Congress was working to strengthen democracy and protect the precious commodity of liberty.

Mr. M. WETANGULA (Kenya) said that his country's history had been marked by considerable upheaval but Kenya was currently enjoying genuine democracy characterised by separation of powers and a truly independent Parliament which carried out its oversight function. Democracy was more than just elections. Civil society also had a major role to play. Currently, the world was fragmented because inequalities were so manifest. To achieve genuine democracy throughout the world, the debt issue had to be tackled as a matter of priority.

Mr. H. GUSTAFSSON (Sweden) observed that there were considerable differences in the level of development among countries. Certain hard line political systems lacked public legitimacy. Much criticism had been levelled at the big institutions like the World Trade Organization

and the IMF. Furthermore, Internet provided greater access to information. All those factors meant that it was imperative to provide greater legitimacy to political systems, and particularly, a stable parliamentary foundation in all countries. That presupposed pluralist systems and transparent elections, not to mention gender equality. The forces needed to embark on such an initiative existed everywhere and should be sent a clear message.

Mr. QIAO XIAOYANG (China) highlighted the fact that sustainable development was a common task for the whole world. Parliaments of rich countries had a pivotal role to play in channelling aid to developing countries and bridging the current North-South divide. Their mission and sacred duty was to defend human rights and democracy. His country called for the equality of all nations within the international community and hoped that peace could be achieved through the concerted efforts of parliamentarians the world over.

Mr. M. YILDIRIM (Turkey) observed that, currently, all countries and all societies should seek renewed legitimacy in a changing world. It was the role of parliaments to ensure that economic imperatives did not disregard social needs. Free elections were not enough; human rights had to be guaranteed too.

Mr. E. VELOSO (Philippines) remarked that currently, the world appeared to be more democratic than ever given that multi-party elections took place in 140 countries. However, although 81 countries had made the progression towards democracy since 1980, 47 had receded to authoritarian regimes. Moreover, democracy had been brought into question and citizens had sometimes felt that they were no longer able to shape their destiny. The Millennium Summit had achieved consensus on the need to enhance democratic institutions to serve the cause of human development. Democracy was still fragile and could only be strengthened by solving economic and social problems to benefit, in particular, the neediest.

Mr. H. GESESE (Ethiopia) said that it was necessary to strengthen parliamentary and democratic institutions and his government was currently in the process of doing so. The Federal Constitution attested to that as it guaranteed human rights and was based on multiparty politics. In each country and at the

international level, parliaments had a crucial role to play.

Mr. T. HADJIGEORGIOU (Cyprus) stated that human beings should be at the heart of the development project. Freedom of speech was all well and good but it was also important to combat social ills. Currently the world was fragmented because there were many cases of flagrant inequality and sectarian conflicts. The international community should respect the rule of law and United Nations resolutions and those who did not should be sanctioned. Human development was achieved, above all, through peace and therefore, the situation in Iraq should never be repeated.

Mr. A. HALASEH (Jordan) thanked the people of Chile for their hospitality and said that he was pleased with the gradual progression of democracy. His country was a good example of such progress. Parliament was the only means of securing minimum participation by social and professional organisations in political life. MPs should ensure that a balance was respected among the various political forces and a democratic culture should be promoted. They should also provide greater assistance to developing countries so that they, in turn, could solve their human problems and construct democratic societies. He was confident that the drafting committee would be able to submit proposals which would be acceptable to all.

Mr. E. NAGAI (Japan) said that after the end of the Cold War, globalisation, which had some positive aspects, also had negative consequences such as exacerbated poverty and a wider gap between the rich and the poor who lived on a measly dollar a day. The fragmentation of society at the national and the international levels had given rise to a general feeling of crisis. In a world where values and interests did not always converge, universal solutions should be sought which were based on peaceful coexistence. The United Nations also had to reclaim its full role.

The Commission on Human Security, which had recently submitted its report, considered that progress in the area of human development was slow and that certain States could not make it without various forms of assistance, although their own efforts were the most important. Poverty and all forms of discrimination had to be eliminated in developing countries. The onus was on MPs to pass laws which implemented necessary reform.

Mr. X. MARIMON (Spain) condemned all wars and, in particular, the war in Iraq.

He said that globalisation produced a double effect in that States ceded a part of their sovereignty to higher authorities and citizens called for closer scrutiny of public life management. Decentralisation, as it was being developed in Europe, was valid for the whole world. Respecting differences could be used as an instrument of integration rather than division. All ideas should be expressed in a democratic context. Parliaments were defending the rights of citizens in the face of globalisation. The Inter-Parliamentary Union, that parliament of parliaments, would help to achieve recognitions of all the rights of all citizens in a peaceful world.

Mr. Ć. KRALJEVSKI (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) underscored the terrorist threat which weighed on his country and the Balkans in general. The international community should act as one to pursue extremists who detonated bombs and carried out murders. The world had changed since 11 September and all democratic forces had been mobilised to combat that scourge. Unfortunately, certain regions within Europe still lived in insecurity and terrorist organisations, on the pretext of defending human rights, wanted to take away certain territories to reconstruct an Albania. There was a real risk of uprising in the region and the European Union should intervene. It was hoped that the Concordia mission, intended to strengthen ties with the Macedonian Parliament, would be a success. The multi-ethnic model of democracy applied in his country would soon open the way for its candidature to the European Union.

Ms. N. SCHIMMING-CHASE (Namibia) described democracy as a value, a process and a practice. As a value, it encompassed freedom, human dignity and justice. As a process, it was linked to the right of an individual to life, to freedom of conscience and social rights. As a

practice, democracy consisted of empowering people, avoiding arbitrary action by applying the rule of law, affirming the responsibility of those elected to power, confirming the rights of citizens to participate in managing public affairs, changing government, even revolting. It was important for those principles to be applied. MPs should help their fellow citizens become aware of their rights, hence the importance of civic education. They should also guarantee the separation of powers, oversee government action and help civil society to assert itself as a viable partner. Only then could good governance be achieved with independent, stronger institutions.

Mr. Z. SANDUKA (Palestine) recounted the difficulties endured by the Palestinians who, after the fall of the Ottoman Empire, had fallen victim to British colonisation during the Mandate. As accomplices of the Zionist movement, the British had allowed Palestinians to be chased from their land and a Jewish State to be constructed on 78% of their territory. That State had expanded even further in 1967. The accords signed in 1993 had been spurned by Israel, which had reoccupied certain territories and committed several crimes. The Palestinian people had always believed in parliamentary activity as a means of strengthening democracy. In 1919, it had established an Arab-Palestinian Congress, which had held seven sessions until 1928. After the 1948 catastrophe, it had set up a representative Palestine National Council which had held its first meeting in Gaza. However, the Israeli authorities had prevented its members from exercising their functions, thereby flouting all democratic principles. The January 2003 elections had been prevented from taking place. He urged the Inter-Parliamentary Union to secure a cessation of such oppression so that Palestinians could look forward to a future of development.

*The sitting rose at 12.55 p.m.*

## Sitting Of Tuesday 8 April

(Afternoon)

*The President of the Committee, Mrs. B. Mugo (Kenya) opened the meeting at 2.55 p.m.*

### Debate (continued)

Mrs A. JOACHIN COLDWELL (Mexico) called for second generation parliamentary modernisation to take over from the first phase of globalisation, which had brought about enhanced technical and material parliamentary capacity. Currently, there was a sort of political blockade and disenchantment among citizens which was resulting in a crisis of parliamentary representation. That state of affairs no longer seemed to dominate national debate. Parliament needed to regain its political purpose of liaison between institutions and civil society. Parliament should not be confused with the electoral system but should contribute to the establishment, within the realms of society, of a democratic culture or ethic. She invited the Members of the Committee to travel to Cancún, Mexico on 9 September to prepare for the upcoming Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization.

Mr. S.P. PANDEY (Nepal) stated that parliament, by virtue of its legislative function and oversight mandate, played a crucial role in the protection of collective freedoms. Although its sphere of influence was vast, it depended on circumstances and social context, for no institution could exist without the support of the society around it. Yet democracy was far from being a stronghold everywhere, laws were losing their authority and institutional weaknesses such as the conduct of leaders of developing countries were often stumbling blocks to development.

Parliament should assist in shedding light on those problems by respecting the opinion of political minorities, securing accurate representation of society, allowing the opposition to play its role and fostering political life.

He expressed the hope that his country would be able to turn a new leaf after a difficult period through free and democratic elections and thereby avoid a collapse. Countries needed more efficient parliaments and people expected results without having to worry about

institutional mechanisms. The onus was on parliaments to take up the challenge.

Mr. S. HADAD (Syrian Arab Republic) recalled that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had launched the notion of human development, which, by expanding economic and social development, placed the emphasis on the positive and creative contribution which individuals, in good conditions, could make to society. Globalisation had illustrated that progress was not automatic and human development should be secured as far as possible. His country was attempting to apply those concepts by organising citizen groups by profession and corporations, and reforms had been initiated based on the experiences of other countries. Yet many obstacles had begun to surface, starting with the occupation of a part of the Syrian territory since 1967. It was useless trying to mould single models for social realities which were constantly changing. What was certain was that occupation of a country had no international legitimacy. Where was democracy when a country was occupying another and killing innocent people?

*Mr. R. Vazquez (Argentina), Vice President of the Committee, replaced the President in the Chair.*

Mr. M. CHIKANE (South Africa) underscored that, apart from its traditional functions, parliament also had a role to play in what was known as human development, fostering the development of individual skills through education and collective activities. In 2000, the United Nations General Assembly had recognized that huge disparities existed in that area and had set a number of medium term objectives which were far from being met. In fact, fifty-five countries or 23% of the world population had met a quarter of those targets and thirty-three countries half of those targets. In several sub-Saharan countries, even data to measure the progression of human development against the set targets was missing. Eleven of the poorest countries were in Africa and although certain targets, such as famine eradication, were on the right path, those countries needed assistance in order to

achieve the Millennium goals. Fortunately, in his country, some progress had been made in that domain.

Mr. M. ALEXANDER (New Zealand) said that during his intervention, guns were blazing and he affirmed that war was a brutal denial of human rights. Obviously, his country approved the Universal Declaration of Human Rights but talk was not enough. It was for that reason that he endorsed the resolution presented by Australia and Senegal. Freedom of expression and security were prerequisites of democracy. Democracy was like a marketplace of political ideas and, therefore, could not function without freedom. Moreover, in the absence of security, there could be no freedom.

Mr. T. BWALYA (Zambia) said that development should serve people above all. Yet, in many countries, the gap between rich and poor was widening. In response to that challenge, parliaments had a pivotal role to play. Unfortunately, the laws they passed applied to a limited territory. In a country like Zambia, where 20% of the population lived below the poverty line, the Parliament did not have much leeway for action.

Mr. F. SCHIESSER (Switzerland) recalled that Switzerland had built its State on human rights and democracy. For ten years, it had also strengthened its commitment abroad, notably in its relations with developing countries. The objective of the modern State was to take into consideration the interests of the people that lived in its territory. Through the rule of law, that objective was met by avoiding abuses which arose from monopoly of political power. However, the notions of democracy, human rights and rule of law did not always necessarily go hand in hand. There were nations which could hardly be called democratic despite their high constitutional level. What mattered above all was what was actually applied. From that perspective, even if all the attention was generally placed on the Executive, because it was efficient in the short term, one should not forget the essential role of parliaments in shaping the initial will which would impact the long term.

Mr. S.M. BABU (Bangladesh) admitted that he questioned the current role of the United Nations. Democracy had been shaken by the terrible loss of life. The cries of indignation of the peoples of the world needed to be heard.

His country would assist the Iraqi people within a United Nations framework.

Mr. F. EL-BARADEI (Egypt) observed that democracy was the best means of fulfilling the aspirations of a people, but asked how it could be reconciled with indebtedness and the human rights violations observed in Iraq, Afghanistan, Chechnya or the occupied territories. The same criteria should be applied everywhere. How should one react on hearing that crimes in Iraq were currently being committed in the name of democracy? A democracy of tanks, missiles and killings! So many children, women and the elderly were being terrorised in the name of democracy. Democracy also served as a pretext for the crimes committed by Israel. He urged the Conference to adopt a permanent charter whereby all those who wanted to establish democracy through such means could be punished.

Mr. R.D. VIVAS (Venezuela) noted that currently, democracy was attempting to consolidate its position throughout the world. Parliaments should contribute to the human development of societies and, in an increasingly destabilised world, popular consultation by referendum should be encouraged. The establishment of regional institutions, such as the Andean Parliament, should also be fostered. The various parliaments should also be able to debate international matters such as Iraq and reflect on the construction of a multipolar world. He added that his country had experienced two antidemocratic plots during 2002 but popular mobilisation had thwarted them.

Mr. O. MAHFUZ (Malaysia) recalled that parliaments, as legislative bodies, played a very important role. It remained for their members to be irreproachable and serve the interests of the voters rather than their own interests. The separation of powers and freedom of expression were part and parcel of any parliamentary system. Human development, the optimal use of human resources, was a global process which started as early as infancy. Lawmakers should, therefore, take family values and the spiritual legacy they generated into consideration. His country, in which a multitude of races and religions abounded, was attempting to find the path of social harmony and unity in diversity. Parliament was very attentive to that matter as

it realised that material and economic development depended on it.

Mr. S.N. MOUSAVI (Islamic Republic of Iran) remarked that the world had become a global village where very different civilisations lived. That diversity was rich in terms of possibilities, but also in terms of threats and that was why people should be at the centre of human reflection, to avoid those differences from escalating into confrontation. Accordingly, through a democratic parliament, decision making could respect the aspirations of the nation and foster liaisons between the people and government in order to prevent excessive divergence.

Over the past two decades, his country had achieved results in the areas of human development and more notably in public health and education, which had placed it in UNDP's mid range. That was indeed a remarkable achievement.

Mr. S.K. MANDAL (India) said that politicians, following the failure of certain measures, were currently concerned about social development in the context of sustainable development. His country had always been attentive to that issue and had ensured that democracy had been established at all levels. That was how, through the Indian Parliament, which had been established as a result of free and fair elections, India had become the world's largest democracy. Through legislation and oversight of the Executive, it guaranteed human development by respecting the dignity of each and every person. A number of committees had been established, including the human rights committee in 1994, which had proven its commitment in that area. It had adopted measures to ensure good governance and decentralisation and had become involved in areas such as the environment, employment of women and, in general terms, instilling a sense of understanding and tolerance. Indeed, the Indian Parliament had spearheaded that policy of human development.

Mr. M. TRAORE (Mali), after bringing greetings from his country's National Assembly, recalled that a number of meetings, such as the 1990 World Summit for Children, the 1994 Conference on Population and Development, the 1995 World Summit for Social Development and the recent World Summit on Sustainable Development, had given MPs a chance to reflect on the ills that affected, in particular sub-Saharan Africa. That region had

been afflicted by poverty, illiteracy, steep population growth and a weakened food-producing resource base. How could the social divide be narrowed between the North and the increasingly marginalised South?

His country's Parliament, established on the basis of free elections, was the most appropriate organ to implement action plans for social development which included respect for minorities, although those matters often fell to the Executive. The 108<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Conference was a good opportunity to continue along that path by adopting a relevant resolution.

Mr. A.Q. GILLANI (Pakistan) said that parliament had an important role to play in human development, a source of prosperity, peace and freedom. His country wanted to contribute to the establishment of a world order based on mutual trust, but he regretted that the principles of law and democracy were not respected in international relations and that disappointment and unfortunate experiences had shattered certain hopes. Hunger, disease and social injustice were stumbling blocks for achieving the ambitious targets of social development and the tragic mistakes of the past had to be corrected. Accordingly, the people of Kashmir could decide on their future.

Mr. K. ATTOR (Ghana) indicated that his country's Parliament had established bodies to monitor the democratic functioning of institutions such as the judiciary and the media. Those commissions, for which Parliament had identified specific competences, protected their independence and secured their funding, were set up to protect citizens, ensure freedom of the press, foster civic education and guarantee that the judicial authorities were in the service of freedom. Yet in Ghana, ministers were selected within Parliament and felt more like the representatives and advocates of the Executive than representatives of the people.

Members of Parliament should ensure that the Executive reflected accurately the interests of the majority of the population.

Mr. R. IMBENI (European Parliament) observed that economic globalisation did not go hand in hand with democratic globalisation. The ways and means of procuring a new balance should be thought out. In the absence of a supranational political dimension, the various national parliaments were unable to monitor global events. If indeed public opinion considered that a single country should not

control globalisation, then some thought should be given to globalisation of human rights and democracy.

He cited two examples taken from the experience of the European Parliament. The first was the World Trade Organization, the activities of which were being debated jointly by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the European Parliament. In September, there would be a meeting in Cancún to see how feasible it was to achieve more equitable trade globalisation. The second area of interest was the Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Forum, which should probably be institutionalised.

Mr. J. MCGAURAN (Australia) considered that free and fair elections were the cornerstone of democracy. Democracy was symbolised by the delicate little ballot box. Without an independent elections oversight commission, election scores such as Saddam Hussein's 99% victory could be reached.

In East Timor, the population had voted for the first time in 1999 for its independence. That, however, did not prevent a massacre, but thanks to the United Nations, democracy had been saved. The 2000 elections in the United States had illustrated the importance of each vote since the current President had in the end been elected by a single county.

However, he disagreed with a previous speaker who had said that democracy should not be imposed. Such a statement completely disregarded the bloody history of the fight for democracy.

Mr. P. NOGRIX (France) observed that societies were changing very quickly and the pace of that change was out of control. Institutions should be able to adapt. In his country, the decentralisation revolution came as a response to an expectation, that of bridging the gap between the Executive and citizens. Furthermore, several decisions were taken at the global level by the World Bank, the World Trade Organization and the Inter-Monetary Fund and were then imposed on States. Finally, the role of non-governmental organisations was growing although their democratic legitimacy was not secured. Parliament should therefore adapt itself. That could be achieved through parliamentary democracy and a *rapprochement* with non-governmental organisations. He stressed the importance of bicameralism to the quality of legislation and representation of local groups. Finally, the Inter-Parliamentary Union played a central role as was shown that very morning

when the Organisation expressed its wish to contribute fully to maintaining peace and strengthening democracy.

Mr. R. LEIGH (United Nations Volunteers) observed that placing the emphasis on the role of volunteerism in society was not novel but he was pleased with the initiative taken that morning by Mr. Malloch Brown and hoped that he would secure full support for it.

Mr. A. EL-KADIRI (Morocco) said that currently, the world was undergoing a serious crisis following the act of aggression led by the United States and Great Britain against one of the oldest democracies of the world. That war did not serve the interests of democracy. At best, it served the interests of a small number of countries who wanted to expand their dominance throughout the world. Efforts should be made to achieve genuine democracy by recalling that, in the Koran, God had said "consultation amongst yourselves was necessary". His country had recently made significant progress in that area.

Mr. F. RODEGHIERO (Italy) considered that currently, democracy was undergoing a crisis period. Many decisions had been taken by a supranational Areopagus without the least transparency or possibility of oversight. That had resulted in violent anti-globalisation reactions due to an unsatisfied need for participation. Traditionally, parliaments had an ethical vocation which should be expressed both internally and externally. Internally, gender parity and closer contact with citizens should be guaranteed by securing subsidiarity and having a separate House of Parliament to represent local institutions.

Greater awareness of parliament, as an institution, should be fostered, the independence of the mass media should be guaranteed, more official development assistance should be allocated and parliamentary democracy should be developed at all levels. In that respect, the granting of observer status to the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the United Nations was a positive move. The Security Council should be more representative and more democratic and the Inter-Parliamentary Union should be more visible at the General Assembly and in Geneva. That task fell to the entire international community.

Mr. T.A.B. DIALLO (Guinea), after thanking the Chilean delegation and bringing greetings

from the people of Guinea, expressed his support for the Millennium goals in favour of a plural, democratic, united and tolerant world capable of sharing its natural and scientific resources. A few steps forward had to be made and rest could be left to future generations. The imperatives of such an initiative were respect for one another and respect of the sovereign right of each country to live freely and in peace in accordance with its means and objectives. That presupposed solidarity, partnership and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. He said that he was hopeful and convinced that together, with renewed institutions, the construction of a democratic, plural world would be possible.

*Mrs. B. Mugo (Kenya) resumed her place in the Chair.*

#### **Appointment of a drafting committee**

(cf. Study Committee Rules 15.1)

THE PRESIDENT proposed appointing the members of the drafting committee and said that she had received several candidatures. The African Group had proposed Mr. Diallo (Guinea), Mr. Wetangula (Kenya) and Mrs. Borman (South Africa). The Asia-Pacific Group had proposed Mr. Herman (Indonesia); Australia had proposed Mrs. Vamvakinou (Australia); the Latin American Group had proposed Mrs. Valenzuela (Peru) and Mr. Febres (Venezuela); the Twelve Plus Group had proposed Mr. Nogrix (France), Mrs. Prentice (United Kingdom) and Mrs. Le Poole (Netherlands).

She suggested that the representative of Canada should join the drafting committee and considered that it would be a good idea, given the collaboration between UNDP and IPU, for a UNDP representative to be on the drafting committee.

*It was so agreed.*

#### **Debate** (continued)

Mr. A. SHEPHERD (Canada) observed that, in an uncertain world, citizens turned to their government and institutions. Unfortunately, the changing face of democratic societies had not improved the lot of the majority of the world's people. Too often, parliamentary institutions had been used to serve a small number of interests, which had brought into question the very efficiency of the democratic system.

Parliaments should assume their responsibilities, demand government transparency and when necessary, sanction government and refuse to succumb to pressure from specific interest groups. In that regard, the Office created by his country's Parliament was exemplary as corruption was very damaging to society at large. MPs across the world should assist each other in strengthening the institution itself.

Ms. E. THEOCHAROUS (Cyprus) asked how human development, which brought growth and democracy together, could be strengthened. Education and healthcare services played a decisive role in that area, which, in turn, placed a heavy responsibility on the shoulders of parliaments. They also had an obligation to develop civic education and combat all forms of discrimination.

Parliament and government should also collaborate in establishing a world order, for it was pointless to establish democratic institutions within a country when international law was being grossly flouted and one country was occupying another and practising a type of ethnic cleansing. Yet that situation had been going on since 1974 in Cyprus and the international community had been unable to ensure respect of the United Nations resolutions. Currently, international law took second place to economic and strategic interests. The objective of human development would be meaningless unless that order was reversed.

Mr. N. WINTERTON (United Kingdom), after expressing his thanks to the Chilean hosts, drew attention to the draft resolution presented by his country which placed the emphasis on the importance of participatory democracy and the role of various political parties. He endorsed the remarks made by the delegate of Syria concerning the fact that humanitarian aid should go to the people and not to the authorities. He also agreed with the delegate of Italy that people were losing faith in parliamentary democracy. It was important for governments to draw closer to the electorate. He noted with interest the memorandum presented by France on the calling into question of freedoms in certain countries and endorsed the memorandum presented by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe which underscored that the decisions taken at international gatherings had a direct effect on the life of individuals who, themselves, found it difficult to make their

voices heard. He regretted that the memorandum presented by Canada had not mentioned the role of the opposition, which should be allowed to express itself in parliament. Echoing the comments made by the delegates of Finland and Mexico, he insisted on the difference between the Executive and the Legislature. MPs represented the people and for that reason, their independence vis à vis their own parties and specific interests had to be safeguarded. If not, citizens would lose their faith in the political class.

Mr. W.J. FEBRES (Venezuela) said that parliaments should set themselves the goal of narrowing the gap between rich and poor and establishing a more equitable international order. Internal democracy was also needed in parliaments. In his country, by order of the Supreme Court, the Executive was prevented from interfering in parliamentary decisions affecting the Executive. Between the Executive and the Legislature, the latter had greater popular legitimacy.

Ms. A. M. NARTI (Sweden) said that, having spent her childhood in Romania before seeking refuge in Sweden, she had been able to reflect on democracy. She considered that, above all, it was important to combat hatred and violence and challenge political myths, which turned some into enemies that had to be eliminated. She expressed the hope that the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 21 December, 1965 would be expanded. She added that there was no good or bad violence and that the far right and far left strengthened each other mutually. Accordingly, it was anarchist attacks, bombs

and assassination of Russian terrorists which had laid the groundwork for the Bolshevik coup d'état. In Yugoslavia, certain leaders had made the transition from class hatred to nationalist violence. Fortunately, there were a few positive examples, such as South Africa and Chile, which had illustrated that a better life could be achieved without resorting to violence.

Mr. M. PERVAIZ MALIK (Pakistan) considered that parliaments were the guardians of fundamental human rights. Currently, they could ensure that military spending took a back seat to spending on food. Priority should be given to combating hunger, poverty and illiteracy. Indeed, democracy was a significant achievement of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but they were entering a new age characterised by greater interdependence, where the powerful players made the majority of decisions. A new democracy should be fostered, of which peace was a prerequisite. Within the framework of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, regional meetings should be proposed.

Mr. S.K. AL NEHAYAN (United Arab Emirates) said that participation should go hand in hand with development. Countries could draw on each other's experiences as there was a reservoir of excellent projects which could provide good examples. In the global village, all actors should be allowed to participate in development, not just States.

THE PRESIDENT observed that all the speakers on her list had taken the floor and she thanked them for their interventions.

*The sitting rose at 5.45 p.m.*

### **Sitting Of Thursday 10 April** (Afternoon)

*The President of the Committee, Mrs. B. Mugo (Kenya) opened the meeting at 2.50 p.m.*

#### **Consideration of the report of the drafting committee and adoption of a draft resolution**

THE PRESIDENT invited the Rapporteur to report on the work of the drafting committee.

Mrs. G.M. BORMAN (South Africa), Rapporteur, recalled that the Commission had

debated parliaments' role in strengthening democratic institutions and human development in a fragmented world in the presence of Mr. M. Malloch Brown, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, and Mr. A. Chowdhury, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Least Developed Countries. The drafting committee, which had met on Wednesday under the presidency of Mrs. Prentice, had arrived at a consensus which reflected the

overall concerns of the resolutions presented by certain delegations and interventions made by various speakers. It had become clear that parliaments and MPs had a critical role to play in combating poverty, AIDS, corruption, terrorism and the effects of globalisation to guarantee free elections and secure education and housing for all. The drafting committee had taken into consideration the observations of the steering committee of the Fifth International Conference on New or Restored Democracies to be held in June 2003 in Ulaanbaatar. The draft resolution underscored the need to pursue IPU-UNDP collaboration to achieve common projects. The Inter-Parliamentary Union was composed of MPs who represented the people and acted as liaisons with society. To meet the challenge of globalisation, the drafting committee had drawn on the Declaration of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, which underscored that globalisation increased the role of international organisations and requested MPs to take up the challenge of lack of democratic oversight of the decisions they made which directly affected the life of citizens. Finally, she thanked Mrs. Prentice for having facilitated a consensus within the committee.

THE PRESIDENT invited the delegates to comment on the draft resolution.

### *Preamble*

#### **First, second and third paragraphs**

*First, second and third paragraphs were adopted without a vote.*

#### **Fourth paragraph**

Mr. T. SAAD (Tunisia) pointed out that democracy was not a state which evolved due to external causes but was a process which encompassed change. Therefore, he proposed that the penultimate line of the paragraph should be amended to reflect his comment.

THE PRESIDENT pointed out that the paragraph in question had been taken from the Universal Declaration on Democracy adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Mr. T. SAAD (Tunisia) considered that the text, nevertheless, could be modified but was prepared to retain the wording if the majority so agreed.

THE PRESIDENT confirmed that the majority had so agreed.

Mr. T. SAAD (Tunisia) said that he accepted that decision but maintained that democracy was a process which encompassed change. Otherwise it would always remain static.

*Fourth paragraph was adopted without a vote.*

#### **Fifth paragraph**

Mr. P. HIRANPRUEK (Thailand) proposed amending the last part of the paragraph to read "atmosphere and economic situation for investment".

Mr. P. NOGRIX (France) considered that the word "atmosphere" was too suggestive and proposed replacing it with "environment".

*The amendment was adopted.*

*Fifth paragraph, so amended, was adopted without a vote.*

#### **Sixth through Eighth paragraphs**

*Those paragraphs were adopted without a vote.*

#### **Ninth paragraph**

Mr. T. SAAD (Tunisia) proposed replacing the words "n'est pas seulement" with "est non seulement" in the French version.

*The amendment was adopted.*

*Ninth paragraph, so amended, was adopted without a vote.*

#### **Tenth through nineteenth paragraphs**

*Those paragraphs were adopted without a vote.*

### *Operative part*

#### **Paragraphs 1 to 5**

*Paragraphs 1 to 5 were adopted without a vote.*

#### **Paragraph 6**

Mrs. B. PRENTICE (United Kingdom) proposed, at the request of Mr. Malloch Brown, adding "and in implementing a strategic

partnership regarding their development programmes” at the end of the paragraph.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE, in response to Mr. Saad’s question, said that the UNDP representative had wanted parliaments to make a deeper commitment to development questions and had proposed that UNDP could collaborate with them to that end. That was what was meant by a “strategic” partnership.

*The amendment was adopted.*

*Paragraph 6, so amended, was adopted without a vote.*

### **Paragraph 7**

*Paragraph 7 was adopted without a vote.*

### **Paragraph 8**

Ms. A.M. NARTI (Sweden) proposed adding “and the United Nations to broaden the 1965 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to also include all policies and types of activity based on hatred and violence”.

Mr. T. SAAD (Tunisia) proposed inserting the phrase “in their widest possible sense” after “human rights instruments”.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE considered that the text proposed by Sweden should constitute a new paragraph.

Ms. A.M. NARTI (Sweden) expressed her support for that suggestion.

*The amendment proposed by Mr. Saad was adopted.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE proposed that the new paragraph based on the Swedish proposal should begin with “Urges the United Nations to extend...” with the rest unchanged.

*The amendment proposed by Ms. Narti, so worded, was adopted and became new paragraph 9.*

### **Former paragraphs 9 to 16**

*Those paragraphs were adopted without a vote.*

### **Former paragraph 17**

Mr. O.T. LÅNKE (Norway) proposed that the paragraph should be clarified as parliaments

expressed themselves on their own behalf and the Inter-Parliamentary Union upheld the decisions of the Conference. The Union did not actually “represent” parliaments at international institutions and therefore, suggested that those words should be deleted.

Mr. P. NOGRIX (France) considered that it would be dangerous to delete a definition which existed in a resolution of the General Assembly and which had been accepted by the United Nations on granting observer status. The Inter-Parliamentary Union had been recognised as the representative of parliaments.

Mr. O.T. LÅNKE (Norway) reiterated his conviction that IPU did not directly represent parliaments but expressed itself in keeping with the decisions of the Conference.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE proposed a compromise in the wording in which the phrase “representing parliaments” would be deleted.

*The amendment was adopted.*

*Former paragraph 17 was adopted without a vote.*

### **Former paragraph 18**

Mr. A. SHEPHERD (Canada) proposed deleting the word “whatever” in the English version.

Mr. P. HIRANPRUEK (Thailand) said that he was unsure what the terms “fluctuations and variations” meant in the English version.

Ms. N. SCHIMMING-CHASE (Namibia) suggested that the term “discrepancies” would be more appropriate.

Mr. R. PEZ FERRO (Cuba) stressed that the text referred to economic differences, the gap between rich and poor countries.

Mr. P. NOGRIX (France) considered that the sentence on fluctuations and variations did not add anything to the overall meaning and should therefore be deleted.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE said that part of the problem had to do with the fact that there were two texts, one English and one

French, and that the text referred to the disparities between the rich and the poor.

*Former paragraph 18 was adopted without a vote.*

#### **Former paragraph 19**

Mr. T. SAAD (Tunisia) proposed replacing the word "growth" with "development" as development presupposed that the fruits of growth were distributed.

Mr. M. EL TIGANI (Sudan) endorsed the comments made by the delegate of Tunisia in so far as growth referred to the economy alone without taking into consideration the requirements of human development which had been at the centre of the recent Johannesburg Summit.

THE RAPPORTEUR stressed that without economic growth, poverty could not be combated.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE proposed the following wording: "an international and regional strategy for human development".

Mr. P. NOGRIX (France) endorsed the arguments advanced by the Rapporteur in that the only way to combat poverty was through sustainable economic growth.

Mr. T. SAAD (Tunisia) said that he did not wish to initiate a theoretical debate on growth and development. His foremost preoccupation was human development as a goal, which could not be achieved through the kind of economic growth which did not go hand in hand with equitable distribution.

Mr. M. EL TIGANI (Sudan) said that economic textbooks clearly indicated that growth alone could not eliminate poverty. Development had to come into play.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE indicated that the Committee would have to vote on which version of the text to adopt.

*Former paragraph 19 was adopted by 10 votes to 9.*

#### **Former paragraphs 20 to 23**

*Former paragraphs 20 to 23 were adopted without a vote.*

Mr. T.A.B. DIALLO (Guinea) proposed replacing the words "moyens d'agir" with "moyens d'action" in the French version of paragraph 23.

#### **Former paragraph 24**

Mr. M.A.R. CHOWDURY (Bangladesh) proposed adding "and of Commitment 7 relating to necessary implementation of the Programme at the national level" at the end of the sentence.

*The amendment was adopted without a vote.*

*Former paragraph 24, so modified, was adopted without a vote.*

#### **Former paragraphs 25 and 26**

*Former paragraphs 25 and 26 were adopted without a vote.*

*The draft resolution was adopted in its entirety without a vote.*

### **Appointment of a Rapporteur to the Conference**

THE PRESIDENT proposed that Mrs. Borman, Rapporteur of the drafting committee, should present the draft resolution to the plenary session.

*It was so decided.*

### **Message from the President**

THE PRESIDENT recalled that, in conformity with the new Statutes, the Second Study Committee would cease to exist in its current form and, accordingly, her term of office had expired. She thanked all the delegates for their unwavering support throughout the years.

*The session closed at 4 p.m.*

### **Report to the Conference on the draft resolution prepared by the Second Committee**

*The last sitting of the 108th Conference was called to order on Friday 11 April at 2.45 p.m. with Mr. A. Zaldivar Larrain (Chili), President of the Conference, in the Chair.*

The PRESIDENT indicated that the text of the draft resolution had been drafted by the Second Study Committee under document number CONF/108/4-DR. He invited Mrs. Borman, Rapporteur of the Committee, to present her report.

Mrs. G. M. BORMAN (South Africa), *Rapporteur*, said that the Committee had met in plenary session on Tuesday 8 April to debate the draft resolution. The Committee had been pleased that both Mr. Malloch Brown, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, and Ambassador Chowdhury, United Nations Under-Secretary-General, were present for the debate. Sixty-five other speakers had also been heard. A drafting committee had been formed consisting of representatives of Australia, Canada, France, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, The Netherlands, Peru, South Africa, the United Kingdom,

Venezuela. A representative of the United Nations Development Programme had been invited to contribute to the drafting committee's work on a consultative basis.

The drafting committee had elected Mrs. B. Prentice (United Kingdom) as Chairperson and herself as Rapporteur. The committee had drawn on the many documents submitted to it and had reached a draft resolution by consensus. The plenary Committee had adopted the resolution with minor amendments. She thanked the Chairpeople of the Committee and of the drafting committee.

### **Adoption of the resolution**

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

(See text of the resolution in Annex I)

## **International cooperation for the prevention and management of transborder natural disasters and their impact on the regions concerned**

*Committee on Economic and Social Questions  
(Third Committee)*

**Sitting of Wednesday, 9 April**  
(Morning)

*The Vice-President of the Committee, Mr. J.-K. Yoo (Republic of Korea), opened the meeting at 9.35 a.m.*

THE ACTING PRESIDENT said that he was replacing the President, Mr. E.K. Gudfinnsson (Iceland), who was unable to leave his country due to the upcoming elections and whom he hoped to see back in the IPU meetings following his re-election.

### **Approval of the Summary Records of the session held on 12 and 14 September 2001 in Ouagadougou**

*The Summary Records were approved.*

### **Debate**

THE ACTING PRESIDENT noted that many documents were available that would enrich the debate.

Mr. F. IORDACHE (Romania) said that his country was particularly susceptible to flooding and had joined with its neighbours in an effort to prevent and control such natural disasters. Romania was a member of the Tisza River Forum and cooperated within the framework of the Budapest Initiative, in which Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia also participated. It was also associated with the cooperation group established by virtue of the "EUROPA Major Hazards" Intergovernmental Agreement on the Protection against and Organisation of Relief in Major Natural and Technological Disasters. In cooperation with the United Nations and the World Meteorological Organization, Romania was in the process of setting up an integrated national meteorological system to improve forecasting ability.

Mrs. K. SERRANO PUIG (Cuba) emphasised that the sharp increase in the number of natural disasters, which harmed populations and

damaged economies, should lead the international community to take prevention measures. Recently observed climatic changes were primarily due to a selfish economic development model adopted by the developed countries: the United States on its own accounted for 25% of all greenhouse gas emissions. In Cuba, many organisations were responsible for preventing problems relating to pollution. Another difficulty was the damage done by hurricanes: the last that struck the island had destroyed 179,000 housing units. The international community had displayed its solidarity with the people of Cuba on that occasion. Efforts to give thought to those problems should continue in that spirit of solidarity, including within the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Mr. K. TAMURA (Japan) said that his country had in recent years been hit by various large-scale natural disasters: for example, flooding in the country had represented one-third of all natural disasters throughout the world. Japan was therefore mindful of the need to improve forecasting and prevention. A 2001 law had introduced a system for early warning and rapid evacuation of populations in the event of landslides and silting.

The developed countries had to help the developing countries to prevent natural disasters by transferring technologies. In 1987, Japan had adopted a law providing for the dispatching of relief teams to developing countries in case of disaster.

In conclusion, the speaker stated that MPs had to step up their efforts to lobby governments so that the latter might introduce disaster prevention and management measures.

Mrs. M. GAKNON OSMAN (Sudan) viewed any threat to human life and public or private property as a disaster. Many disasters originated in nature, and were caused by volcanic eruptions, epidemics, landslides, desertification, etc. Sometimes, man amplified such disasters by his impact on the environment. All such cases posed a very real

threat to economic development. In the Sudan, one of the largest African countries in terms of land area, the diversity of climate and environment was accompanied by frequent floods or periods of drought. Temperatures were on the rise and the desert was spreading. Parliament had adopted an environmental protection law, and a malaria control plan had also been developed. The Sudan knew full well that disasters did not stop at borders. It therefore hoped that it could count on international cooperation with a view to preventing such dramas. It had ratified several conventions in that field, including the Kyoto Protocol. It was represented on the Fund that dealt with disasters in the Saharan and sub-Saharan region. The speaker stressed that the countries of the South and the poor countries were the primary victims of disasters. She therefore appealed to the Inter-Parliamentary Union to associate itself with the international strategy to be put in place and to support institutions already working to combat such problems.

Miss J. KIRKBRIDE (United Kingdom) was pleased that the Conference had included in its agenda the essential problem of natural disasters. The United Kingdom was relatively fortunate in that respect: apart from occasional flooding, it was rarely struck by natural disasters. Things were very different for the poor countries, which were frequently hit by large-scale natural disasters. Several countries had already taken effective steps to combat such phenomena, but much more could surely be done. The United Kingdom intended to join forces with other countries within the framework of the Kyoto Protocol. Nations had to pool their knowledge in order to prevent such dramas. Some disasters were due to human activity, which meant that they could be avoided or alleviated. In that respect, Miss Kirkbride was thinking in particular of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, which very probably had an impact on the climate and which should be reduced to a minimum. The problem was a delicate one, for the developing countries that wished to participate legitimately in economic growth should not be penalised. Everything had to be done, in any event, to try and make life more worth living in our magnificent world.

Mrs. Y. LEE (Republic of Korea) noted that natural disasters, which had increased in both number and scope over the past century, were often due to the excesses of development. All were aware that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions led to unusual

climatic phenomena. Global warming caused glaciers to melt and the sea level to rise. In general, an effort should be made to predict such transborder phenomena and limit their impact.

The speaker then referred to the case of women, who had a great capacity for caring and love and who should become more involved with environmental protection efforts. It was up to the women MPs to persuade them to do so. The 108<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union should provide an opportunity for participants to give thought to the problem and seek to improve international cooperation aimed at combating disasters.

Mrs. I. FILA LEMINA (Congo) noted that the increase in world population had led to a sharp increase in needs, placing enormous pressure on nature. The burning of fossil fuels generated greenhouse gases and caused temperatures to rise worldwide, leading to many disasters, such as tropical cyclones, torrential rains or drought in the sub-Saharan region, which had dried up half of Lake Chad. To remedy such problems, there was a need to strengthen international nature management cooperation efforts, adopt legislation, establish funds and set up disaster management mechanisms. It was also necessary to ensure better circulation of information, collect the dues foreseen by the UN's Statutes and encourage States to cooperate. Each parliament could set up a standing committee, and the Inter-Parliamentary Union could assist the various parliaments with a view to preparing relevant international legislation.

Mr. M. MOERHADI (Indonesia) recalled that natural disasters could have serious consequences for the environment, notably in the developing countries. It was therefore essential to alleviate their effect, and international cooperation should also focus on financial institutions. In particular, it was necessary to combat degradation of the rainforest, the veritable lungs of the planet. Such damage could be traced to numerous illegal activities, forest fires and logging, which could only be checked through international cooperation. That was the gist of the draft resolution presented by Indonesia.

Mr. B. CASEY (Canada) gave the example of cooperation between the United States and Canada. The two countries had signed five agreements. Recently, when a hailstorm had led to large-scale power cuts, transborder

cooperation had functioned very smoothly. Likewise, firemen fought forest fires effectively. Another element worth noting was the extremely beneficial impact of the Acid Rain Treaty signed in 1990.

Mrs. E. MATTHEI FORNET (Chile) recalled that her country had often been hit by earthquakes but that prevention had become very effective because the last earthquake had claimed only three lives. Chile was also subject to serious flooding. It therefore stressed forecasting by attempting for example to determine in advance the intensity of an earthquake or the height of a tsunami.

That would be a fine thesis subject for researchers. Once all of the causes of problems had been identified (desertification, urban chaos), budgets would have to be adopted to deal with them.

In Chile, numerous volunteer organisations were capable of intervening in the event of crises, but they required additional means.

International legislation on the shipping of hazardous substances had to be recast in order to avoid coastal pollution as much as possible. As the Canadian speaker had said, everyone had to work on his or her level.

Mrs. K.J. SOOKMARK (Thailand) noted that, whereas natural disasters were destructive and claimed many human lives, man's action was responsible for certain phenomena such as climate change. In 1997, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand had been ravaged by drought-ignited forest fires. A decision had been taken to set up a regional relief organisation.

The Kyoto Protocol obliged the developed countries to help the developing countries solve their problems. Parliaments and governments had to exchange information and agree on the transfers of technology making it possible to manage disasters, for example, by relying on weather and remote sensing satellites.

The IPU could play a major role in that respect for its Conference provided an opportunity for representatives of all disaster-prone countries to meet.

Mr. S.M. BABU (Bangladesh) noted that Bangladesh, a flood-prone delta country, also suffered from environmental damage caused by human activity. One ministry was specifically responsible for the prevention and management of natural disasters. Yet such efforts could not be national alone; they had to take on a regional dimension. Bangladesh,

which had signed several bilateral agreements, was represented on the Ganges Commission, as the river's waters ran through the country. Cooperation was essential, for all men had to share a single world.

Mr. D. GUNAWARDENA (Sri Lanka) said that until relatively recently, the people in his area had lived in harmony with nature; however, that that balance had been upset by deforestation, the population explosion and pollution. Whereas natural disasters had claimed 64,000 lives in recent years, half of the disasters that had struck the Asia-Pacific region were man-made in nature. In a globalised world, where all countries had common interests, problems did not stop at borders. Regional and international cooperation was therefore necessary. Bangladesh proposed organising a regional conference to secure funding, exchange scientific information and establish a database. The Inter-Parliamentary Union could support that initiative.

Mr. A. FONSECA DE VASCONCELOS (Angola) deemed it vital to organise international cooperation with a view to preventing natural disasters of all kinds that ravaged the world or at least limit their impact. Africa was particularly prone to floods or droughts that had serious economic and social effects, such as hunger, unemployment and poverty. There was a need to create conditions that would make it possible to avoid such disastrous situations by carefully taking the different causal factors into consideration so as to obtain balanced solutions. With particularly disaster-prone developing countries, priority should be given to cooperation with neighbouring countries and with other countries that had experience in that field. There was also a need for a broader legal framework that would make it possible to prevent such cyclical phenomena.

Mr. A. AHMED (Ethiopia) agreed that natural disasters did not stop at borders. No society was safe from such phenomena, which caused enormous damage. Over the past 30 years, natural disasters had killed more than 1.4 million persons and destroyed more than 438 million goods. The international community absolutely had to tackle the problem of natural disasters. The majority of developing countries did not have the means to cope with such disasters or react quickly. The speaker therefore urged the international community to commit itself to a policy aimed at reducing the

impact of disasters, by first putting in place joint monitoring systems, then defining a prevention and response strategy. Neither early warning systems nor networks would prevent floods, drought or earthquakes, but they could lessen their impact. There was a need to draw on the experience acquired by each country and to take into consideration the system of sustainable development in the region concerned. If parliamentarians joined forces, if they decided to work together, there was no doubt but that they would succeed.

Mrs. H. AL-HOMSI (Syrian Arab Republic) said that the Syrian Arab Republic had taken major steps to cope with natural disasters: establishment of a High Commission for Disaster Management, adoption of regional prevention plans, fora to train officials, meteorological networks to provide the necessary prevention-related information, and cooperation with neighbouring countries. That policy had been in effect for several years. Many civilian volunteers were prepared to assist and Syrian cities ran exercises twice a year in order to ensure preparedness among the public.

The destruction of buildings, death, unemployment and the uprooting of an entire people could also be due to choices made by men. Today, there was a twofold example with the horrors inflicted upon the Palestinian people on the one hand, and the Anglo-American attack in Iraq on the other. The Members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union should not leave Santiago without having adopted a unanimous position calling for UN intervention to cope with such disasters.

Mr. P. BIERI (Switzerland) explained that Switzerland, owing to its complex mountainous ecosystem, was directly concerned by the consequences of climatic change. It would appear that global warming would accelerate erosion in the Alpine arc and that storms would make forest protection more difficult. Flood-related risk was also expected to increase. All those changes would have a significant economic impact on many sectors. In order to avoid or limit harm to man and damage to housing, it was important to start by preserving protective mountain forests that helped avoid avalanches and flooding, kept transportation routes open and played many other useful roles.

Watercourses were also essential. Switzerland had drawn up a strategy to protect itself against flooding by ensuring that watercourses had

sufficient room. On the international level, the country's actions were geared to a global ecosystem approach.

Mr. A.A.H. KAABNEH (Jordan) pointed out that natural disasters were unpredictable and devastating and required rapid, exceptional reactions. Regional cooperation was a duty, for no country could go it alone. It could take the form of cooperation in the meteorological field or consist of various subsidies. The international community should also strive to develop disaster notification systems, without of course forgetting food and technological aid.

Mr. A. VILAN (Israel) noted that problems naturally differed from one world region to another. In the Middle East, hurricanes were not a problem, and floods would sometimes be welcome! Nevertheless, the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan contained a clause on cooperation to combat natural disasters, as did the agreement signed in 1999 by Israel, the Palestine authority and the United States with regard to earthquakes. Of course, the political situation had limited the scope of such cooperation.

Moreover, Israel had a long tradition of aid to disaster-stricken countries. In 1989, when an earthquake had struck Turkey, it supplied field hospitals and emergency food aid. Many Israeli humanitarian organisations operated throughout the world. It was to be hoped that the conflicts would have ended by the Union's next session and that it would be possible to focus on damage done by nature, not man.

Mr. C. SANZ BLANCO (Spain) considered that humanity, which had inherited rich natural resources, had a duty to pass them on. Yet at many places throughout the world, imbalances led to natural disasters, such as the one triggered in Spain by the sinking of the *Prestige*. All too often, homes were built on land liable to flooding, and nature exacted its revenge. It was up to parliamentarians to work to ensure respect for natural constraints and to prevent such accidents. That was for example the purpose of land use plans. But it was also necessary to take a long-term view and educate the public. Finally, there was an urgent need to lobby for safer oil shipping.

Mrs. A. VASSILIOU (Cyprus) recalled that natural disasters had killed millions of people throughout History. Nevertheless, their scale had changed of late. Disasters were particularly serious in developing and poor

countries, which sometimes lacked the necessary scientific knowledge. What was needed in those countries was a series of measures to promote sustainable development. Transborder natural disasters could only be prevented and managed within the framework of international cooperation. The United Nations General Assembly had urged the Member States to cooperate more closely with the United Nations system, the other international organisations and NGOs. The sustained efforts of the international community had led to the Yokohama Conference, which, in 1994, had drawn up a plan of action. The link between environment and natural disasters should always be borne in mind, and it was to be hoped that all countries would ratify the Kyoto Protocol. Bilateral cooperation, which was effective, had the merit of bringing countries closer together, as had been seen in the case of Turkey and Greece, following the latest devastating earthquakes. Finally, there was no gainsaying that peace was an essential component of a successful policy for the prevention and management of natural disasters. Persistent conflicts, as for example in Cyprus or Palestine, hampered such efforts.

Mr. I. RAMADANI (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) stressed the extent to which the prevention and management of transboundary natural disasters improved the security, and hence the living conditions, of the peoples in whose interests the parliamentarians had to take the necessary decisions. In the Balkans, there was a need for a confidence-based system that would enable economic development and social progress. In 2001, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia had faced security problems. Without the rule of law, there could be no democracy or economic development, yet the stability of the region had to be safeguarded. The country had stepped up its economic cooperation and signed conventions with Croatia and Albania in anticipation of NATO membership. The Balkans had long been a troubled region bypassed by development programmes. It was to be hoped that it would soon be as pleasant a place in which to live as any other part of Europe.

Mr. J. DE WAAL (Namibia) said that 92% of the territory of Namibia was classified as arid or semi-arid areas, where drought was a constant problem. Paradoxically, expanding agriculture reduced productivity. Farmers were hit by rising costs and falling prices. They were

victims of unfair competition from subsidised farming in the developing countries, which moreover contributed to global warming. Under those conditions, there could be no sustainable development. There was a need to empower the developing countries to deal with natural disaster by providing them with early warning systems that would alert them of the occurrence of droughts and floods.

Mr. J.S. PAWAIYA (India) considered that natural disasters, which imposed hardships on humanity, could only be combated through international cooperation. India had recently been struck by floods, drought and earthquakes. It had endeavoured to lessen their impact, but its own resources and volunteer work did not suffice. The developed countries had to make their disaster management expertise available to the developing countries.

Ms. B. DLULANE (South Africa) explained that the countries in her region were struck by disasters with which they were unable to cope. The aid that developing countries received in such tragic circumstances should not be time-bound. It was fortunate that the present discussion was taking place, for it might provide an opportunity to work out new methods. Although all countries were more or less exposed to disaster risk, the developing countries were the hardest hit, in terms of both loss of life and massive destruction of property: they lacked the means to respond adequately. South Africa had therefore signed agreements with its neighbours on joint response in the event of crises and emergency relief, covering water and food supplies and transportation. The Executive Council of the African Union strove to coordinate the policies of its Member States with regard to environmental protection and the organisation of disaster relief. Those multilateral agreements were an ideal means for structuring regional cooperation and integrating protocols covering mutual intervention. Finally, it should be borne in mind that disasters often triggered population movements from one country to another and cut off regions where communication links had been destroyed. The challenge was an ongoing one. It was therefore necessary to position suitable staff at all levels – local, regional, national and international.

Mr. B. EKHOLM (Sweden) noted that humanity was often responsible for disasters insofar as it did not protect itself sufficiently.

The climatic changes brought on by the greenhouse effect provided a good example in that respect. In view of the situation, a number of prevention measures were necessary. First of all, combat poverty, for the poor were most often hardest hit in arid regions or high-risk zones. Next, of course, reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, reinforce dams and means of transportation, ensure safety in landslide-prone zones and protect the forests. One essential point that was all too often forgotten was counselling for victims. Not only did they need water and shelter; they had to be helped to regain their peace of mind and return to a normal life. In the countries of the North, studies had proven the usefulness of such counselling. Finally, disaster management required professional skills as far as follow-up was concerned. The speaker would be pleased if those various points were covered in the final resolution.

Mrs. Z. KATEVAS DE SCLAVOS (IFRC) recalled that every year, natural disasters and epidemics claimed millions of lives. One key issue was determining whether, in the different countries, legislation was adequate to cope with such disasters. A group of experts comprising specialists and UN representatives had concluded that that was not the case and had tasked the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies with conducting a thorough legal analysis of the problem. That study, which would soon be completed, proved that even experts were unfamiliar with legislation, which as a result was not applied properly. It was to be hoped that once the text had been transmitted to governments, each country would take practical steps to increase disaster preparedness. She trusted that parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union would associate themselves with the Federation's efforts and that all would recognise that it was impossible to manage disasters effectively without cooperating with the Federation. The Inter-Parliamentary Union would be kept informed of any new initiatives that might be of interest to its members.

Mr. N.-E. LAZRAK (Morocco) wished to make a distinction between natural disasters such as earthquakes, drought, floods and epidemics on the one hand, and disasters that could be called technological such as explosions, air or water pollution, transportation accidents and radioactive clouds, on the other hand. The warming generated by CO<sub>2</sub> emissions came under that category, and the speaker wondered

in passing why some countries had not yet ratified the Kyoto Protocol. Among recent major disasters, AIDS should be mentioned. A combination of tritherapy and the latest drugs developed by laboratories could save eight million lives throughout the world.

Morocco recommended that steps be taken in the different countries to avert major risks. It suggested interconnecting early warning networks and systems, developing an international disaster file, beefing up training and adopting proven technical measures. Finally, there was a need to set up an international agency for disaster management and prevention, as well as a corresponding fund.

Mr. T.P. NEUPANE (Nepal) hoped that humanity would be wise enough to regulate its activities which all too often helped to heighten the risk of disaster. That having been said, one could not control nature and prevent a great many natural disasters. Yet men could at least pool their efforts to lessen the impact of such disasters. Nepal was a very vulnerable country. It had experienced many floods and periods of drought, and above all earthquakes. The 1934 earthquake had been the worst disaster in its history. No country could cope with such tragedies on its own. That is why the United Nations, in a desire to encourage world cooperation in the field, had decided to organise a Natural Disaster Reduction Decade. A National Committee had been set up in Nepal, which was responsible for preparing a plan of action. Yet its resources were too limited to ensure effective prevention and it required international aid. The speaker counted on the United Nations to develop cooperation among Member States.

Mr. M. MWANDAWIRO (Kenya) felt that it was necessary to improve international cooperation to combat disease and disaster. That implied a globalisation of knowledge, which was preferable to other forms of globalisation. Kenya was against the war on Iraq, the purpose of which was to impose an imperialist world order. It was working actively for regional cooperation, as well as in all international bodies.

Mrs. BAI SUNING (China) said that her country was often struck by natural disasters, in particular transborder fires in the steppes or forests, as well as sandstorms and floods. China had always believed in international cooperation to alleviate such disasters. It had

signed agreements with several countries. It proposed to set up mechanisms for mutual notification, coordinating bodies in border zones, joint environmental protection programmes, as well as technological and scientific exchanges.

Mrs. L. PAVÓN (Mexico) proposed that the question be examined from the perspective of gender equality. Indeed, women were often particularly hard hit when such disasters occurred because they were less well off than men and less involved in the decision-making process. They also had to look after children and the elderly, and could not easily leave the home. Yet women also played an important role in reconstruction and could often bear more than men. In short, there was a need to recognise the role of women but also to improve their situation.

Mr. J. MWIIMBU (Zambia) noted that the impact of natural disasters had been amplified by high population density in certain regions. In sub-Saharan Africa, a region often struck by drought, 70 million persons did not enjoy food security, even when it rained. Zambia had also experienced transborder natural disasters. It had set up disaster prevention and management mechanisms, introduced programmes to train community leaders, developed cooperation with the UN and NGOs and installed early warning systems. Yet there was a need to summarise information in order to improve decision-making quality. UN humanitarian agencies should cooperate closely with NGOs. However, it was necessary to avoid overlapping by relying on coordinated information centers in the field.

#### **Appointment of a drafting committee** (cf. Study Committee Rules 15.1)

THE ACTING PRESIDENT recalled that it was necessary to set up a drafting committee in conformity with the provisions of Rule 15.1 of the Rules of the Study Committees.

The Secretariat had already received candidatures from Australia, Belgium, Congo, India, Japan, Mexico, Niger and Romania. Candidatures from Greece, South Africa and Uganda had also been proposed. The President proposed to accept those candidatures and set the drafting committee up accordingly.

*It was so agreed.*

#### **Debate** (continued)

Ms. J. PARTIBAN (Malaysia) referred to pollution caused by the forest fires that had swept through South-East Asia in 1991, 1994, 1997 and 1998. That economic disaster had also had an effect on biodiversity and had led to a decline in tourism. The countries of South East Asia had adopted a cooperation scheme to combat such transborder pollution. Malaysia had signed agreements with its neighbours to prevent and combat forest fires. An early warning system was to be set up and awareness-building efforts were planned to strengthen prevention. A management committee coordinated emergency aid in border zones. However, all countries would have to take steps to prevent a recurrence of such disasters.

Mrs. I. VAIDERE (Latvia) said that nine States bordering on the Baltic Sea had signed a convention on protection in 1994 that covered all relevant aspects: pollution from ships, effluents and industrial activity. Article 3 of that instrument set out the "polluter pays" principle. Latvia had chaired the follow-up committee since 1 July 2002. The Baltic Sea area had to become economically competitive and shipping was developing rapidly, greatly increasing the risk of accidents that could kill off all marine life. The Copenhagen Declaration of 2001, which dealt with pollution control efforts, had to be implemented as soon as possible. Governments and parliaments had to adopt legislative and other measures to avoid or alleviate the impact of transborder national disasters and take the necessary action in international bodies.

Mr. R. CETIN (Turkey) pointed out that the number of natural disasters was on the rise, which meant that the international community had to respond, especially since many of the problems were caused by human activity: emissions of greenhouse gases, disappearance of the ozone layer, pollution of water, air and farmland that had an impact on food quality. Accordingly, it was important to take all necessary steps to combat such pollution. The Inter-Parliamentary Union could play a major role in that connection by promoting bilateral agreements, such as work in international bodies.

Mr. S. EL-ALFI (Egypt) deplored the fact that the sharp increase in natural disasters in recent

years had claimed so many lives and caused so much damage, further aggravating poverty in already poor countries. The majority of those disasters were not natural but rather due to human activity and penalised the developing countries, which lacked the means to cope: they were condemned to manage disasters after the fact, while the developed countries worked to prevent them. Disaster awareness among the international community had grown, and the UN had made the 90s the decade of natural disaster reduction. Programmes included disaster prevention and

management efforts as well as the exchange of information. Regrettably, however, regional conflicts all too often hampered disaster control efforts, causing economic and health status to worsen. It was essential that steps be taken at the national level to offset the impact of disasters. Developing countries in particular had to draw up plans in that respect. The speaker called on all governments to map out high-risk regions, assess possible dangers and introduce an appropriate social policy.

*The sitting rose at 1.05 p.m.*

### Sitting of Wednesday, 9 April

(Afternoon)

*The Vice-President of the Committee, Mr. J.-K. Yoo (Republic of Korea), opened the meeting at 2.30 p.m..*

#### Debate

(continued)

Mr. B. CONNELL (New Zealand) said that his country had long been able to protect itself from diseases from outside, but the increase in the volume of trade worldwide had put a strain on the island in terms of biosafety, all the more so as New Zealand had an image of cleanliness and derived considerable income from its exports. A foot-and-mouth epidemic would cost it 10 billion dollars over two years and destroy 15,000 jobs.

It appeared that potential threats were looming. It was expected that forests would be attacked by the fungus that had affected pine trees in California: any negligence would be disastrous, for a reputation for quality was hard won and easily lost. The country's authorities were therefore taking preventive action. Yet an international convention would reduce threats to the environment and economy, and parliaments did not have the right to let their peoples down in that respect. The speaker invited the Inter-Parliamentary Union to help draft that strategy, recalling the poet Pablo Neruda, who heard the ancestral voices "of the forests lament, their hearts heavy".

Mr. G. KIBAALÉ (Uganda) noted that the world had become a village and needed international cooperation more than ever before. In his view, a coalition to combat natural disasters would be at least as useful as a coalition against terrorism. Both the problem

and solutions were global in nature. Uganda had been particularly hard hit by floods, drought and earthquakes, not to mention different epidemics such as the Ebola virus. What was the solution? No doubt good governance, better resource management and prevention campaigns, all of which presupposed the availability of data to facilitate decision-making. It should be possible to reduce the effects of such disasters via better environmental management and better weather forecasting, not to mention efforts to combat poverty.

Mr. V. AZARVASH (Islamic Republic of Iran) noted that the world frequently faced serious natural disasters which had a considerable long-term impact on the economy and which wiped out social and cultural development efforts. Today, more reliable forecasting was possible, but strengthened cooperation was very necessary. Iran was subject to frequent earthquakes and the Minister of the Interior, who was responsible for civil defence activities, earmarked considerable human and financial resources to alleviate the worst of the damage.

Mr. R.O. NAZIR AHMED KHAN (Pakistan) joined his voice to all those who hoped for better international cooperation to prevent the effects of natural disasters. Pakistan experienced extreme climatic conditions and was prone to frequent, destructive floods, long periods of drought and dramatic earthquakes. Unfortunately, men, through their behaviour, further aggravated the situation. The authorities endeavoured to limit the negative consequences of such natural phenomena in a spirit of sincere cooperation: rapidity of response was a test for the effectiveness of

procedures, which in turn implied well-equipped, well-trained and well-organised teams.

Mr. M.H. AL-DHANHANI (United Arab Emirates) deplored the fact that the world suffered not only from natural calamities such as floods but also from strictly human calamities such as war, which killed innocent persons and could not settle unresolved crises. Over the past four decades, the number of natural disasters, ranging from cyclones to fires had risen, and a recent UN report estimated the death toll at 100,000, with enormous material damage. Yet such loss of life and such damage primarily occurred in the developing countries: 24 developing countries out of 29 were disaster-prone, and some suffered up to eight disasters per year.

The United Arab Emirates helped those countries through the Red Crescent, and was also the leading contributor to the UN's refugee programme.

No country could cope with natural disasters on its own. An international response was necessary, and the United Arab Emirates would do its utmost in that respect.

Mr. J. RIJSTRA (Netherlands) considered that it was necessary to start by identifying risks. Managing disasters, whether natural or man-made, meant managing unforeseen circumstances. What was needed was a system of early warning and exchange of information based on the WHO model. It was mutually beneficial for a country to prepare for any eventuality, as this could only help its neighbours. Although there were specific responses in a given case, there was a body of steps to be adopted, valid for all types of disasters: it was necessary to set up an expertise centre, be it only in the form of a network for the exchange of information via the Internet. Another option was to draw up a directory of all specialised international organisations.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT said that all fifty first speakers had spoken.

Lord DUBS (United Kingdom) considered that the debate had been very instructive and that, even though the United Kingdom was not particularly affected by natural disasters, it could not remain indifferent to what was happening in other countries. The speaker noted that the representative from Indonesia had called for the protection of the forests and a ban on illegal trade in wood, that the

representative of Chile had underscored the importance of the role of NGOs and that the representative of the United Arab Emirates had brought up the fate of refugees. He was convinced that the countries that had signed the Kyoto Protocol to limit the greenhouse effect had to take stronger action to reduce automobile pollution, and shared the concern of France to eliminate old vessels used for oil shipping. The Inter-Parliamentary Union should draw up a list of best practices in each country. The representative of Canada had demonstrated how it had been possible to limit the impact of acid rain on the US border. That explained why meetings like the present one were so useful: delegates returned home convinced that it was possible to do something.

Mr. S. PATIL (India) said that the increasing number of natural disasters was a challenge for the international community, which had to do everything to alleviate the suffering of peoples. The Indian Parliament had adopted a series of measures to assist victims and consolidate economic and social progress. The government also assumed its responsibility. A national disaster management committee worked out long-term strategies, which implied strengthening international cooperation in order to make the world a safer place.

Mr. H. HOFMANN (Switzerland) recalled that the 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol were aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, which caused global warming. Switzerland, which was preparing to ratify the Protocol, had also adopted its own legislation in that field. The law of 1 May 2000 provided for a 10 per cent reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2010, on the basis of voluntary commitments. Major cement producers had already signed a reduction agreement. As progress was less marked with regard to fuel, other steps would be taken to ensure that Switzerland could respect its international commitments in order to reduce toxic emissions, thereby helping to reduce the number of natural disasters worldwide.

Mr. K. ÖRNFJÄDER (Sweden) listed various emergency measures that could be included in the resolution. There was a need to set up a satellite-based early warning system, develop national and international cooperation, draw up disaster management plans, and ensure coordination by the United Nations. Moreover, donors should shoulder their responsibilities when launching an appeal, and ensure long-

term financing. There was a need to prepare for every eventuality, including the risk that a conflict might break out following a natural disaster.

Mr. G. VARNAVA (Cyprus), in reference to the increase in the number of disasters and the degradation of the environment, stressed the need for the industrialised countries to change some of their activities in the light of global warming, for governments to draw up an adequately-funded strategy and for parliaments to adopt appropriate legislation to prevent natural disasters. Yet one should not forget such disasters as war, for example the one in Iraq today, and foreign occupation, which claimed the lives of victims and damaged the environment. One could only call for respect for international law and human rights.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT thanked the speakers, who had often emphasised in their comments the extent to which the Inter-Parliamentary Union should play a role in the prevention of natural disasters and the establishment of international cooperation. However, each and every MP, when he or she returned to his or her parliament, had to act so as to maximise the impact of those comments, either through legislative channels or via awareness-building efforts. Failing that, the parliamentarians who had taken the floor would have wasted their time. They had to use their influence to persuade their respective governments to take the necessary steps, which would be mentioned in the draft resolution that was being prepared. On that Friday afternoon, the Committee would present its report to the plenary, which meant that the delegates would have something concrete to take home with them.

No one wanted to experience a war, no one wished to be struck by a natural disaster, but such events occurred more frequently than one might wish, and when they did occur, everyone hoped that they would be over as soon as possible. Whether they came from God or the sky, transborder natural disasters like typhons and earthquakes considerably hampered the development of humanity and caused damage on a very large scale. Desertification, holes in the ozone layer and earthquakes could pose a threat to the very existence of humanity. Even though it was difficult to prevent their occurrence, the most harmful human activities, such as greenhouse gas emissions, could be curtailed.

Conventions had been signed in that area, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, but economic priorities often overrode ecological concerns. The Republic of Korea had signed the Kyoto Protocol and had taken a number of concrete steps to facilitate its application from a sustainable development perspective. For example, the Republic of Korea, which often experienced clouds of yellow dust from China and Mongolia, worked together with those countries to prevent the desertification that was behind such phenomena. Humanity had to redouble its efforts to ensure that the Kyoto Protocol went into force and that the 21<sup>st</sup> century was the century of sustainable development. The President concluded by inviting the eleven countries represented on the drafting committee, namely Australia, Belgium, Congo, Greece, India, Japan, Mexico, Niger, Romania, South Africa and Uganda, to meet that Thursday morning to prepare the draft resolution.

*The sitting rose at 3.40 p.m.*

## Sitting of Friday, 11 April

(Morning)

*The Vice-President of the Committee, Mr. J.-K. Yoo (Republic of Korea), opened the meeting at 9.35 a.m.*

### **Consideration of the report of the drafting committee and adoption of a draft resolution**

THE ACTING PRESIDENT said that the drafting committee had worked smoothly with Mr. Chapman, from Australia, in the Chair, and

that it had managed to achieve a consensus on a joint text.

Mrs. R. KADAGA (Uganda), *Rapporteur*, explained that the drafting committee had been composed of 11 MPs, including five women, which was a record for the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The drafting committee had examined 18 draft resolutions, 13 memoranda and two information documents, and had drawn on all of the ideas contained in those different

documents. The Rapporteur recommended that the draft be adopted, and thanked the Chilean hosts of the Conference in closing.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT hoped that it would be possible to examine the text without reopening the debate on the substance. He asked if the Committee accepted it as a whole, or if it preferred to discuss each paragraph separately.

Mr. K. TAMURA (Japan) accepted the text as a whole.

Mr. R. COVIELLO (Italy) seconded that view.

Mr. B. CONNELL (New Zealand) also approved of the text as a whole.

Mrs. A. JOAQUIN COLDWELL (Mexico) agreed.

Mr. D. GUNAWARDENA (Sri Lanka) approved of the draft by and large but considered that some explanations would be useful with regard to the funding mentioned in the sixteenth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 10. The text could specify that regional and international resources had to be mobilised.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT invited Mr. Gunawardena to give thought to how those two paragraphs could reflect his concerns.

Mr. D. GUNAWARDENA (Sri Lanka) thanked the President and, subject to that reservation, stated that he also supported the proposal for an overall vote.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT said that, in any event, Mr. Gunawardena's comments would be mentioned in the summary records.

Mr. S.M. BABU (Bangladesh) could not find any reference in the text of the resolution to the Fund that had been set up for the developing countries.

Mr. G. CHAPMAN (Australia), President of the drafting committee, invited Mr. Babu to consult operative paragraph 2, which covered that problem.

Mrs. I. VAIDERE (Latvia) noted that during the debate, mention had been made of man-made disasters, such as oil spills. She was surprised that the resolution did not refer to them.

Mr. G. CHAPMAN (Australia) replied that the Committee's mandate pertained only to natural disasters.

Mr. A.A.H. KAABNEH (Jordan) supported the proposal for an overall vote.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT noted that, subject to certain reservations or requests for explanations, the Committee seemed favourable to an overall vote. He therefore put the draft resolution as a whole to the vote.

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

#### **Appointment of a Rapporteur to the Conference**

THE ACTING PRESIDENT recalled that the present meeting of the Third Committee was the last one before the reformed Statutes of the IPU went into force. There was therefore no need to hold elections to designate new Committee Officers. He proposed to the Committee that Mrs. Kadaga serve as Rapporteur for the draft resolution in the Conference plenary that same afternoon. He thanked all of those who had contributed to the excellent job done by the Committee.

*It was so decided.*

*The session closed at 10 a.m.*

#### **Report to the Conference on the draft resolution prepared by the Third Committee**

*The last sitting of the 108th Conference was called to order on Friday 11 April at 2.45 p.m. with Mr. A. Zaldívar Larraín (Chile), President of the Conference, in the Chair.*

The PRESIDENT indicated that the text of the draft resolution had been drafted by the Third Study Committee under document number CONF/108/5-DR. He invited Mrs. Kadaga, Rapporteur of the Committee, to present her report.

Ms. R. KADAGA (Uganda), *Rapporteur*, said that the drafting committee had elected Mr. G. Chapman (Australia) as its Chairperson and herself as Rapporteur. The drafting committee had benefited from the expert advice of the representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The committee had particularly drawn on a draft resolution

presented by the group of four Central European countries and a draft by Australia. The plenary Committee had unanimously adopted the draft resolution.

The PRESIDENT invited the Conference to adopt the resolution.

### **Adoption of the resolution**

*The resolution was adopted by consensus.*

(See text of the resolution in Annex II)

## **Importance of the non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction and of missiles, including the prevention of their use by terrorists** (Supplementary item)

### *Committee on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament (First Committee)*

#### **Sitting of Wednesday, 9 April** (Morning)

*The Vice-President of the Committee, Mrs. E. Papadimitriou (Greece) opened the meeting at 9.45 a.m.*

THE ACTING PRESIDENT said that she was chairing that sitting in the absence of the President of the First Committee, Mr. Hanadzlah (Malaysia) and of the Senior Vice-President, Mr. Oguniwe (Nigeria). Mr. Hanadzlah would chair the second sitting of the Committee. The latter was meeting because the Conference had referred the supplementary item to it for debate and preparation of a draft resolution. The debate would continue until 1 p.m. when a drafting committee would be appointed to prepare a draft resolution, which would be considered by the Committee when it reconvened on Friday, 11 April at 9.30 a.m. She hoped that the discussion would be as enriching and lively as possible.

#### **Debate**

Ms. E. YAMATANI (Japan) said she was grateful that the supplementary item had been included on the agenda. Peace and stability were the main problems facing the international community. The non-proliferation system had to be strengthened and the fight against terrorism was also important. She said she hoped that the draft resolutions of the Japanese and Hungarian delegations would form a useful basis for further work. The IPU could enhance international cooperation aimed at preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their use by terrorists.

Ms. S. FRANSSON (Sweden) said it was a pleasure to speak in Chile, a country located on a nuclear-weapon-free continent. Sweden was actively promoting the long-term goal of the eradication of all weapons of mass destruction. Stronger international efforts and new binding agreements were needed. In addition to the non-proliferation treaty, there was a need for new measures to deal with tactical nuclear weapons. It was also a concern that some countries were not supporting the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. There was a need to bolster national and international export controls, for example through better information exchange. It was easy to find the materials needed to make biological weapons, a fact which made effective trade regulation all the more important. International safety standards could be improved, engaging the biotechnology industry in dialogue. The Biological Weapons Convention needed to be strengthened. The destruction of chemical weapons was a priority. Following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, the possibility of terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction was now at the top of the political agenda and multilateral solutions were the only way forward.

Mr. B.-Z. ZHAMBALNIMBUEV (Russian Federation) said that the twenty-first century was posing new challenges to international relations. He said he was confident that consolidated efforts by the international community could lead to a democratic world order, respecting different approaches and

preserving stability and security. Russia was in favour of the legal framework designed to secure disarmament. START I, agreements on mid-range missiles, and the non-proliferation of both nuclear and conventional weapons were among the relevant instruments. There was no alternative but to advance those agreements; international disputes could not be resolved by force. Russia was in favour of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, and had complied with all the relevant treaties. Its strategic relationship with the United States of America had led to measures, effective until December 2009 and possibly beyond, which would secure further substantial reductions in nuclear stockpiles.

As the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty was not in effect, it was important to secure further agreements on offensive potentials. The Russian Parliament intended to secure the necessary ratification. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty had been a key development towards disarmament and Russia was also in favour of a convention to combat nuclear terrorism. Russia supported controls on trade in nuclear materials and controls on chemical and biological weapons.

Ms. K. ANDERSEN (Norway) said that a coordinated international effort was needed to halt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Very little had been achieved in that respect and all would pay a political price for the lack of progress. Those countries that already had weapons of mass destruction had a special responsibility.

Norway had helped secure the safety of nuclear facilities in north-west Russia. The following issues ought also to be addressed: non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament, the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and the arms race in outer space. Parliamentarians had an important role in that they could move these items higher on the political agenda in their respective States. They could help raise funds for programmes geared to the non-proliferation of weapons and help establish a corresponding legal framework. The landmine ban in the late 1990s was an example of a successful global instrument. More than 130 States had signed the Ottawa Convention. The international norms established by the Convention were observed by many more States which were not formal signatories. Norway had been an initiator of that Convention and urged others to join both the Convention on Landmines and the Non-proliferation Treaty.

Mr. M.R. ESMAELI (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that recent events made the importance of the campaign against weapons of mass destruction even more pressing. Unless progress was made, such weapons would remain a serious threat to international security. A new phase of international cooperation was necessary. Iran had suffered more than most nations from the effects of chemical weapons, he himself had been a victim. Iran placed itself at the forefront of efforts to eliminate those weapons and categorically denounced them. Iran had sponsored an initiative to make the Middle East a nuclear-free zone but progress towards that objective had been seriously disrupted. The pre-emptive action taken by the US had created instability in international relations and jeopardised the collective actions of the international community. It had been a setback for the scientific and technological achievements of humanity.

The Conference should do its utmost to enable States to respond to the scientific and technological needs of their people without discrimination. A world free of weapons of mass destruction could only be realised under the aegis of the United Nations and through the cooperation of the international community.

Mr. A. EL-KADIRI (Morocco) said that the issue of weapons of mass destruction was very important. The debate followed a recent meeting hosted by the IPU at which it had been noted that the efforts of international organisations to eradicate hunger were hindered by a lack of resources for aid programmes. Millions of children were dying of hunger every day in Africa alone. The root cause of the problem was the failure to find a final answer to the question of whether the world should live in peace or resort to war. Large sums of money were invested in weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons. Those resources should be devoted to helping poor countries achieve stable development and to eliminating hunger and poverty.

He shared the opinions expressed by delegates about the importance of peace and the need to abide by the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention. It was tragic that in the Middle East, the Israeli/Palestinian conflict continued. The Palestinians had been unable to establish their own State. Israel was the only country in the region which had weapons of mass destruction but there was no international pressure on it to ratify the Non-proliferation Treaty.

He called on delegates to face the challenge of eliminating hunger. Overcoming the problems of poverty and hunger would require much determination.

Mr. E. ILLSLEY (United Kingdom) said that the British delegation supported strengthening the Non-proliferation Treaty. One of the most important issues facing the world was to prevent weapons of mass destruction falling into the hands of terrorists.

The Conference needed to send a clear message that the Treaty should be strengthened. Non-proliferation could not be achieved without a truly multilateral effort, as the non-ratification of the Treaty by any State would defeat its aims. Those who were not already party to the Treaty should be urged to join it as soon as possible. The British delegation also supported the draft resolution submitted by the Japanese delegation. Indeed, new nuclear programmes represented a threat to international security.

The United Kingdom had been one of the first countries to sign the Test Ban Treaty. It urged other States to ratify that instrument, and was also committed to preventing nuclear materials falling into terrorist hands. An attack by terrorists using weapons of mass destruction was unthinkable. The United Kingdom therefore called for all States to ratify the relevant treaties and conventions on the stockpiling of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction.

Mrs. B. GADIENT (Switzerland) said that the main objective of the IPU for many years had been world peace. The Union had been one of the first organisations to appeal for international rules on non-proliferation. It was regrettable that, in spite of the IPU's efforts, progress had been limited.

All people were very concerned about recent world events. In view of those events, the international community should redouble its efforts to bring nuclear and biological weapons under control and to seek a peaceful resolution to international disputes.

The IPU had to reassert the importance of all States acceding to international treaties and the obligations which they imposed. It should emphasise that measures taken under treaties should be irreversible. To ensure international security and stability, all countries should maintain the lowest possible level of armaments. Disarmament measures should be pursued internationally in a way that was non-discriminatory.

Switzerland's objective was the total elimination of weapons of mass destruction. All parliaments should work for peace, social justice, democracy and the rule of law. Efforts should be made to address the divides between genders and between rich and poor. The world could not survive indefinitely in a state of conflict. Therefore, new efforts had to be made to assert the importance of compassion and tolerance. The transparency of international negotiations had to be increased so that confidence in the international community could grow. The debate on terrorism had underscored the importance of dialogue between nations. If controls on the sale and purchase of weapons were to be strengthened, genuine political willingness was needed. The participation of all States was required to achieve maximum transparency. Parliaments should reaffirm their contracts with their citizens and should promote a new order based on transparency and support for international security.

Mr. S. ROBINSON (Canada) said that he was not content with mere non-proliferation, but called for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons. He urged all countries to sign the Non-proliferation Treaty: he welcomed Cuba's signature but lamented Israel's stance. Israel refused to sign the Treaty and it was well known that it had such weapons. President Bush of the United States had to renounce his imperialist doctrine of the right to launch pre-emptive strikes. Canada was opposed to the development of weapons in outer space and the resolution needed to reflect that point. The resolution needed to go further and deal with the humanitarian threat posed by weapons of mass destruction as seen in the immoral and illegal attack by the United States of America on Iraq, where depleted uranium weapons and cluster bombs were being used. After the first Gulf War of 1991, he had visited Basra in Iraq and seen children born with congenital deformities due to the use of depleted uranium weapons. The IPU had a duty to future generations to stop the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and indeed to eliminate them. The delegate from Japan had opened the debate, and every delegate had to remember the horror of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The resources wasted on weapons of mass destruction should be directed to fighting poverty and homelessness.

Mrs. M. DARDENNE (Belgium) said that not enough attention had been given in the debate on weapons of mass destruction to depleted uranium weapons, which ought to be included in the resolution. Such weapons had been widely used in the Gulf, Bosnia and Afghanistan. Depleted uranium had civilian applications but could also pierce the heaviest armour due to its density. Although the military said that there was little risk, in reality high temperatures made depleted uranium extremely toxic. In the previous Gulf War, many UK and US soldiers had been accidentally contaminated, as had happened in the Balkans, where Belgian, French and Italian soldiers had also been affected. Locals were also affected: the leukaemia rate in parts of Iraq was seven times higher than average. The West had to prohibit the use of depleted uranium weapons for the sake of justice. Nuclear war using such weapons was currently going on in Iraq. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights had condemned the use of depleted uranium weapons in its resolution 1996/16. Such weapons also damaged the environment, as did anti-personnel mines, which had been internationally prohibited. Belgium had banned anti-personnel mines and she personally had drafted a bill to do the same for depleted uranium weapons. Depleted uranium weapons had to come under the resolution, which ought to be forwarded to the United Nations for action.

Mr. E. VILLOUTA CONCHA (Chile) said that the testing of nuclear weapons measured their destructive power but not their potential to contaminate. The Chilean Government wanted a total ban on nuclear testing, particularly in the Pacific Ocean. Antarctica was also a particularly vulnerable environment and no test should be conducted there. Chile had become a party to the treaties banning the testing of nuclear weapons on land, under water and in outer space. Latin America as a whole wanted an end to nuclear weapons. He was concerned about vertical proliferation, whereby those States that already had nuclear weapons further developed them. The threat of terrorism was no excuse: terror could not be fought with terror. It was the duty of the West to prohibit the carriage by sea of radioactive waste, for there was no zero risk in the nuclear field. The marine environment and the air had to be protected. The atom had immense civilian potential, but had to be harnessed to those ends rather than used for weapons.

Mr. A. GAMALELDIN (Egypt) said that Egypt supported a ban on all weapons of mass destruction whatever their form. Egypt had been a pioneer in raising awareness of what was a sensitive but fundamental issue. Such weapons could destroy all that mankind had built. In 1982, President Mubarak had launched an initiative to make the Middle East into a zone free of weapons of mass destruction.

The Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty had not been signed by all countries, notably Israel. Egypt supported the relevant United Nations resolutions, especially Security Council resolution 687, which called for the disarmament of Iraq and the elimination of all nuclear weapons in the region. Even though the Security Council had insisted on the implementation of the resolutions, some countries, notably Israel, had turned a deaf ear. Parliamentarians had to demand that the international community take measures to ensure implementation.

He endorsed the statements by the delegates of Canada, Belgium and Chile: it was necessary to destroy weapons of mass destruction because they threatened all mankind. Depleted uranium and the use of cluster bombs were thorny issues in the Middle East. He was amazed by the Japanese Group's draft resolution, which accused Iraq of keeping weapons of mass destruction but seemed to forget Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

He supported the comments of the Moroccan delegate about the need to protect the world from weapons of mass destruction and use resources to fight hunger and poverty. Parliamentarians were the conscience of the world and had a duty to act against proliferation and to destroy all weapons of mass destruction so that the world could live in peace and no longer suffer from so many tragic wars.

Ms. J. FERRIS (Australia) said that Australia had long helped to strengthen the multilateral structure of disarmament and arms control, which was vital to global security. The spread of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons posed the greatest threat to world security and if strong action were not taken, the twenty-first century would be beset by dangerous dictators and the terrorist groups they supported. The dictators wanted weapons of mass destruction so that they could tear down the societies of the liberal democracies. They cared nothing for innocent lives. Australia would do all that it could to control them.

Australia had suffered terrible losses in the atrocities of 11 September 2001 and in Bali. It had invested in controlling proliferation over many years, including involvement in the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty review. It had promoted verification of the Biological Weapons Convention and had sought a fissile material cut-off treaty, as well as imposing export controls on dual-use equipment.

Australia was proud to continue playing a role in the war on terror and weapons of mass destruction. It was essential to face up to States that cheated the will of the international community, to impose export controls on suspect materials and technology and to extend intelligence sharing. Australia would continue the fight against bioterrorism and pursue the destruction of missiles.

Mr. QIAO XIAOYANG (China) said that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction was a major issue that posed a common challenge to the international community. As its origins were complex, efforts made to tackle it would have to be based on principles that addressed its underlying nature rather than its superficial aspects and be conducted through proper diplomatic means. Proliferation threatened both regional and global security. China had long had a consistent policy, pursuant to its international commitments, of opposing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and supporting efforts to combat them.

China had imposed strict controls on the export of missiles and of nuclear, biological and chemical materials and would continue to seek to perfect its system.

Mr. F. KALTHOUM (Syrian Arab Republic) said that Syria supported all efforts to create a world free of weapons of mass destruction. The most important requirement in achieving that goal was international cooperation. Such efforts had to be fair and equitable, unlike the policy applied so far which had been based on the violation of international principles. Israel, which had vast stocks of weapons of mass destruction, was a flagrant example. Syria continued to strive for a world based on legality and justice in which all were on an equal footing. The speaker supported the comments of the delegates of Canada, Egypt and Morocco and called for a policy that took the needs of the Middle East into consideration.

Mr. A. ABDULLAH (Palestine) said that it was a credit to the IPU that it had chosen the supplementary item under discussion. It was essential that countries signed the 1925 Geneva Protocol and the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention. Parliamentarians were prime movers in achieving that end and in seeking to make the world safer.

Many delegates would have watched television the previous night and seen Palestinian women and children killed by Israeli air raids, but would not know that preliminary investigations suggested that depleted uranium munitions had been used. Palestine would call on the International Committee of the Red Cross and specialised agencies to investigate. The souls of the Palestinians killed by Israeli weapons of mass destruction were hovering overhead. He cited paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 687 as an instrument aimed at freeing the whole of the Middle East from such weapons. Israel should not be above the law; it was stockpiling and using weapons of mass destruction. The United States of America and others had invaded Iraq on the pretext of eliminating supposed weapons of mass destruction, even as UN inspectors had still been at work.

The international community should impose sanctions on those who failed to respect non-proliferation treaties and conventions on biological warfare. The parliaments of the world ought to pressurise their Governments to stop the stockpiling and use of weapons of mass destruction. That was a test of the collective will to secure a safer world for future generations.

Mr. P. GUPTA (India) said that the international community had consistently stood for a world free from all weapons of mass destruction. Nuclear non-proliferation could only be achieved when it was enforced on the basis of the principles of non-discrimination, equality and universality. India had called on the nuclear-weapon States and the world community to bring about a total ban on weapons of mass destruction. The use of such weapons was a crime against humanity and as such should fall within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court. India was committed to never using nuclear weapons except in response to nuclear attack. India's nuclear weapons existed purely for deterrence and self-defence.

Mr. L. SAPORITO (Italy) said that he particularly appreciated the suggestions made by the International Committee of the Red Cross. Italy believed that sanctions should be imposed on countries that violated measures aimed at controlling weapons of mass destruction. He proposed that all IPU Member Parliaments should adopt, within the year, legislation against weapons of mass destruction. The Inter-Parliamentary Union should impose sanctions on Member Parliaments that did not comply, including their exclusion from the IPU.

Mr. O. KYEI-MENSAH BONSU (Ghana) said he supported the draft resolutions of the Groups of Hungary, Japan, Sweden and Islamic Republic of Iran. Many economies in Africa were in a fragile state and Liberian mercenaries were creating instability. Their activities were affecting Guinea, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and the border lands of Nigeria and Cameroon. The mercenaries were using small arms but he invited the Conference to consider the damage they could do were they to have access to chemical and biological weapons.

More than 60 per cent of Africa's inhabitants lived below the poverty line. Their daily concerns were finding potable water, a square meal in drought-stricken lands, access to basic education and shelter. Guinea worm, malaria and HIV/AIDS added to those daily concerns. Weapons of mass destruction would only worsen the situation. The IPU Member Parliaments should ratify and assent to all treaties relating to such weapons. That was a collective responsibility, the ban on land mines having been a useful start. There was no conflict that could not be solved by dialogue.

Mr. V. CHERNYSHEV (Belarus) said that some weapons of mass destruction continued to proliferate despite UN measures. Some were being used: in Iraq, the United States had been using cluster bombs which killed hundreds of civilians; it was using depleted uranium weapons and ten-ton bombs. The latter were tactically very close to nuclear weapons and could cause earthquakes.

Belarus had been the only country in the world to withdraw hundreds of nuclear missiles without any reciprocation.

It must not be overlooked that thousands of mines, including anti-personnel mines, had been left behind after wars; civilians continued to be killed by those mines. Belarus and Russia had called on the manufacturers of the mines to provide the technical information that would

enable them to be located. An amnesty should be declared to encourage countries that had buried both chemical weapons and other forms of dangerous waste to say where they were located. Without urgent measures to neutralise those materials, there was no long-term prospect for life on earth. Belarus and Russia supported the proposed draft resolutions and asked that consideration be given to their own amendments.

Mr. R. PEZ FERRO (Cuba) said that Cuba had always been against all weapons of mass destruction. It was against the existence of a club of privileged countries which enjoyed a monopoly on access to such weapons. The Non-proliferation Treaty could be used to free the world from weapons of mass destruction, to prevent war and leverage by rich countries on poor ones. Cuba considered that to be a moral issue for the Conference.

The US State Department had made the insidious and slanderous accusation that Cuba possessed biological and chemical weapons. That accusation was just one element in a long list, lasting 40 years, of hostile measures directed at Cuba by the United States. The criminal economic blockade had caused much suffering to the Cuban people. He said the Conference should resolve to fight together for peaceful coexistence and for the promotion of justice and human rights.

Mr. S.K. AL NEHAYAN (United Arab Emirates) noted that the title of the supplementary item included the use of weapons of mass destruction by terrorists. It was necessary to ask where terrorists acquired such weapons. The Conference should agree a resolution that would enable the effective control of the production and circulation of weapons of mass destruction. The Italian delegation had proposed such a resolution. Unless there was a clear focus on the sources for such weapons, the problem would remain in the long term. It was more important to focus on how weapons of mass destruction were distributed than on their users.

Lord DHOLAKIA (United Kingdom) said that delegates were united by a common belief in the democratic values of equality, liberty and freedom. All had to fight hard for those values. In some countries, those who struggled for self-determination were attacked. It was when all peaceful means had failed that terrorism was able to gain a hold on oppressed nations. Terrorism struck at the heart of the democratic

process. It would not be eliminated until the underlying problems were addressed. Terrorism generated real hatred of society and eroded values and liberties.

The events of 11 September 2001 and the massacres in Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, Bali and Delhi were a reminder that the rules of engagement had changed. Terrorism did not discriminate between civilians and the military, between men and women, rich and poor or old and young. Terrorists were also now willing to contemplate the use of biological and chemical weapons. The discovery of ricin in some countries was a cause for serious concern. Anyone who had seen the effects of biological and chemical weapons, whether used by terrorists or by States, knew that such weapons were unacceptable and their use could not be tolerated.

While delegates held different views on the situation in the Middle East, it was necessary to concentrate on the common concern to reject weapons of mass destruction.

Mr. Illsley had previously affirmed the support of the UK delegation for the draft resolutions submitted. It was necessary to ensure that the United Nations had a clear role in monitoring the observation of international standards. The

ultimate aim of all nations had to be to leave a legacy of peace for future generations.

Ms. K. ANDERSEN (Norway) said that she wished to endorse the comments on cluster bombs made by the Canadian delegation.

#### **Appointment of a drafting committee** (cf. Study Committees' Rule 15.1)

Following an exchange of views, THE ACTING PRESIDENT announced that the following countries had been nominated to be represented on the drafting committee: Algeria, Chile, El Salvador, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, Peru, Sweden and Switzerland, and she proposed that the Committee invite Mr. A. Luethold of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to provide the drafting committee with expert assistance.

*It was so agreed.*

THE ACTING PRESIDENT said that the drafting committee was to meet the following day and that the plenary Committee was to meet again at 9.30 a.m. on Friday, 11 April.

*The meeting adjourned at 11.50 a.m.*

### **Sitting of Friday, 11 April** (Morning)

*The President of the Committee, Mr. A.H. Hanadzlah (Malaysia), opened the meeting at 9.50 a.m.*

#### **Consideration of the report by the drafting committee and adoption of a draft resolution**

THE PRESIDENT said that the plenary Committee was meeting to examine and adopt a draft resolution entitled "Importance of the non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction and of missiles, including the prevention of their use by terrorists". He thanked Mrs. Papadimitriou for having chaired the first sitting and the drafting committee for its work and invited the Rapporteur, Ms. E. Yamatani (Japan), to give her report.

Ms. E. YAMATANI (Japan), *Rapporteur*, recalled that the First Committee, at the end of

its debate on 9 April, had appointed a drafting committee composed of 11 members. The Committee had begun its work by electing Mr. P. Günter (Switzerland) as Chairman and herself as Rapporteur. The Algerian representative had then said that he would not take part in the work of the drafting committee as he had been designated without his knowledge. She thanked the representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross for his useful advice as an expert observer. The drafting committee had had four draft texts before it, submitted by the Groups of Hungary, Japan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Sweden. It had agreed to take the Hungarian text as a working document. At the end of its deliberations, the drafting committee had adopted a draft text by 5 votes to 0, with 1 abstention. She noted that the background to the consideration of the supplementary item included North Korea's withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and nuclear testing by that country.

The drafting committee had however agreed not to mention individual situations or nations in the draft resolution.

THE PRESIDENT thanked Mrs. Yamatani and invited the Committee to consider the draft resolution paragraph by paragraph.

### *Preamble*

Mr. R. LE MAMEA (Samoa) asked why the drafting committee had decided not to mention individual nations in the draft resolution.

THE PRESIDENT said that it was the long-standing tradition of the IPU not to mention individual nations in its resolutions on general topics.

### **First through eighth paragraphs**

*The eight preambular paragraphs were adopted without debate.*

### *Operative part*

#### **Paragraphs 1 to 8**

*Paragraphs 1 to 8 were adopted without debate.*

#### **Paragraph 9**

Mr. S. ROBINSON (Canada) congratulated the drafting committee on the quality of the draft resolution. He thanked it in particular for calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons as well as non-proliferation and including depleted uranium weapons and cluster bombs in paragraph 32.

*Paragraph 9 was adopted without a vote.*

#### **Paragraphs 10 to 27**

*Paragraphs 10 to 27 were adopted without debate.*

#### **Paragraph 28**

Mrs. B. GADIENT (Switzerland) proposed that the paragraph be amended as follows: "Recommends that parliaments and the IPU monitor, in specific areas and regions, the deliberate spread of disease".

*Paragraph 28, as amended, was adopted without a vote.*

#### **Paragraphs 29 to 33**

*Paragraphs 29 to 33 were adopted without debate.*

#### **Paragraph 34**

Mrs. B. GADIENT (Switzerland) proposed that the paragraph be amended so as to specify the purpose of the intervention of the Secretary General. Her amendment was to complete the paragraphs as follows "with a view to encouraging them to ratify these instruments".

*Paragraph 34, as amended, was adopted without a vote.*

*The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously.*

### **Appointment of a Rapporteur to the Conference**

THE PRESIDENT proposed that the Rapporteur of the drafting committee, Ms. E. Yamatani (Japan), submit the draft resolution to the plenary session that afternoon on behalf of the First Committee.

*It was so agreed.*

*The session closed at 10.05 a.m.*

### **Report to the Conference on the draft resolution prepared by the Second Committee**

*The last sitting of the 108th Conference was called to order on Friday 11 April at 2.45 p.m. with Mr. A. Zaldivar Larrain (Chili), President of the Conference, in the Chair.*

The PRESIDENT indicated that the text of the draft resolution had been drafted by the Committee entrusted with discussion of the supplementary item under document number CONF/108/7-DR. He invited Mrs. Yamatani, Rapporteur of the Committee, to present her report.

Ms. E. YAMATANI (Japan), Rapporteur, said that the drafting committee had elected Mr. P. Günter (Switzerland) as Chairman and herself

as Rapporteur. She thanked the representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross for his useful advice as an expert observer. The committee had been assisted by four draft texts submitted by Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan and Sweden. The drafting committee had adopted a draft resolution by five votes to none, with one abstention. The plenary Committee had adopted the draft resolution with clarificatory amendments. She noted that the background to the consideration of the supplementary item

included North Korea's withdrawal from the nuclear non-proliferation Treaty and nuclear testing by that country: but the committee had agreed not to mention individual nations in the draft resolution.

#### **Adoption of the resolution**

*The resolution was adopted unanimously.*

(See text of the resolution in Annex IV)

### **Amendments to the Statutes and Rules of the Inter-Parliamentary Union**

THE PRESIDENT said that the Conference must take a decision on the amendments to the Statutes and Rules of the Union set out in document CONF/108/6-P.1.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL said that all that remained was for the Conference to adopt the

amendments to its own Rules and to adopt the amendments to the Statutes of the Inter-Parliamentary Union as recommended by the Council at its sitting on Wednesday.

*The amendments to the Statutes and Rules of the Inter-Parliamentary Union were adopted.*

## Closure of the Conference

*The last sitting of the 108th Conference was called to order on Friday 11 April at 2.45 p.m. with Mr. A. Zaldívar Larraín (Chile), President of the Conference, in the Chair.*

THE PRESIDENT noted that the Conference had concluded its business and announced that he was giving the floor to delegates wishing to speak on behalf of the geopolitical groups-

Mr. I.B. KEITA (Mali), speaking on behalf of the African group, thanked the people, Government and Parliament of Chile for their hospitality and singled out his friend and former colleague, Mr. Roberto Lagos. That Conference was one of the most successful in the history of the Inter-Parliamentary Union because of the issues debated and active participation of the geopolitical groups. The new Statutes would enhance the functioning of the Union considerably. He paid tribute to the late Mr. Al Mansuri, representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, who had passed away on the eve of the Conference. The African Group invited all parliaments and all Members of Parliament to implement in their respective countries the decisions of the Conference and do their utmost to secure peace, which, in turn, would serve the cause of sustainable development.

Mr. N.M. OTRI (Syrian Arab Republic), speaking on behalf of the Arab group, thanked the Chilean organisers who had seen to it that the Conference would be a success. He also congratulated them for taking the side of peace. Important issues had been debated, such as the link between democracy and development and the prevention of natural disasters through international co-operation. Currently, Iraq was threatened by a humanitarian disaster as a result of the act of aggression in contravention of international law. IPU stood side by side with the United Nations in defending Iraq. The Arab countries requested that the territorial integrity of Iraq and Palestine be respected. No power should take control over them. Dialogue and international legitimacy, which IPU advocated, should prevail.

Mr. R. LE MAMEA (Samoa) on behalf of the Asia-Pacific group, thanked the organisers for a successful conference and especially thanked the friendly people of Chile.

Ms. O.A. STARRFELT (Norway) on behalf of the Twelve Plus Group, said that she was glad that the Conference had been able to deal with the situation in Iraq through the emergency supplementary item and welcomed the change of rules on the majority required for such items. She commended the reception held at La Moneda Palace and recalled its role in the events of 1973, before Chile had embarked on the road from dictatorship to democracy. The cultural reception had also been magnificent.

Ms. Y. GRIGOROVICH (Belarus), expressed her thanks on behalf of the Eurasian group. She said that the meetings had been conducted in a friendly atmosphere and that she had particularly appreciated the work of the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians and its Co-ordinating Committee. She also noted the constant support of the President of the Conference and the diligence of the Secretary General. The progress made in gender relations was encouraging and the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Union made a significant contribution in that regard. Finally, she thanked all those who were instrumental in organising the event and wished the Chilean people much prosperity.

Mr. J.M. TROBO (Uruguay) expressed the pride of the Latin American group that the Conference had taken place on their distant continent. He thanked the Government, Parliament and people of Chile for their hospitality.

That Conference had taken place against a backdrop of international tension, yet it had been able to establish dialogue and adopt a resolution which was acceptable to all. He underscored the importance of the relations between IPU and the United Nations. He also highlighted the importance of the new Statutes which were the fruit of several years of work and study and hoped that their achievements would be built on. The Conference had taken several important decisions, had frequently reached consensus and had reaffirmed the importance of peace and tolerance.

Mr. J. AUSTIN (United Kingdom) thanked Mr. Zaldívar Larraín, Mr. Páez Verdugo and Mrs. Allende Bussi for a splendid Conference. As the representatives of the geopolitical groups had said, there had been intense and occasional

fraught discussions. Thanks to the Chilean administration this had been the smoothest running of conferences; it had set a high standard to follow. He looked forward to welcoming the delegates to London in 2004. Though he could not promise sunshine, he was sure that a warm welcome would be extended to all. He could guarantee a plentiful supply of Chilean wine, Great Britain being the world's largest consumer outside Chile.

He hoped to show delegates something of the cultures of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, which together made up the United Kingdom. London was perhaps the most cosmopolitan, multiracial, and multi-faith city in the world. He hoped that the organisation and hospitality of the Conference in Santiago would be emulated in London. He looked forward to welcoming all delegates to the 110<sup>th</sup> IPU Conference.

Mrs. I. ALLENDE BUSSI (Chile) thanked all the speakers for their kind words. She was pleased that dialogue had been able to prevail and that such a broad consensus had been reached. Restoring peace in the world, having failed to prevent war, was critical at that time.

As a woman, she was particularly pleased with the intense and productive discussions of the Meetings of Women Parliamentarians. Collaboration between the IPU and the United Nations was a promise for the future as was the Handbook on ways of combating the various forms of gender discrimination.

Mr. S. PÁEZ VERDUGO (Chile), in his capacity as President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, wished, at the end of the 108<sup>th</sup> Conference which had taken place during a warm autumn in Chile, to thank all the delegates who had travelled to that distant region during a difficult time in history. In particular, he applauded the work of the delegates who had adopted an exemplary resolution on a heightened crisis of the international community. The Organisation had risen to the occasion of that difficult context and deserved full credit. The Santiago Conference had also adopted an important resolution on the future of democracy in a global world, co-operation in the area of natural disasters and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Considerable work had resulted in the adoption of useful amendments to the Statutes. He was convinced that the same constructive spirit would endure and shed an optimistic light on the future. A strong and coherent Inter-Parliamentary Union would have a better

chance of making its voice heard. Accordingly, the resolution on the emergency item was already in the hands of the United Nations and would be distributed in New York.

Finally, he thanked the local organising committee, the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Secretary of the Conference, the Council and all those who had taken the time to come to Santiago.

The PRESIDENT expressed his gratitude to the representatives of the 135 countries and congratulated them on a job well done. Drawing on his opening speech, he said that democracy must be accepted to the very end, even when it caused pain. Indeed, democracy was the very basis of peaceful coexistence and created a capacity for dialogue, reaching consensus, respecting one another's point of view and finding agreement.

At the end of that Conference, which had taken place at a critical time in the history of the world, everyone had been able to express their differences and yet it had still been possible to send a message about important issues, such as the war in Iraq. The IPU should be proud of the work it had accomplished and he thanked the Secretary General for being instrumental in that success. He also thanked the drafting group which had made it possible to send such a message.

The delegates had worked productively on the ways and means to strengthen democracy in the world, collectively deal with natural disasters and secure the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Meeting of Women Parliamentarians had held a panel discussion on the serious question of trafficking in children and consensus had been reached on all of those issues. It was also worth highlighting that the three reports had been presented by women Members of Parliament.

He urged the delegates to transmit that message to their respective parliaments and relate what had taken place and what they had seen there. The Chilean people had made every effort to radiate their warmth, open their hearts and offer the kind of hospitality of which parliamentarians were deserving.

He wished the delegates of the United Kingdom, the next Conference host, every success in advance. In conclusion, he stressed that Chileans believed in peace and felt that peace was the engine of progress in the world. They believed that multilateral relations and institutions, currently caught in a delicate balancing act, should be strengthened.

Echoing his opening speech, he said that, if human beings wanted to construct the kind of world they desired, they should be capable of overcoming their differences and assuming their responsibilities. That was particularly true for representatives of the people. He invited those very representatives to make their dream of peace become a reality.

In conclusion, he thanked the Secretary General, the Secretary of the Conference, the

staff at the IPU Secretariat as well as local staff who had all made the Santiago Conference such a success.

The PRESIDENT declared the 108<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Conference closed.

*The Conference closed at 4 p.m.*

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**PARLIAMENTS' ROLE IN STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS  
AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN A FRAGMENTED WORLD**

***Resolution adopted unanimously by the 108<sup>th</sup> Conference  
(Santiago de Chile, 11 April 2003)***

The 108<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

*Reaffirming* the principles enshrined in the IPU's "Universal Declaration on Democracy" adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 161<sup>st</sup> session (September 1997, Cairo),

*Recalling* the Declaration of Presiding Officers of National Parliaments entitled "The Parliamentary Vision for International Cooperation at the Dawn of the Third Millennium", adopted on 1 September 2000,

*Recalling also* the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000 which sets out the Millennium Development Goals as internationally agreed targets for poverty eradication, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report 2002,

*Reaffirming* that democracy is both an ideal to be pursued and a mode of government to be applied according to modalities which reflect the diversity of experiences and cultural particularities without derogating from internationally recognised principles and norms and that it is thus a constantly perfected and always perfectible state or condition whose progress will depend upon a variety of political, social, economic and cultural factors,

*Acknowledging* that national parliaments represent the basis for good governance grounded on democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people, the rule of law, anti-corruption measures, gender equality and a favourable atmosphere and environment for investment,

*Recognising* that parliamentary institutions make an indispensable contribution to the achievement of meaningful democratic control and accountability through their scrutiny of the activities of governments, by:

- Relying on their constitutional authority to authorise, among other government legislative initiatives, the revenue-raising and spending measures of governments as a means of ensuring their cooperation,
- Conducting substantive scrutiny using a variety of practices that are specific to individual jurisdictions, including oral question periods and the entitlement to address written questions to ministers, committee hearings and other practices that support financial scrutiny,
- Providing citizens, both directly and through the mass media, with the information needed to hold governments accountable and to contribute constructively to the processes used to produce policy and legislation relating to democratisation and human development, both at home and abroad,

*Emphasising* the central role of democratic institutions in ensuring successful long-term human development, by:

- Using effective electoral, parliamentary and other mechanisms to create the conditions for ensuring that governments are responsive to the needs and interests of the governed,
- Ensuring that governments maintain the levels of popular legitimacy required both for effective governmental action with respect to human development and other issues, and for the civil order that is a precondition for effective governance,

*Stressing* the important role of parliaments as legitimate representatives of the people in strengthening democratisation in multilateral institutions and furthering human development,

*Convinced* that respect for human rights is not only a fundamental value in itself but also essential to developing stable, democratic and prosperous societies that are capable of living together in peace,

*Recognising* that education is a key to human development, and *acknowledging* that parliaments have a vital responsibility to guarantee free universal education without any discrimination whatsoever, as this hastens the pace of economic, social and political development and fosters cultural and spiritual advancement,

*Noting* that countries that have developed effective macroeconomic policies, established robust public institutions, maintained domestic political stability and strengthened the rule of law, supported by investments in people through better health and education, have generally achieved strong economic growth and made progress towards poverty reduction,

*Convinced* that the side-effects of globalisation and certain policies are, in some cases, inconsistent with the very concept of human development, and *stressing* the need for developing countries to realise that any progress, whether economic or social, is contingent upon their ability to create the necessary national will to face the challenges imposed on them by the new global system,

*Stressing* that persistent extreme poverty deprives citizens of full and effective enjoyment of human rights and of participation in democratic processes in each society,

*Concerned* that efforts to build strong democratic institutions while working towards sustainable human development encounter numerous challenges, such as poverty, corruption, globalisation, lack of resources, discrimination, transnational crime, civil strife, environmental degradation and overpopulation,

*Expressing concern* at the growth of terrorism, which poses a serious threat to democratic institutions, and its repercussions on human development,

*Also expressing concern* at the growing divide between rich and poor countries,

*Emphasising* the need to grant debt relief to the poor countries, address the causes of debt and take measures to ensure that indebtedness does not recur,

*Stressing* the need to redouble efforts to combat HIV/AIDS,

*Recognising* that volunteerism builds strong cohesive communities, encourages participation in the democratic process and reduces social tensions by forging a common view,

1. *Urges* governments and parliaments to acknowledge their collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level;
2. *Calls on* all the parliaments in the world to work for democracy based on the freely expressed will of the people through free and fair elections to choose their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and participate fully in every sphere of their lives and, in this context, to affirm the universal need to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national and international levels;
3. *Calls on* governments to promote the participation of all sections of society, in particular women, the disadvantaged and minorities, in the decision-making process;
4. *Urges* the governments and parliaments of all countries to foster participation by their citizens in political decision-making, shielded from undue interference from institutionalised pressure groups, by creating, through democratic means, decentralised representative institutions vested with real power and endowed with adequate financial resources, and instituting channels for this purpose that are consistent with the spirit of their Constitution and traditions;

5. *Stresses* the need to reinforce cooperation between the United Nations and its organs and agencies and national parliaments with a view to furthering peace, security and development, abiding strictly by the principles of human dignity and equity;
6. *Urges* all States and multilateral institutions, including the IPU, to continue providing practical support to strengthen political structures such as parliaments and their committees, local governments, electoral commissions and political parties and to uphold democratic processes, and particularly free elections, so that these essential political systems operate with sufficient power, responsibility and authority to reflect the interests of the people as a whole; in this regard, *encourages* the IPU and the UNDP to pursue their cooperation in strengthening parliamentary institutions, and in implementing a strategic partnership within their respective development agendas;
7. *Stresses* the need for parliaments to submit regular reports on the state of democracy and human development in the world, to serve as working and consultative papers for the drafting of national policy;
8. *Encourages* all States to ratify and implement the international human rights instruments in their widest possible sense, which constitute the basis of democracy;
9. *Urges* the United Nations to extend the 1965 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to cover any form of political activity that derives from hate and violence;
10. *Recommends* the development of the natural function of parliament as the mediator between the public and international organisations and institutions, and parliament's systematic rapprochement with the NGOs that play a major role within civil society;
11. *Requests* the IPU Secretary General to arrange for the IPU to make a substantive contribution, including the circulation of a document on the IPU and democracy, to the 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference of New or Restored Democracies in June 2003 in Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia);
12. *Stresses* the urgent need to reform existing multilateral institutions by promoting democratic principles to ensure that their policies and programmes meet the interests of and benefit all nations; and *reaffirms* that the United Nations is the only legitimate multilateral institution responsible for world peace and security and must perform its role and functions in compliance with the principles of international law and its Charter;
13. *Urges* parliaments around the world to make maximum use of existing processes for exerting legislative influence, financial control, scrutiny and accountability in support of a global democratisation and human development agenda, and to experiment with special debates, public consultations, committee studies and other initiatives designed to mobilise governments and world public opinion in favour of democratic institutions and human development;
14. *Encourages* parliaments to develop parliamentary diplomacy activities and to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation;
15. *Urges* parliaments, in this regard, to devote ever closer attention to international issues and particularly to development financing, debt, poverty reduction, human rights, gender equality, the rights of the child, and the right to education, and to routinely take account of this dimension when legislating;

16. *Also urges* parliaments to put into place the necessary structures to monitor and oversee the international negotiations conducted by governments, particularly when they need to be subsequently enacted into legislation;
17. *Requests* governments to ensure that all useful information relating to such negotiations is submitted to parliament, both in the negotiation phase and when implementing decisions, encompassing all texts, including those which do not require enactment into domestic law;
18. *Emphasises* the central role of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, as the world organisation of parliaments, in making a key contribution to strengthening democracy in its relations with international institutions and to keeping world peace;
19. *Acknowledges* that, to achieve peace and security through social and economic stability, international institutions must offer the countries of the world the aid required to ensure reasonable standards of living, in contrast to the present disparities between rich and poor countries;
20. *Underscores* the importance of establishing an international and regional strategy for human development focused on attaining sustainable economic growth and combating poverty, and of supporting and expanding integration-promoting institutions through national political participation in policy formulation and legislative decision-making, with continuous re-evaluation;
21. *Requests* all parliaments to urge their governments to adopt measures to effectively enable them to honour the undertaking made by all the United Nations Member States in the Millennium Declaration, and to work jointly to establish more egalitarian processes in which all citizens in every country can participate;
22. *Also requests* all countries to make a firm pledge to human development and take all appropriate measures to increase current social expenditure allocated in their budgets for human development;
23. *Calls on* the parliaments of the developed countries to work towards the goal of earmarking at least 0.7 per cent of GNP as Official Development Assistance for global human development;
24. *Further calls on* all parliaments and parliamentarians to enact not only measures that focus on facilitating economic growth, but more particularly those that empower people and promote their welfare and development;
25. *Endorses* the Brussels Declaration, and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 55/279 of 12 July 2001, and *emphasises*, in particular, the need for the effective implementation of Commitment 2 of the Programme relating to good governance at the national and international levels, and of Commitment 7 relating to necessary implementation of the Programme at the national level;
26. *Requests* the IPU to devote special attention to the LDCs in its programmes and activities focusing on the areas of good governance at the national and international levels, and *also requests* parliaments to play a supportive role in ensuring the effective implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action at the national level;
27. *Strongly endorses* the resolution adopted by the IPU Council at its 168<sup>th</sup> session on 7 April 2001, expressing support for volunteerism and encouraging closer cooperation between the IPU and the United Nations Volunteers in this regard.

**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND  
MANAGEMENT OF TRANSBORDER NATURAL DISASTERS AND  
THEIR IMPACT ON THE REGIONS CONCERNED**

***Resolution adopted unanimously by the 108<sup>th</sup> Conference  
(Santiago de Chile, 11 April 2003)***

The 108<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

*Noting* that natural disasters due to such phenomena as earthquakes, volcanic activity, floods, hurricanes, forest fires that devastate virgin lands, and drought have hit countries throughout the world in recent years; and that the prevention of natural disasters and the management of their effects have become issues of great concern to these countries,

*Conscious* that natural disasters cause death and physical disruption which entails enormous social and economic cost and that the number of natural disasters (such as drought, floods and hurricanes) is increasing,

*Emphasising* the importance of identifying the meteorological and climatic causes of disasters, and the regions vulnerable to them, in order to lessen their impact,

*Realising* that the developing countries are the most seriously affected by these disasters because they are more vulnerable to natural risks,

*Noting* that natural risks connected with rivers, volcanoes and seismic fault lines often lie across national borders, necessitating their coordinated management by all the countries concerned,

*Noting also* that natural disasters which occur throughout the world have heightened national concerns for the safety of populations and the need for national and international measures to mitigate natural disasters,

*Emphasising* that environmental protection and mitigation of natural disasters may be closely linked and that natural disasters effect and may seriously damage the environment,

*Recognising* that each State bears primary responsibility for bringing relief to the victims of the natural disasters that occur on its own territory, and for adopting measures to allay their effects,

*Aware* of gender-specific differences in relation to vulnerability to natural risks, the impact of natural disasters and the needs to which they give rise,

*Emphasising* that vulnerability to natural disasters is often heightened by inequalities stemming from gender relations, economic circumstances, or ethnic or racial factors,

*Emphasising also* that natural disaster risk reduction is an integral part of sustainable development based on sound environmental management, and that

- Effective natural disaster prevention requires the participation of the vulnerable populations in planning, decision-making and operational activities;
- Any natural disaster prevention strategy involves various disciplines, sectors and institutions, thereby necessitating partnership arrangements,

*Recognising* the importance of legal instruments and international, regional and bilateral mechanisms that address natural disaster prevention and preparedness, and mitigate their effects,

*Appreciating* the work done by the agencies and partner organisations of the United Nations and by the various relevant regional organisations to mitigate the effects of natural disasters,

*Noting* the results of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (1989-1999) and the institutional arrangements put into place after the closure of the Decade,

*Calling to mind* the strategy entitled *A Safer World in the 21st Century: Risk and Disaster Prevention*, and the *Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation*, and its Plan of Action,

*Bearing in mind* the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and its Plan of Action, and particularly the commitments to enhance the role of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and to allocate sufficient financial resources to the Special Fund for the Decade,

*Recalling* the relevant conclusions of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on "Women in the Year 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century",

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with countries and peoples struck by natural disasters;
2. *Calls on governments* to support efforts to build capacity in disaster preparedness, mitigation and management at regional, national and community levels, especially by increasing financial and technological assistance to developing countries, and to increase recognition and support for disaster management, in particular by incorporating disaster mitigation initiatives into national development strategies;
3. *Urges all States* to adopt and implement all necessary legislative and other appropriate measures to prevent, mitigate and manage the effects of transborder natural disasters, and to participate and engage constructively in regional and international disaster prevention and management forums;
4. *Encourages* the international community to cooperate more closely in mitigating the adverse effects of transborder natural disasters through improved preparedness, risk reduction and effective response, and to strengthen coordination mechanisms among States at the regional and international levels, including improved donor response coordination and harmonisation;
5. *Calls on* the international community to address funding, coordination, information exchange, and strategic planning in the context of transborder natural disasters, and to adopt common terminology, standards and practices to ensure greater interoperability in transborder disaster prevention and management;
6. *Urges* the UN agencies, multilateral and regional organisations, governmental and non-governmental actors to support research into the challenges of preventing and managing of transborder natural disasters;
7. *Calls on governments* to recognise the critical role of voluntary community-based and non-governmental organisations in disaster preparedness and response, and to facilitate their work, respecting their roles and principles, by enacting appropriate legislation;
8. *Encourages* States to consider signing or ratifying the Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations, adopted at Tampere (Finland) on 18 June 1998, and also to commit to the Oslo Guidelines on the Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief;
9. *Urges* all States to pursue international cooperation in order more fully to understand and thus lessen the impact of extreme weather events and other climatic variables, to share relevant knowledge and experience, and to continue improving transborder disaster

- reduction capacities through increased scientific analysis of disaster causation and early warning mechanisms;
10. *Invites* States to support the programmes implemented under the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and to increase funding earmarked for the Special Fund;
  11. *Urges* States to incorporate a gender-equal perspective into strategies, policies and activities relating to the prevention of natural disasters;
  12. *Calls on* parliaments to improve national legislation on the prevention of natural disasters and the mitigation of their impact, by adopting a multidisciplinary, gender-equal approach and by attaching special importance to the key role of local communities and partnership between all stakeholders;
  13. *Also calls on* parliaments to ensure that national development programmes do not increase vulnerability to national risks, and that natural disaster preparedness is systematically incorporated into these programmes;
  14. *Invites* parliaments to note that the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is preparing a report on the current state of international law relating to disaster response, to be presented to States and national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in December 2003, and *calls on* parliaments to make good use of this report;
  15. *Urges* parliaments to recognise, according to established rules and criteria, the role of local bodies, the private sector, the scientific community, the media and other partners participating in activities linked to natural disaster prevention and management;
  16. *Calls on* parliaments to make use of parliamentary diplomacy to promote international cooperation in the fields of natural disaster prevention, early warning, intervention, disaster mitigation, recovery and reconstruction.

**Results of roll-call vote on the request of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran  
for the inclusion of a supplementary item entitled**

**"A CALL BY PARLIAMENTARIANS TO SUPPORT A COLLABORATION FOR PEACE"**

**Results**

Affirmative votes .....	763	Total of affirmative and negative votes .	1087
Negative votes .....	324	Two-thirds majority .....	725
Abstentions .....	256		

Country	Yes	No	Abst.	Country	Yes	No	Abst.	Country	Yes	No	Abst.
Algeria	14			Guinea	12			Poland			15
Andorra	5	5		Hungary			13	Portugal		12	
Angola	12			Iceland		10		Republic of Korea			16
Argentina			15	India	23			Romania	4	10	
Australia	4	9		Indonesia	22			Russian Federation	18		2
Austria		12		Iran (Islamic Republic of)	18			Rwanda		12	
Bangladesh			20	Ireland	3	8		Samoa		absent	
Belarus	13			Israel		12		San Marino			10
Belgium		12		Italy	7	10		Sao Tome and Principe	10		
Bolivia		12		Japan		20		Saudi Arabia	13		
Brazil	20			Jordan	11			Singapore		11	
Bulgaria	2	8	2	Kazakhstan	12		1	Slovenia			11
Burkina Faso	12			Kenya	14			South Africa	14		2
Burundi		absent		Kuwait	11			Spain	6	9	
Cameroon			13	Lao People's Dem. Republic	11			Sri Lanka		absent	
Canada	13		2	Latvia			11	Sudan	15		
Cape-Verde	10			Lebanon	11			Suriname		absent	
Chile	4		9	Liechtenstein	5		5	Sweden		12	
China	23			Luxembourg			10	Switzerland	3	9	
Colombia		absent		Malaysia	14			Syrian Arab Rep.	13		
Costa Rica			11	Mali	12			Tajikistan	12		
Côte d'Ivoire	9	4		Mauritania		absent		Thailand	3		15
Croatia	11			Mexico		15	4	The fYR of Macedonia		absent	
Cuba	13			Monaco			10	Tunisia	10		
Cyprus	7		3	Morocco	14			Turkey	18		
Czech Republic	3	10		Mozambique	13			Uganda	13		
Denmark		12		Namibia	11			Ukraine		absent	
Ecuador		absent		Nepal			14	United Arab Emirates	11		
Egypt	18			Netherlands	4	9		United Kingdom		17	
El Salvador		absent		New Zealand	8	3		United Republic of Tanzania	14		
Ethiopia	18			Nicaragua	12			Uruguay			11
Fiji	10			Niger		absent		Venezuela	13		
Finland	4	8		Norway		11		Viet Nam	18		
France			17	Pakistan	20			Yemen	13		
Gabon	11			Panama		11		Zambia	12		
Germany		19		Peru	13		1				
Ghana	13			Philippines		absent					
Greece			13								
Guatemala		12									

N.B. This list does not include delegations present at the Conference which were not entitled to vote pursuant to the provisions of Article 5.2 of the Statutes.

**Results of roll-call vote on the request of the delegations of Japan and Hungary  
for the inclusion of a supplementary item entitled**

**"IMPORTANCE OF THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR,  
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND OF MISSILES,  
INCLUDING THE PREVENTION OF THEIR USE BY TERRORISTS"**

**Results**

Affirmative votes .....	776	Total of affirmative and negative votes .	1106
Negative votes .....	330	Two-thirds majority .....	737
Abstentions .....	237		

Country	Yes	No	Abst.	Country	Yes	No	Abst.	Country	Yes	No	Abst.
Algeria		14		Guinea		12		Poland	15		
Andorra	10			Hungary	13			Portugal	12		
Angola		12		Iceland	10			Republic of Korea	16		
Argentina	15			India		23		Romania	14		
Australia	13	0		Indonesia	22			Russian Federation	20		
Austria	12			Iran (Islamic Republic of)			18	Rwanda	12		
Bangladesh			20	Ireland	11			Samoa	absent		
Belarus		13		Israel	12			San Marino			10
Belgium	12			Italy	15		2	Sao Tome and Principe	5		5
Bolivia	12			Japan	20			Saudi Arabia			13
Brazil	10	10		Jordan			11	Singapore	11		
Bulgaria	12			Kazakhstan	10		3	Slovenia	11		
Burkina Faso		12		Kenya			14	South Africa			16
Burundi	absent			Kuwait			11	Spain	15		
Cameroon			13	Lao People's Dem. Republic	8		3	Sri Lanka	absent		
Canada	13		2	Latvia	11			Sudan		15	
Cape-Verde			10	Lebanon			11	Suriname	absent		
Chile	9		4	Liechtenstein	5		5	Sweden	12		
China	15		8	Luxembourg	10			Switzerland	12		
Colombia	absent			Malaysia			14	Syrian Arab Rep.			13
Costa Rica	11			Mali			12	Tajikistan	6	6	
Côte d'Ivoire	4	9		Mauritania	absent			Thailand	18		
Croatia	11			Mexico	19			The FYR of Macedonia	absent		
Cuba		13		Monaco	10			Tunisia			10
Cyprus	10			Morocco			14	Turkey	18		
Czech Republic	12		1	Mozambique			13	Uganda		13	
Denmark	12			Namibia			11	Ukraine	absent		
Ecuador	absent			Nepal	14			United Arab Emirates			11
Egypt		18		Netherlands	13			United Kingdom	17		
El Salvador	absent			New Zealand	11			United Republic of Tanzania			14
Ethiopia		18		Nicaragua			12	Uruguay	11		
Fiji	10			Niger	absent			Venezuela	6		7
Finland	12			Norway	11			Viet Nam	18		
France	17			Pakistan	15		5	Yemen		13	
Gabon		11		Panama	11			Zambia		12	
Germany	19			Peru		4	10				
Ghana			13	Philippines	absent						
Greece	13										
Guatemala	12										

N.B. This list does not include delegations present at the Conference which were not entitled to vote pursuant to the provisions of Article 5.2 of the Statutes.

**IMPORTANCE OF THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND OF MISSILES, INCLUDING THE PREVENTION OF THEIR USE BY TERRORISTS**

***Resolution adopted unanimously by the 108<sup>th</sup> Conference  
(Santiago de Chile, 11 April 2003)***

The 108<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

*Convinced* that nuclear non-proliferation and prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and their elimination, through effective measures, will facilitate general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

*Concerned* at recent developments in arms control, disarmament and the access to weapons of mass destruction, not least in consideration of the risk that such weapons may fall into the hands of terrorists,

*Also concerned* that certain States do not fulfil the commitments made with respect to weapons of mass destruction, and *deeply concerned* at recent serious incidents of non-compliance with international treaties and/or UN Security Council resolutions regarding the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,

*Stressing* the need for confidence-building measures (information sharing and inspections) as suggested by the United Nations Department of Disarmament Affairs,

*Reaffirming* the crucial importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as the cornerstone of the international régime for nuclear non-proliferation and as an essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament,

*Wishing* to help achieve the purposes and enforce the principles of the United Nations Charter,

*Recalling* the various IPU resolutions adopted recently on this matter, in particular, "Parliamentary action to encourage all countries to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty prohibiting all nuclear testing, to encourage universal and non-discriminatory nuclear non-proliferation measures and to work towards the eventual elimination of all nuclear weapons" (101<sup>st</sup> Conference in Brussels, April 1999), "To comprehensively ban nuclear weapons testing and halt all present nuclear weapons tests" (94<sup>th</sup> Conference in Bucharest, October 1995) and "The importance of adhering to the obligations specified in the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (91<sup>st</sup> Conference in Paris, March 1994),

*Determined* to resolve these issues peacefully, and contribute, for the stability of the world, to international cooperation to strengthen non-proliferation mechanisms for nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and missiles,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of achieving universal accession to the NPT, and of States not party to the NPT acceding to it promptly and unconditionally as non-nuclear-weapon States, and of all States party to the NPT fulfilling their obligations under the Treaty;
2. *Also reaffirms* the importance of achieving the universal prohibition of chemical and biological weapons, and *calls on* States not party to the relevant international treaties to accede to them promptly and unconditionally;

3. *Calls on* all States to comply with international treaties on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and the prohibition of biological and chemical weapons and to adopt stringent national legislation, where it does not already exist, for their implementation;
4. *Also calls on* all States to redouble their efforts to prevent and curb the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, confirming and strengthening their policies not to transfer equipment, materials or technology that could contribute to the proliferation of such weapons, not least in the hands of terrorists;
5. *Reaffirms* the importance for all States to fulfil their obligations under the relevant UN resolutions on the weapons of mass destruction;
- A. Nuclear weapons
  6. *Calls on* States which have decided to withdraw or are contemplating withdrawing from the NPT to retract the decision and to comply with all their obligations to the international community regarding the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, under the NPT, the IAEA Safeguards Agreement and all other relevant international commitments;
  7. *Calls on* all Member States not to hinder the activities of States party to the NPT relating to the use of nuclear energy and technology for peaceful purposes, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant disarmament instruments;
  8. *Urges* States not party to the NPT to accede to it immediately and unconditionally;
  9. *Also urges* all States to take effective action to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons;
  10. *Calls on* the international community to facilitate the creation of zones free from weapons of mass destruction;
  11. *Agrees* that further reductions of non-strategic nuclear weapons should be accorded priority and be included in the overall arms reduction negotiations;
  12. *Calls on* all States which have not yet done so to conclude comprehensive safeguard agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to conclude additional protocols to their safeguards agreements (on the basis of the Model Protocol);
  13. *Urges* all States to accede to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty;
- B. Chemical weapons
  14. *Also urges* States party to the Chemical Weapons Convention to implement its provisions fully and without delay;
  15. *Encourages* all the parties concerned to consider the use of challenge inspections as a way of verifying compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention;
- C. Biological and toxin weapons
  16. *Urges* all States which have not yet done so to accede to the 1925 Geneva Protocol;
  17. *Appeals* to the States party to the 1925 Geneva Protocol that submitted reservations to withdraw them at their earliest convenience;
  18. *Urges* parliamentarians to use all the mechanisms of parliamentary diplomacy to promote broader accession to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to have any reservations attached to it withdrawn;

19. *Urges* all States which have not yet done so to accede to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction;
20. *Urges* all States signatories to the aforementioned Convention to ratify it as soon as possible;
21. *Urges* parliamentarians to use all the mechanisms of parliamentary and inter-parliamentary diplomacy to promote broader accession to the Convention;
22. *Urges* the parties to the Convention on biological weapons to make efforts to establish a more effective control mechanism for the verification of the Convention;
23. *Urges* that measures be undertaken to ensure national implementation of the prohibitions provided for in the Convention;
24. *Calls on* parliaments and parliamentarians to identify the causes of failure to implement the Convention at the national level and the requirements for improving such implementation;
25. *Urges* national parliaments to exchange information on best practices for national implementation and parliamentary oversight of implementation through the interaction of parliamentarians dealing with such aspects of legislation and oversight on parliamentary committees;
26. *Also urges* parliaments to raise awareness of the need to strengthen national and international preparedness to fight the deliberate spread of disease, both man-made and naturally occurring;
27. *Is convinced* that such awareness-raising efforts should be undertaken in close cooperation with the relevant international organisations, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC);
28. *Recommends* that in specific areas and regions, parliaments and the IPU monitor the deliberate spread of disease;

D. Missiles

29. *Calls on* all States to exercise maximum self-restraint when conducting their missile activities, for the sake of regional and global peace and stability;
30. *Invites* States to consider adherence to The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation and endeavour to make it a legally binding instrument;

E. Export control

31. *Calls for* the strengthening of export control and the multilateral export control régimes, not least in fighting terrorism;
32. *Calls on* the United Nations – even though depleted uranium is not a weapon of mass destruction, but in view of its long term effects – to establish an additional protocol to the Geneva Convention of October 1980 known as the “Convention on Inhuman Weapons” to prohibit the use of depleted uranium weapons and cluster bombs;
33. *Reminds* the international community of the importance of doing its utmost to resolve peacefully the issues mentioned in this resolution and of expressing its firm commitment to international cooperation on such issues and to contribute to the peace and stability of the

world, through dialogue between parliamentarians and cooperation with the relevant international organisations;

34. *Invites* the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to contact on an annual basis the parliaments which have not ratified the international treaties mentioned in the present resolution with a view to encouraging them to do so.

**Results of roll-call vote on the request of the delegations of Egypt, Sudan, Indonesia and Argentina for the inclusion of an emergency supplementary item entitled**

**"THE NEED TO PUT AN URGENT END TO THE WAR IN IRAQ AND TO RE-ESTABLISH PEACE: THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION"**

**Results**

Affirmative votes .....	1095	Total of affirmative and negative votes	1310
Negative votes .....	215	Four-fifth majority .....	1048
Abstentions .....	105		

Country	Yes	No	Abst.	Country	Yes	No	Abst.	Country	Yes	No	Abst.
Algeria	14			Guinea	12			Portugal		12	
Andorra	5		5	Hungary	13			Republic of Korea		16	
Angola	12			Iceland	absent			Romania			14
Argentina	15			India		23		Russian Federation	20		
Australia		13		Indonesia	22			Rwanda	absent		
Austria	10			Iran (Islamic Republic of)	18			Samoa			10
Bangladesh			20	Ireland	9	2		San Marino	2		8
Belarus	13			Israel		12		Sao Tome and Principe	10		
Belgium	12			Italy	7	10		Saudi Arabia	13		
Bolivia	12			Japan		20		Singapore		11	
Brazil	20			Jordan	11			Slovenia	4		7
Bulgaria	2	10		Kazakhstan	9		4	South Africa	12		4
Burkina Faso	12			Kenya	14			Spain	6	9	
Burundi	12			Kuwait	10			Sri Lanka	13		
Cameroon	13			Lao People's Dem. Republic	11			Sudan	15		
Canada	15			Latvia	11			Suriname	10		
Cape-Verde	10			Lebanon	11			Sweden	12		
Chile	11	2		Liechtenstein	10			Switzerland	12		
China	23			Luxembourg	10			Syrian Arab Rep.	13		
Colombia	10			Malaysia	14			Tajikistan	12		
Congo	11			Mali	12			Thailand	8		10
Costa Rica	11			Mauritania	absent			The FYR of Macedonia		11	
Côte d'Ivoire	13			Mexico	19			Togo	11		
Croatia	absent			Monaco	10			Tunisia	10		
Cuba	13			Morocco	14			Turkey	18		
Cyprus	10			Mozambique	13			Uganda	13		
Czech Republic	5		8	Namibia	11			Ukraine	absent		
Denmark	7	5		Nepal			14	United Arab Emirates	11		
Ecuador	12			Netherlands	4	9		United Kingdom		17	
Egypt	18			New Zealand	11			United Republic of Tanzania	14		
El Salvador	12			Nicaragua	12			Uruguay	11		
Ethiopia	18			Niger	13			Venezuela	13		
Fiji	5	5		Norway	9	2		Viet Nam	18		
Finland	4	8		Pakistan	absent			Yemen	13		
France	17			Panama	11			Zambia	12		
Gabon	11			Peru	13		1				
Germany	19			Philippines		18					
Ghana	13			Poland	absent						
Greece	13										
Guatemala	12										

N.B. This list does not include delegations present at the Conference which were not entitled to vote pursuant to the provisions of Article 5.2 of the Statutes.

**Results of roll-call vote on the request of the delegation of Portugal, supported by Australia, Denmark, Italy, Latvia, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain and United Kingdom for the inclusion of an emergency supplementary item entitled**

**"THE ENDING OF THE CONFLICT IN IRAQ, THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN ASSISTING THE PEOPLE OF IRAQ IN THEIR FUTURE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT; SUPPORT FOR HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS TO RELIEVE THE SUFFERING OF THE IRAQI PEOPLE AND THE ROLE OF THE IPU IN SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS"**

**Results**

Affirmative votes .....	430	Total of affirmative and negative votes .	1126
Negative votes .....	696	Four-fifth majority .....	901
Abstentions .....	289		

Country	Yes	No	Abst.	Country	Yes	No	Abst.	Country	Yes	No	Abst.
Algeria		14		Guinea			12	Portugal	12		
Andorra	5		5	Hungary	13			Republic of Korea	16		
Angola		12		Iceland	absent			Romania	14		
Argentina		15		India	23			Russian Federation		20	
Australia	13			Indonesia		22		Rwanda	absent		
Austria		10		Iran (Islamic Republic of)			18	Samoa	10		
Bangladesh			20	Ireland	11			San Marino	8		2
Belarus		13		Israel	12			Sao Tome and Principe	5		5
Belgium			12	Italy	10	5	2	Saudi Arabia		13	
Bolivia		12		Japan	20			Singapore	11		
Brazil			20	Jordan		11		Slovenia	7	4	
Bulgaria	10		2	Kazakhstan	5		8	South Africa	6	10	
Burkina Faso		12		Kenya		14		Spain	9	6	
Burundi		12		Kuwait		10		Sri Lanka			13
Cameroon			13	Lao People's Dem. Republic		11		Sudan		15	
Canada	13	2		Latvia	11			Suriname			10
Cape-Verde			10	Lebanon		11		Sweden	8		4
Chile	11	2		Liechtenstein		10		Switzerland	6		6
China		23		Luxembourg			10	Syrian Arab Rep.		13	
Colombia		10		Malaysia		14		Tajikistan			12
Congo		11		Mali		12		Thailand	18		
Costa Rica		11		Mauritania	absent			The FYR of Macedonia	11		
Côte d'Ivoire			13	Mexico		19		Togo		11	
Croatia	absent			Monaco			10	Tunisia		10	
Cuba		13		Morocco		14		Turkey		18	
Cyprus		10		Mozambique			13	Uganda		13	
Czech Republic	7		6	Namibia		11		Ukraine	absent		
Denmark	12			Nepal	14			United Arab Emirates		11	
Ecuador		12		Netherlands	13			United Kingdom	17		
Egypt		18		New Zealand			11	United Republic of Tanzania		14	
El Salvador		12		Nicaragua		12		Uruguay		11	
Ethiopia		18		Niger			13	Venezuela		13	
Fiji	10			Norway	4	7		Viet Nam		18	
Finland	12			Pakistan	absent			Yemen		13	
France		4	13	Panama		11		Zambia		12	
Gabon		11		Peru	2	12					
Germany	19			Philippines	18						
Ghana			13	Poland	absent						
Greece			13								
Guatemala	4	8									

N.B. This list does not include delegations present at the Conference which were not entitled to vote pursuant to the provisions of Article 5.2 of the Statutes.

**THE NEED TO PUT AN URGENT END TO THE WAR IN IRAQ AND  
TO RE-ESTABLISH PEACE: THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
AND THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION**

***Resolution adopted by consensus\* by the 108<sup>th</sup> Conference  
(Santiago de Chile, 10 April 2003)***

The 108<sup>th</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

*Gravely concerned* by the war in Iraq, a sovereign Member State of the United Nations, and its consequences for peace and stability in the region, and *expressing* profound sorrow for the victims amongst the civilian population, particularly women, children and the elderly,

*Recalling* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the UN Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Affirming* its adherence to the principle of maintaining the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of Iraq,

*Reaffirming* the right of the people of Iraq to determine their own political future and to control their own natural resources,

*Underlining* the importance of respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, and religious, ethnic and cultural diversity in the territory of Iraq at all times,

*Stressing* the urgent need to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Iraq, and *welcoming* UN Security Council resolution 1472 (2003) on the provision of humanitarian relief measures to the people of Iraq throughout the country on an equitable basis,

*Recalling* UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on the subject of women, peace and security,

*Conscious* of the role that the IPU must play in Iraq in promoting peace, democracy and cooperation through dialogue and by consolidating representative institutions,

1. *Affirms* the need to put an urgent end to the war in Iraq and to restore peace in the country;
2. *Emphasises* the importance of upholding international law, especially the Charter of the United Nations;
3. *Reaffirms* the fundamental importance of multilateralism and international cooperation in solving conflicts between States and, therefore, the war in Iraq, and *calls on* all States to cooperate fully with the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies;
4. *Requests* all parties to the armed conflict to abide strictly by their obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Conventions and the Hague Regulations, especially those relating to the essential civilian needs of the people of Iraq;
5. *Emphasises* that the United Nations is the only organisation authorised under the Charter to use force, and therefore *calls on* it to assume a monitoring role with regard to the full

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\* After the resolution was adopted, the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic expressed a reservation on the text.

- withdrawal of foreign troops from Iraq and to facilitate the restoration of peace, law and order;
6. *Calls on* the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Iraq, including the provision of clean water, sanitation, food, shelter and emergency health care, and *calls on* the United Nations to continue playing its central role in the provision of such assistance;
  7. *Calls on* the United Nations Security Council to lift the sanctions against Iraq as soon as possible in order to restore the necessary economic conditions for the survival of the population and the country's development;
  8. Reaffirms that the United Nations must assume a leading role in the post-war period, including the reconstruction process, and *stresses* that Iraq's wealth should not be used, nor its natural resources depleted, to implement the reconstruction process;
  9. *Calls on* all parties to ensure that women are fully integrated at all levels in the negotiation of peace agreements and that the resulting reconstruction programmes include a gender perspective reflecting the special needs and inputs of women and are based on equality and parity;
  10. *Emphasises* the contribution that the United Nations can make in promoting the rule of law and building effective State institutions in Iraq;
  11. *Underscores* the particular role the IPU can play in regard to democracy and representative institutions and thus contribute towards the rapid restoration of lasting peace in Iraq;
  12. *Stresses* that it is for the Iraqi people to choose their own political institutions, and *declares* that the Inter-Parliamentary Union stands ready to put its expertise at the service of those choices;
  13. *Recalls* that democracy is a mode of government to be applied according to modalities which reflect the diversity of experiences and cultural particularities without derogating from internationally recognised principles, norms and standards, including those relating to human rights, freedom, equality, transparency and responsibility, and in full respect for plurality of opinion and the common interest.

**PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE**

Mr. Andrés Zaldivar Larraín  
President of the Senate of Chile

**VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE CONFERENCE**

A. Bensalah (Algeria), J.A. Mortés Pons (Andorra), R. De Almeida (Angola), E. Menem (Argentine), N. Andrew (Australia), W. Fasslabend (Austria), R.B. Dina (Bangladesh), F. Erdman (Belgium), J.T. Nonô (Brazil), Mrs. E. Elingui (Cameroon), Ms. P. Torsney (Canada), S. Monteiro (Cape Verde), Mrs. I. Allende Bussi (Chile), Liu Mingzu (China), Mrs. I. Fila Lemina (Congo), T. Boa (Côte d'Ivoire), Mrs. V. Pusic (Croatia), J. Crombet Hernandez Baquero (Cuba), N. Cleanthous (Cyprus), A. Gamaleldin (Egypt), P. Olango (Ethiopia), E. Nailatikau (Fiji), Ms. K. Komi (Finlande), C. Zöpel (Germany), O.Kyei-Mensah Bonsu (Ghana), C. Smirlis (Greece), Mrs. Z. Ríos-Montt (Guatemala), T.A.B. Diallo (Guinea), P.M. Sayeed (India), Ms. I.I. Murti (Indonesia), S.H. Hashemi (Iran, Islamic Republic of), M. Whbee (Israel), T. Kawara (Japan), T. Hikmat (Jordan), F. Kaparo (Kenya), M. Al-Saqer (Kuwait), A. El-Khalil (Lebanon), N. Bettendorf (Luxembourg), A.H. Hanadzlah (Malaysia), I.B. Keita (Mali), F. Margain (Mexico), A. Radi (Morocco), J. Katupha (Mozambique), M. Tjitendero (Namibia), T. Ranabhat (Nepal), J. Atsma (Netherlands), Mrs. J. Mackey (New Zealand), O. Souleye (Niger), B. Angara-Castillo (Philippines), M. Kaczmarek (Poland), G. Silva (Portugal) , K.Y. Park (Republic of Korea), Mrs. T. Yaryguina (Russian Federation), A. Iyamuremye (Rwanda), D. Dias (Sao Tome and Principe), O. Haron Eusofe (Singapore), Mrs. S. Črnugelj (Slovenia), Mrs. B. Mbete (South Africa), I. Gil (Spain), A.A. El-Hardallo (Sudan), O.R. Rodgers (Suriname), P. Günter (Switzerland), N.M. Otri (Syrian Arab Republic), P. Rattanapian (Thailand), T. Saad (Tunisia), Ms. R. Kadaga (Uganda), I. Ostash (Ukraine), A. Al-Dhaheiri (United Arab Emirates), J. Austin (United Kingdom), J. Chapper (Uruguay), R.D. Vivas (Venezuela), M. Al-Mota'a (Yemen), A. Mwanamwambwa (Zambia).

## LIST OF DELEGATES *LISTE DES DELEGUE(E)S*

Mr. Sergio PÁEZ VERDUGO  
President of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union  
*Président du Conseil de l'Union interparlementaire*

Mr. Anders B. JOHNSON  
Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union  
*Secrétaire général de l'Union interparlementaire*

### I. MEMBERS - *MEMBRES*

#### ALGERIA - *ALGERIE*

BENSALAH, Abdelkader (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	President of the Council of the Nation <i>Président du Conseil de la Nation</i>
BITAT, Zahra (Mrs./Mme)	Vice-President of the Council of the Nation <i>Vice-Présidente du Conseil de la Nation</i>
DRIOUCHE, Mustapha (Mr./M.)	Member of the Council of the Nation, President of the Committee for Juridical, Administrative and Human Rights Affairs <i>Membre du Conseil de la Nation, Président de la Commission des affaires juridiques, administratives et des droits de l'homme (RND)</i>
DJOUDI, Djelloul (Mr./M.) President of the Group <i>Président du Groupe</i>	Member of the National People's Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée populaire nationale (PT)<sup>1</sup></i>
AMRANI, Hafnaoui (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the Council of the Nation <i>Secrétaire général du Conseil de la Nation</i>
LARDJANE, Omar (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Adviser, National People's Assembly <i>Conseiller, Assemblée populaire nationale</i>
KESRI, Ahmed (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Director of Protocol <i>Directeur du protocole</i>

#### ANDORRA - *ANDORRE*

MORTÈS PONS, Josep Àngel (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation</i>	Vice-President of the General Council <i>Vice-Président du Conseil général (PLA)</i>
DALLERÈS CODINA, Josep (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Member of the General Council <i>Membre du Conseil général (PS)</i>
GARRALLÀ, Josep (Mr./M.)	Member of the General Council <i>Membre du Conseil général (CDA)</i>
MARTÍ, Antoni (Mr./M.)	Member of the General Council <i>Membre du Conseil général (PLA)</i>

<sup>1</sup> (RND: National Democratic Rally  
(PT: Workers' Party

*/ Rassemblement national démocratique)  
(Parti des travailleurs)*

RIBERAYGUA, Antoni (Mr./M.)

Member of the General Council  
*Membre du Conseil général (PLA)*<sup>2</sup>

MARTÍ, Valentí (Mr./M.)

Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*Secretary General of the General Council  
*Secrétaire général du Conseil général*

RODRÍGUEZ, Arantxa (Miss/Mlle)

Secretary of the Group

*Secrétaire du Groupe*Secretary of Legislative Committees  
*Secrétaire des Commissions législatives*

## ANGOLA

DE ALMEIDA, Roberto (Mr./M.)

President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation

*Président du Groupe, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation*Speaker of the National Assembly  
*Président de l'Assemblée nationale*

HENRIQUES DA SILVA, Bernarda (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Focal Point on Questions Relating to the Status of Women

*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Personne relais sur les questions relatives à la condition de la femme*Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (MPLA)*

FONSECA DE VASCONCELOS, António (Mr./M.)

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (MPLA)*

MIRANDA, Mauricio (Mr./M.)

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (MPLA)*

DA CUNHA, Marta Cristina (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (PLD)*<sup>3</sup>

RODRIGUES, Ana Paula (Mrs./Mme)

Deputy Director / *Directrice adjointe*

ANTONIO, José (Mr./M.)

Substitute Member of the ASGP

*Membre suppléant de l'ASGP*Secretary General / *Secrétaire général*

YABA, Alberto (Mr./M.)

Administrative Secretary of the Group

*Secrétaire administratif du Groupe*Director, International Relations  
*Directeur des relations internationales*

FÉLIX, Adriano Mateus (Mr./M.)

Protocol Officer  
*Chargé du protocole*

FERNANDES, Fernando (Mr./M.)

Aide-de-Camp

CHAVES, Almeida (Mr./M.)

Aide-de-Camp

PACAVIRA, Humberto (Mr./M.)

Press / *Presse*

BATISTA, Vianey (Mr./M.)

Press / *Presse*

QUITETA, Francisco (Mr./M.)

Press / *Presse*

## ARGENTINA - ARGENTINE

MENEM, Eduardo (Mr./M.)

Leader of the delegation

*Chef de la délégation*Senator / *Sénateur*(PJ)

CAPARROS, Mabel (Mrs./Mme)

Senator / *Sénatrice* (PJ)<sup>2</sup> (PLA: Liberal Party

(PS: Social Democratic Party

(CDA: Andorra Democratic Centre

/ *Parti libéral*)/ *Parti social-démocrate*)/ *Centre démocrate d'Andorre*)<sup>3</sup> (MPLA: Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola

(PLD: Liberal Democratic Party

/ *Mouvement populaire pour la libération de l'Angola*)/ *Parti libéral démocrate*)

MORO, Eduardo (Mr./M.)	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i>
SALVATORI, Pedro (Mr./M.)	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i> (MPN)
STUBRIN, Marcelo (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés</i>
VAZQUEZ, Ricardo (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés</i>
ESCOBAR, Jorge (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés</i> (PJ) <sup>4</sup>
OYARZÚN, Juan Carlos (Mr./M.) Secretary of the Group and to the delegation <i>Secrétaire du Groupe et de la délégation</i>	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i>

## AUSTRALIA - AUSTRALIE

ANDREW, Neil (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation, <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Speaker of the House of Representatives <i>Président de la Chambre des Représentants</i> (LP)
CHAPMAN, Grant (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i> (LP)
FERRIS, Jeannie (Ms./Mme)	Senator / <i>Sénatrice</i> (LP)
VAMVAKINO, Maria (Ms./Mme)	Member of the Parliament <i>Membre du Parlement</i> (ALP)
MCGAURAN, Julian (Mr./M.)	Member of the Parliament <i>Membre du Parlement</i> (NP) <sup>5</sup>
HARRIS, Ian (Mr./M.) Acting President of the ASGP <i>Président par interim de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General to the House of Representatives <i>Secrétaire général de la Chambre des Représentants</i>
BESSELL, Neil (Mr./M.) Secretary to the delegation <i>Secrétaire de la délégation</i>	
GIFFORD, Dennis (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	
PATERSON, Christopher (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Director, Parliamentary Relations <i>Directeur des relations parlementaires</i>
ALLARS, Phillip (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	
SCHICK, Elizabeth (Mrs./Mme) Ambassador / <i>Ambassadrice</i>	
MERCER, Todd (Mr./M.) Embassy of Australia <i>Ambassade d'Australie</i>	

## AUSTRIA - AUTRICHE

FASLABEND, Werner (Mr./M.) Substitute Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation <i>Membre suppléant du Conseil interparlementaire,</i> <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of the Nationalrat <i>Membre du Nationalrat</i> (V)
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<sup>4</sup> (PJ: Justicialist Party  
(MPN: Neuquén Popular Movement

*/ Parti justicialiste)*  
*/ Mouvement populaire Neuquén)*

<sup>5</sup> (LP: Liberal Party  
(ALP: Australian Labour Party  
(NP: National Party

*/ Parti libéral)*  
*/ Parti travailliste australien)*  
*/ Parti national)*

PRAMMER, Barbara (Ms./Mme)  
Substitute Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Membre suppléant du Conseil interparlementaire*

Member of the Nationalrat,  
*Membre du Nationalrat (S)*

PARTIK-PABLÉ, Hélène (Ms./Mme)

Member of the Nationalrat  
*Membre du Nationalrat (F)*

LUNACEK, Ulrike (Ms./Mme)

Member of the Nationalrat,  
*Membre du Nationalrat (G)*<sup>6</sup>

WIRNSPERGER, Joseph (Mr./M.)  
Executive Secretary of the Group,  
Substitute Member of the ASGP  
*Secrétaire exécutif du Groupe*  
*Membre suppléant de l'ASGP*

Deputy Head of the International Affairs Department  
*Directeur adjoint du Département des affaires*  
*internationales*

HOWADT, Walter (Mr./M.)  
Ambassador / *Ambassadeur*

## BANGLADESH

DINA, Rezaul Bari (Mr./M.)  
Leader of the delegation, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Chef de la délégation, Membre du Conseil*  
*interparlementaire*

Member of Parliament, Whip  
*Membre du Parlement, Chef de file (BNP)*

JINNAH, M.A. (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire,*

Member of Parliament  
*Membre du Parlement (BNP)*

BHUTTO, Esrat Sultana Elen (Ms./Mme)  
Focal Point on Questions Relating to the Status of Women  
*Personne relais sur les questions relatives à la*  
*condition de la femme*

Member of Parliament  
*Membre du Parlement (BNP)*

BABU, Sultan Mahmud (Mr./M.)

Member of Parliament  
*Membre du Parlement (BNP)*

BANU SHOVA, Hamida (Mrs./Mme)

Member of Parliament  
*Membre du Parlement (AL)*

CHOWDURY, M.A.R. (Mr./M.)

Member of Parliament  
*Membre du Parlement (JIB)*<sup>7</sup>

AHMAD, Kazi Rakibuddin (Mr./M.)  
Secretary of the Group, Member of the ASGP  
*Secrétaire du Groupe, Membre de l'ASGP*

Secretary of the Parliament  
*Secrétaire du Parlement*

GHANI, Nasimul (Mr./M.)  
Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire de la délégation*

Private Secretary to the Speaker  
*Secrétaire particulier du Président*

MAJID, M.A. (Mr./M.)  
Assisting Officer / *Assistant*

Assistant Private Secretary to the Speaker  
*Secrétaire particulier adjoint du Président*

## BELARUS

POPOV, Vadim (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la*  
*délégation*

Speaker of the House of Representatives  
*Président de la Chambre des Représentants*

<sup>6</sup> (V: People's Party  
(S: Social Democrats Party  
(F: Freedom Party  
(G: Greens

*/ Parti populaire)*  
*/ Parti social-démocrate)*  
*/ Parti de la liberté)*  
*/ Les Verts)*

<sup>7</sup> (BNP: Bangladesh Nationalist Party  
(AL: Awami League  
(JIB: Jamat-e-Islami Bangladesh)

*/ Parti national du Bangladesh)*  
*/ Ligue Awami)*

MALOFEEV, Anatoly (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants</i>
ARKHIPOV, Aleksandr (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
GRIGOROVICH, Yadviga (Ms./Mme)	Member of the Council of the Republic <i>Membre du Conseil de la République</i>
MOROZOV, Yuri (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
SHILO, Dmitry (Mr./M.) Secretary General of the Group, Member of the ASGP <i>Secrétaire général du Groupe, Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly <i>Secrétaire général du Conseil de la République de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
CHERNYSHEV, Vladimir (Mr./M.) Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire du Groupe</i>	
ROMANOV, Andrey (Mr./M.) Adviser, Assistant to the Speaker <i>Conseiller, Assistant du Président</i>	
LAZERKO, Vadim (Mr./M.) Ambassador / <i>Ambassadeur</i>	
LENIVKO, Nikolai-Ivan (Mr./M.) Embassy of Belarus <i>Ambassade du Bélarus</i>	

**BELGIUM - BELGIQUE**

ERDMAN, Fred (Mr./M.) President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation <i>Président du Groupe, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (sp.a)</i>
LEFEVRE, Jacques (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (cdH)</i>
VERSNICK, Geert (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (VLD)</i>
COLLA, Marcel (Mr./M.)	Senator, Chairman of the Foreign Relations and Defence Committee <i>Sénateur, Président de la Commission des relations extérieures et de la défense (sp. a)</i>
D'HONDT, Denis (Mr./M.)	Member and Questor of the House of Representatives <i>Membre et Questeur de la Chambre des Représentants (MR)</i>
JANSSENS, Charles (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (PS)</i>
DARDENNE, Martine (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (Ecolo)<sup>8</sup></i>
MYTTENAERE, Robert (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Deputy Secretary General of the House of Representatives <i>Secrétaire général adjoint de la Chambre des Représentants</i>

<sup>8</sup> (sp. a: Socialist Party (Flemish)  
(cdH: Humanist Democratic Centre  
(VLD: Liberal Party (Flemish)  
(MR: Reforming Movement  
(PS: Socialist Party (French)  
(Ecolo: Greens (French)

/ *Parti socialiste (flamand)*  
/ *Centre démocrate humaniste*  
/ *Parti libéral (flamand)*  
/ *Mouvement réformateur*  
/ *Parti socialiste (francophone)*  
/ *Les Verts (francophone)*

BRION, Georges (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*

DE ROUCK, Marc (Mr./M.)  
Secretary of the Group and to the delegation  
*Secrétaire du Groupe et de la délégation*

VAN DER HULST, Marc (Mr./M.)  
Deputy Secretary of the Group and to the delegation  
*Secrétaire adjoint du Groupe et de la délégation*

Deputy Secretary General of the Senate  
*Secrétaire général adjoint du Sénat*

Adviser at the Senate  
*Conseiller au Sénat*

Administrative Director at the House of Representatives  
*Directeur administratif à la Chambre des Représentants*

### BOLIVIA - BOLIVIE

MONASTERIO PINCKERT, Joaquín (Mr./M.)  
Leader of the delegation  
*Chef de la délégation*

SANDY ANTEZANA, Carlos Esteban (Mr./M.)

GRÁGEDA SOTO, Juan Carlos (Mr./M.)

SORUCO, Norah (Mrs./Mme)

ROSADO, Gerardo (Mr./M.)

MORALES, Evo (Mr./M.)

FERNANDEZ, Roberto (Mr./M.)

Senator, Chairman of the Committee on Health, Social Security and Sanitation  
*Sénateur, Président de la Commission de la santé, de la sécurité sociale et de la salubrité publique*

Senator, Chairman of the Committee on Inter-Parliamentary Affairs  
*Sénateur, Président de la Commission des affaires interparlementaires*

Senator, Chairman of the Committee on Industry, Trade and Tourism  
*Sénateur, Président de la Commission de l'industrie, du commerce et du tourisme*

Deputy / *Députée* (MIR)

Deputy / *Député* (MNR)

Deputy / *Député* (MAS)

Deputy / *Député* (NFR)<sup>9</sup>

### BRAZIL - BRÉSIL

ALVES, Henrique (Mr./M.)  
President of the Group, Leader of the delegation  
*Président du Groupe, Chef de la délégation*

NONÔ, José Thomaz (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire*

TUMA, Robson (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire*

JORGE, José (Mr./M.)

FORTES, Heráclito (Mr./M.)

DELGADO, Paulo (Mr./M.)

MOREIRA, Franco (Mr./M.)

DE FREITAS, Rose (Mrs./Mme)

NOGUEIRA, Ciro (Mr./M.)

BERNARDI, Iara (Mrs./Mme)

LIMA, Paulo (Mr./M.)  
Adviser / *Conseiller*

Member of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés* (PMDB)

Member of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés* (PFL)

Member of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés* (PMDB)

Senator / *Sénateur* (PFL)

Member of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés* (PFL)

Member of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés* (PTB)

Member of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés* (PMDB)

Member of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés* (PSDB)

Member of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés* (PFL)

Member of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés* (PTB)

Member of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés* (PSDB)

<sup>9</sup> (MIR: Mouvement of the Revolutionary Left  
(MNR: Nationalist Revolutionary Movement  
(MAS: Movement for Socialism  
(NFR: New Republican Force

*/ Mouvement de la gauche révolutionnaire)  
(Mouvement nationaliste révolutionnaire)  
(Mouvement pour le socialisme)  
(Nouvelle force républicaine)*

IZAR, Ricardo (Mr./M.)  
Adviser / *Conseiller*

Member of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés* (PTB) <sup>10</sup>

MANINHA, Maria José (Mrs./Mme)  
Adviser / *Conseillère*

EFRAIM, Morais (Mr./M.)  
Adviser / *Conseiller*

SCHAEFER, Karla (Mrs./Mme)  
Administrative Secretary of the Group, Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire administrative du Groupe, Secrétaire de la délégation*

SANTOS, Rodrigo Azaredo (Mr./M.)  
Adviser / *Conseiller*

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
*Ministère des affaires étrangères*

### BULGARIA - BULGARIE

KANEVA, Margarita (Mrs./Mme)  
President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation  
*Présidente du Groupe, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Cheffe de la délégation*

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale* (NMSS)

IVANOV, Ivan (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire*

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale* (UDF)

KRIKORYAN, Roupen (Mr./M.)

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale* (NMSS)

STOILOV, Yanaki (Mr./M.)

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale* (CB)

MANOV, Arso (Mr./M.)

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale* (MRF)

BELCHILOV, Svetlin (Mr./M.)

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale* (NMSS) <sup>11</sup>

AVRAMOV, Ognyan (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*

Secretary General of the National Assembly  
*Secrétaire général de l'Assemblée nationale*

IVANCHEVA, Nadia (Mrs./Mme)  
Adviser, Administrative Secretary of the Group, Secretary to the delegation  
*Conseillère, Secrétaire administrative du Groupe, Secrétaire de la délégation*

State Expert, International Relations Department  
*Experte, Département des Relations internationales*

### BURKINA FASO

KABORE, Roch Marc Christian (Mr./M.)  
President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation  
*Président du Groupe, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation*

President of the National Assembly  
*Président de l'Assemblée nationale* (CDP)

KYEMTORE KAMBOU, Yeri Adèle (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale* (CDP)

<sup>10</sup> (PMDB: Brazilian Democratic Movement Party  
(PFL: Liberal Front Party  
(PTB: Brazilian Labour Party  
(PSDB: Social Democratic Party of Brazil

/ *Parti du mouvement démocratique brésilien)*  
/ *Parti du front libéral)*  
/ *Parti travailliste brésilien)*  
/ *Parti du mouvement démocratique brésilien)*

<sup>11</sup> (NMSS: Simeon II National Movement  
(UDF: Union of Democratic Forces  
(CB: Coalition for Bulgaria  
(MRF: Movement for Rights and Freedoms

/ *Mouvement national pour Simeon II)*  
/ *Union des forces démocratiques)*  
/ *Coalition pour la Bulgarie)*  
/ *Mouvement pour les droits et la liberté)*

BADOLO, Gaspard (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (PDP-PS)</i>
BADO, Babore Grégoire (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (ADF/RDA)</i> <sup>12</sup>
VOKOUMA, Prosper (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the National Assembly <i>Secrétaire général de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
PITROIPA, Mariam (Mrs./Mme) Administrative Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire administrative du Groupe</i>	Director, International Cooperation <i>Directrice de la Coopération internationale</i>
KOTE, Boubakar (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Head of Protocol / <i>Directeur du protocole</i>

**BURUNDI**

NITUNGA, Nestor (Mr./M.)	Second Deputy Speaker of the Transitional Senate <i>Deuxième Vice-Président du Sénat de Transition (UPRONA)</i> <sup>13</sup>
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**CAMEROON - CAMEROUN**

CAVAYE YEGUIE, Djibril (Mr./M.) President of the Group, Leader of the delegation <i>Président du Groupe, Chef de la délégation</i>	Speaker of the National Assembly <i>Président de l'Assemblée nationale (RDPC)</i>
ELINGUI, Elise (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (RDPC)</i> <sup>14</sup>
NNOGO ONANA, Emmanuel (Mr./M.) Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire du Groupe</i>	Assistant Director of International Relations <i>Sous-Directeur des Relations internationales</i>
BOUBA, Simala (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	
OWONA, Grégoire (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Inter-Parliamentary Relations <i>Chargé de relations interparlementaires</i>
LAMERE, Chouaibou (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	

**CANADA**

TORSNEY, Paddy (Ms./Mme) President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation <i>Présidente du Groupe, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Cheffe de la délégation</i>	Member of the House of Commons <i>Membre de la Chambre des Communes (LIB)</i>
FRASER, Joan (Ms./Mme) Member of the Executive Committee, Member of the Gender Partnership Group, Member of the Coordinating Committee of Women Parliamentarians <i>Membre du Comité exécutif, Membre du Groupe de partenariat hommes-femmes, Membre du Comité de coordination des femmes parlementaires</i>	Senator / <i>Sénatrice (LIB)</i>

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<sup>12</sup> (CDP: Congress for Democracy and Progress / *Congrès pour la démocratie et le progrès*)  
(PDP: Party for Democracy and Progress / *Parti pour la démocratie et le progrès*)  
(PS: Socialist Party / *Parti Socialiste*)  
(ADF: Alliance for Democracy and Federation / *Alliance pour la Démocratie et la Fédération*)  
(RDA: African Democratic Rally / *Rassemblement Démocratique Africain*)

<sup>13</sup> (UPRONA: Union for National Progress / *Union pour le progrès national*)

<sup>14</sup> (RDPC: Democratic Rally of the Cameroonian People / *Rassemblement démocratique du peuple camerounais*)

OLIVER, Donald (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i> (PC)
BIRON, Michel (Mr./M.)	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i> (LIB)
SHEPHERD, Alex (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Commons <i>Membre de la Chambre des Communes</i> (LIB)
CASEY, Bill (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Commons <i>Membre de la Chambre des Communes</i> (PC)
ROBINSON, Svend (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Commons <i>Membre de la Chambre des Communes</i> (NDP) <sup>15</sup>
PELLETIER, Serge (Mr./M.) Executive Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire exécutif du Groupe</i>	Committee Clerk of the Senate <i>Greffier de Comité au Sénat</i>
LAHAIE, Jacques (Mr./M.) Co-Secretary of the Group <i>Co-Secrétaire du Groupe</i>	
JACKSON, Joseph (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Research Officer, Library of the Parliament <i>Chargé de recherche, Bibliothèque du Parlement</i>
BOSC, Marc (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Deputy Clerk, House of Commons <i>Greffier adjoint, Chambre des Communes</i>
PARISOT, Patrick (Mr./M.) Ambassador / <i>Ambassadeur</i>	
SHECK, Conrad (Mr./M.) Embassy of Canada <i>Ambassade du Canada</i>	
MARDER, Jeff (Mr./M.) Embassy of Canada <i>Ambassade du Canada</i>	

**CAPE VERDE - CAP-VERT**

MONTEIRO, Sidonio (Mr./M.) President of the Group, Leader of the delegation <i>Président du Groupe Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i> (PAICV)
BRITO, Honório (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i> (PAICV)
SANTOS, José Luis (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i> (MPD) <sup>16</sup>
LIMA DA CRUZ, Eutrópio (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Secretary General / <i>Secrétaire général</i>

**CHILE – CHILI**

ALLENDE BUSSI, Isabel (Mrs./Mme) Member of the Coordinating Committee of Women Parliamentarians, Leader of the delegation <i>Membre du Comité de coordination des Femmes parlementaires, Cheffe de la délégation</i>	Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Présidente de la Chambre des Députés</i> (PS)
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<sup>15</sup> (LIB: Liberal Party  
(PC: Progressive Conservative Party  
(NDP: New Democratic Party

/ *Parti libéral*)  
/ *Parti progressiste conservateur*)  
/ *Nouveau parti démocratique*)

<sup>16</sup> (PAICV: African Party for the Independence  
of Cape Verde  
(MPD: Movement for Democracy

/ *Parti africain pour l'indépendance  
du Cap-Vert*  
/ *Mouvement pour la démocratie*)

CERONI FUENTES, Guillermo (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Committee on Constitution, Law and Justice <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés, Membre de la Commission de la Constitution, de la législation et de la justice</i> (PPD)
GONZALEZ ROMAN, Rosa (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Mining Committee <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés, Membre de la Commission de l'industrie minière</i> (UDI)
KUSCHEL SILVA, Carlos Ignacio (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Foreign Relations Committee <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés, Membre de la Commission des relations extérieures</i> (PRN)
MASFERRER PELLIZZARI, Juan (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Foreign Relations Committee <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés, Membre de la Commission des relations extérieures</i> (UDI)
MATTHEI FORNET, Evelyn (Mrs./Mme)	Senator, Chairperson of the Audit Committee, Member of the Finance Committee <i>Sénatrice, Présidente de la Commission des comptes publics, Membre de la Commission des finances</i> (UDI)
NOVOA, Jovino (Mr./M.)	Senator, Member of the Economic Committee <i>Sénateur, Membre de la Commission de l'économie</i> (UDI)
NÚÑEZ MUÑOZ, Ricardo (Mr./M.)	Senator, Chairman of the Mining Committee, Chairman of the External Relations Committee, Member of the Government Committee <i>Sénateur, Président de la Commission de l'industrie minière, Président de la Commission des relations extérieures, Membre de la Commission du Gouvernement</i> (PS)
MARIN, Edgardo R. (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Chairman of the External Relations Committee <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés, Président de la Commission des relations extérieures</i> (PDC)
ROMERO PIZARRO, Sergio (Mr./M.)	Senator, Member of the Agriculture Committee <i>Sénateur, Membre de la Commission de l'agriculture</i> (RN)
VEGA HIDALGO, Ramón (Mr./M.)	Senator, Member of the Committees on Environment, Education and Transportation <i>Sénateur, Membre des Commissions de l'environnement, de l'éducation et des transports</i> (I)
VILLOUTA CONCHA, Edmundo (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Education Committee <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés, Membre de la Commission de l'éducation</i> (PDC) <sup>17</sup>
PEILLARD GARCÍA, Jaqueline (Mrs./Mme) Secretary of the Group and to the delegation <i>Secrétaire du Groupe et de la délégation</i>	Secretary of the Environment Committee <i>Secrétaire de la Commission de l'environnement</i>

<sup>17</sup> (PS: Socialist Party / *Parti socialiste*)  
 (PPD: Party for Democracy / *Parti pour la démocratie*)  
 (UDI: Independent Democratic Union / *Union démocrate indépendante*)  
 (PRN: National Renovation Party / *Parti de rénovation nationale*)  
 (PDC: Christian Democratic Party / *Parti démocrate chrétien*)  
 (RN: National Renovation Party / *Parti de rénovation nationale*)  
 (I: Institutional / *Institutionnel*)

**CHINA – CHINE**

LIU MINGZU (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of the NPC Standing Committee <i>Membre du Comité permanent de l'APN</i>
QIAO XIAOYANG (Mr./M.)	Member of the NPC Standing Committee <i>Membre du Comité permanent de l'APN</i>
BAI SUNING (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the NPC Standing Committee <i>Membre du Comité permanent de l'APN</i>
HE YE HUI (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the NPC Standing Committee <i>Membre du Comité permanent de l'APN</i>
WEI MIN (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	
SHEN YONG (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	
YOU WENZE (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	
QI XIAOXIA (Ms./Mme) Adviser / <i>Conseillère</i>	
HE RULONG (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	
WANG AIHUA (Ms./Mme) Adviser / <i>Conseillère</i>	
XU YONG (Mr./M.) Secretary / <i>Secrétaire</i>	
WEI XING (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	
ZHANG LU (Ms./Mme) Interpreter / <i>Interprète</i>	
ZHANG HUA (Mr./M.) Interpreter / <i>Interprète</i>	

**COLOMBIA - COLOMBIE**

DUQUE GARCIA, Luis Fernando (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of the Chamber of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants</i>
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**CONGO**

FILA LEMINA, Isabelle (Mrs./Mme) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Secretary of the Group, Leader of the delegation <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Secrétaire du Groupe, Cheffe de la délégation</i>	Member and Second Secretary of the National Assembly <i>Membre et Deuxième Secrétaire de l'Assemblée nationale (UDR-MWINDA)</i>
LEKOUNDZOU, Emilienne Charlotte (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (PCT)</i> <sup>18</sup>
KILOUDI, Paul Patrick (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Adviser, Inter-Parliamentary Relations, National Assembly <i>Conseiller, Relations interparlementaires, Assemblée nationale</i>

<sup>18</sup> (UDR-MWINDA: Union for Democracy and the Republic / *Union pour la démocratie et la république*)  
(PCT: Congolese Labour Party / *Parti congolais du travail*)

## COSTA RICA

GONZÁLEZ ESQUIVEL, Gerardo (Mr./M.)	Member of the Legislative Assembly Membre de l'Assemblée législative (USC)
ALVÁREZ PÉREZ, Jorge (Mr./M.)	Member of the Legislative Assembly Membre de l'Assemblée législative (USC) <sup>19</sup>

## COTE D'IVOIRE

BOA, Thiémélé (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation</i>	Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly <i>Vice-Président de l'Assemblée nationale (PDCI-RDA)</i>
AKOUN, Laurent (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Member of the National Assembly, Chairman of the Committee on Security and Defence <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale, Président de la Commission de la sécurité et la défense (FPI)</i>
WOI, Messé (Mr./M.)	Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, <i>Vice-Président de l'Assemblée nationale (UDPCI)</i>
BAKAYOKO, Youssouf (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly, Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale, Président de la Commission des relations extérieures (PDCI-RDA)</i>
LOROUGNON GNABRY, Marie-Odette (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (FPI)<sup>20</sup></i>
GUEHI, Brissi Lucas (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General <i>Secrétaire général</i>
N'ZI, Koffi (Mr./M.) Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire du Groupe</i>	Administrator / <i>Administrateur</i>

## CROATIA - CROATIE

PUSIC, Vesna (Mrs./Mme) Executive President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation <i>Présidente exécutive du Groupe, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Cheffe de la délégation</i>	Member of the Parliament (Sabor) <i>Membre du Parlement (Sabor) (HNS)</i>
BALETIC, Branka (Mrs./Mme) Member of the Executive Committee <i>Membre du Comité exécutif</i>	Member of the Parliament (Sabor) <i>Membre du Parlement (Sabor) (SDP)</i>
BAJT, Marija (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the Parliament <i>Membre du Parlement (HDZ)<sup>21</sup></i>

<sup>19</sup> (USC: United Christian Party / *Union sociale chrétienne*)

<sup>20</sup> (PDCI: Democratic Party of Côte d'Ivoire / *Parti démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire*)  
(RDA: Africa Democratic Rally / *Rassemblement démocratique africain*)  
(FPI: Ivorian Popular Front / *Front populaire ivoirien*)  
(UDPCI: Union for Democracy and Peace in Côte d'Ivoire / *Union pour la Démocratie et pour la paix en Côte d'Ivoire*)

<sup>21</sup> (HNS: Croatian Peoples' Party / *Parti populaire croate*)  
(SDP: Social Democratic Party / *Parti social démocratique*)  
(HDZ: Croatian Democratic Union / *Union démocratique croate*)

## CUBA

CROMBET HERNANDEZ BAQUERO, Jaime (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation*

PEZ FERRO, Ramón (Mr./M.)  
President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Président du Groupe, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire*

SERRANO PUIG, Kenia (Mrs./Mme)

MARTINEZ, Ada (Mrs./Mme)  
Administrative Secretary of the Group  
*Secrétaire administrative du Groupe*

PEREZ, Carmen Zilia (Mrs./Mme)  
Adviser / *Conseillère*

ANTELO, Carlos (Mr./M.)  
Adviser / *Conseiller*

FRAGA, Alfonso (Mr./M.)  
Ambassador / *Ambassadeur*

Vice-President of the National Assembly of the People's Power  
*Vice-Président de l'Assemblée nationale du Pouvoir populaire*

Member of the National Assembly of the People's Power, President of the Foreign Affairs Committee  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale du Pouvoir populaire, Président de la Commission des affaires étrangères*

Member of the National Assembly of the People's Power  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale du Pouvoir populaire*

## CYPRUS – CHYPRE

CLEANTHOUS, Nicos (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation*

HADJIGEORGIOU, Takis (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Member of the Committee on Middle East Questions  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Membre du Comité sur les questions relatives au Moyen-Orient*

THEOCHAROUS, Eleni (Ms./Mme)

VASSILIOU, Androula (Mrs./Mme)

VARNAVA, George (Mr./M.)

SOCRATOUS, Socrates (Mr./M.)  
Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire de la délégation*

Member of the House of Representatives, Chairman of the Standing Committee of European Affairs  
*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants, Président de la Commission permanente des affaires européennes (DIKO)*

Member of the House of Representatives  
*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (AKEL)*

Member of the House of Representatives  
*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (DISY)*

Member of the House of Representatives  
*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (EDI)*

Member of the House of Representatives  
*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (KISOS)<sup>22</sup>*

Acting Director, International Relations Service  
*Directeur par intérim des relations internationales*

## CZECH REPUBLIC – REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

EKERT, Milan (Mr./M.)  
President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation  
*Président du Groupe, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation*

Member of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés (ČSSD)*

<sup>22</sup> (DIKO: Democratic Party  
(AKEL: Progressive Party of the Working People  
(DISY: Democratic Rally Party  
(EDI: United Democrats  
(KISOS: Social Democratic Movement

/ *Parti démocratique*  
/ *Parti progressiste des masses laborieuses*  
/ *Rassemblement démocratique*  
/ *Parti démocrate uni*  
/ *Mouvement social-démocrate*

JULÍNEK, Tomáš (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Senator, Chairman of the Committee on Mandate and Parliamentary Privilege <i>Sénateur, Président de la Commission des mandats et des immunités parlementaires</i> (ODS)
RÖGNEROVÁ, Helena (Ms./Mme)	Senator, Vice-Chairperson of the Committee on European Integration <i>Sénateur, Vice-Présidente de la Commission de l'intégration européenne</i> (I)
TLUSTÝ, Vlastimil (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Vice-Chairperson of the Budget Committee <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés, Vice-Président de la Commission du budget</i> (ODS)
OSTRÝ, Vlastimil (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Vice-Chairman of the Election Committee <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés, Vice-Président de la Commission électorale</i> (US-DEU)
BARTÁK, Karel (Mr./M.)	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i> (I)
KONÍČEK, Vladimír (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés</i> (KSČM)
NEDVEDOVÁ, Veronika (Mrs./Mme) Member of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians <i>Membre du Comité des droits de l'homme des parlementaires</i>	Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Petitions <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés, Vice-Présidente de la Commission des pétitions</i> (ODS)
SMUTNÝ, Petr (Mr./M.)	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i> (ČSSD) <sup>23</sup>
KYNSTETR, Petr (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Secrétaire général de la Chambre des Députés</i>
PELANT, Pavel (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the Senate <i>Secrétaire général du Sénat</i>
PETRÍCKOVÁ, Michaela (Mrs./Mme) Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire du Groupe</i>	
KRBEC, Jiří (Mr./M.) Secretary to the delegation <i>Secrétaire de la délégation</i>	

**DENMARK - DANEMARK**

KRAMER MIKKELSEN, Lars (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of the Folketing <i>Membre du Folketing</i> (S)
ANDERSEN, Hans (Mr./M.)	Member of the Folketing <i>Membre du Folketing</i> (L)
MORTENSEN, Helge (Mr./M.)	Member of the Folketing <i>Membre du Folketing</i> (S)
CHRISTMAS MØLLER, Pia (Ms./Mme)	Member of the Folketing <i>Membre du Folketing</i> (C)

<sup>23</sup> (ČSSD: Czech Social Democratic Party  
(ODS: Civic Democratic Party  
(I: Independent  
(US-DEU: Freedom Union-Democratic Union  
(KSČM: Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia

/ *Parti social-démocrate tchèque*)  
/ *Parti démocratique civique*)  
/ *Indépendant*)  
/ *Union pour la liberté-Union démocratique*)  
/ *Parti communiste de la Bohême et de la Moravie*)

SOHN, Ole (Mr./M.)

Member of the Folketing  
*Membre du Folketing (SPP)*<sup>24</sup>HOMMEL, Annette (Ms./Mme)  
Secretary and Treasurer of the Group  
*Secrétaire et Trésorière du Groupe*ANDERSEN, Bente (Ms./Mme)  
Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire de la délégation***ECUADOR - EQUATEUR**RUIZ, Hugo (Mr./M.)  
Leader of the delegation  
*Chef de la délégation*Member of the National Congress  
*Membre du Congrès national*

OLLAGUE, Zoila (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the National Congress  
*Membre du Congrès national***EGYPT - EGYPTE**GAMALELDIN, Abdelahad (Mr./M.)  
Leader of the delegation  
*Chef de la délégation*Member of the People's Assembly, President of the  
Committee on International Humanitarian Law  
*Membre de l'Assemblée du peuple, Président de la  
Commission internationale des lois humanitaires*EL-ALFI Saeed (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Committee on Middle East Questions  
*Membre du Comité sur les Questions relatives au  
Moyen-Orient*Member of the People's Assembly, Chairman of the  
Economic Committee  
*Membre de l'Assemblée du peuple, Président de la  
Commission économique*

EL-BARADEI, Fathi (Mr./M.)

Member of the Shoura Council, Chairman of the  
Committee on Arab Relations, Foreign Affairs and  
National Security  
*Membre du Conseil de la Shoura, Président de la  
Commission des relations arabes, des affaires étrangères  
et de la sécurité nationale*SHOUMAN, Samir (Mr./M.)  
Ambassador / *Ambassadeur*MOUFID, Salwa (Mrs./Mme)  
Embassy of Egypt / *Ambassade d'Égypte***EL SALVADOR**MACHUCA, José (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council,  
Leader of the delegation  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire,  
Chef de la délégation*Member and Secretary of the Legislative Assembly  
*Membre et Secrétaire de l'Assemblée législative (PCN)*

GUZMAN, Jaime (Mr./M.)

Member of the Legislative Assembly, Member of the  
Committee on Women and Family, Member of the  
Environment Committee  
*Membre de l'Assemblée législative, Membre de la  
Commission de la femme et de l'enfant, Membre de la  
Commission de l'environnement*

ARAUJO, Walter (Mr./M.)

Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly, Chairman of  
the Policy Committee  
*Vice-Président de l'Assemblée législative, Président de la  
Commission politique (ARENA)*

<sup>24</sup> (S: Social Democratic Party  
(L: Liberal Party  
(C: The Conservative People's Party  
(SPP: Socialist People's Party

/ *Parti social-démocrate)*  
/ *Parti libéral (Venstre)*  
/ *Parti populaire conservateur)*  
/ *Parti populaire socialiste)*

LOPEZ ESCALANTE, Osmin (Mr./M.)

Member of the Legislative Assembly, Member of the Committees on Internal Issues and Accounting  
*Membre de l'Assemblée législative, Membre des Commissions des affaires intérieures et des comptes publics*

LOPEZ PARKER, Mauricio (Mr./M.)

Member of the Legislative Assembly, Member of the Committee of Foreign Relations, Member and Secretary of the Financial Committee  
*Membre de l'Assemblée législative, Membre de la Commission des affaires étrangères, Membre et Secrétaire de la Commission des finances*

ALVARENGA, Alfonso (Mr./M.)

Member and Secretary of the Legislative Assembly  
*Membre et Secrétaire de l'Assemblée législative (PDC)*

BONILLA, Blanca (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the Legislative Assembly, Chairperson of the Committee on Family and Women's Affairs  
*Membre de l'Assemblée législative, Présidente de la Commission de la femme et de la famille (FMLN)*<sup>25</sup>**ETHIOPIA - ETHIOPIE**

OLANGO, Petros (Mr./M.)

Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council,  
Leader of the delegation  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire,  
Chef de la délégation*Deputy Speaker of the People's House of Representatives  
*Vice-Président de la Chambre des Représentants du Peuple (EPRDF)*

TADESE, Asnake (Mr./M.)

Member and Secretary General of the People's House of Representatives, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Budget and Finance  
*Membre et Secrétaire général de la Chambre des Représentants du Peuple, Président de la Commission permanente du budget et des finances*

GESESE, Hatlekiros (Mr./M.)

Member of the Parliament, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Security and Defence  
*Membre du Parlement, Président de la Commission permanente des affaires étrangères*

GEBO, Getachew (Mr./M.)

Member of the Parliament, Member of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Security and Defence, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Affairs Committee  
*Membre du Parlement, Membre de la Commission permanente des affaires étrangères, Membre de la Commission des affaires interparlementaires*

BEYENE, Ethiopia (Dr./Mme)

Focal Point for Questions Relating to the Status of Women  
*Personne relais sur les questions relatives à la condition de la femme*Member of the Council of People's Representatives, Deputy Chairperson of the Women's Affairs Standing Committee of the Council of People's Representatives  
*Membre du Conseil des Représentants du Peuple, Vice-Présidente de la Commission permanente de la condition de la femme au Conseil des Représentants du Peuple (EPRDF)*<sup>26</sup>

AHMED, Abdulkarim (Mr./M.)

Member of the Parliament, Chairman of the Pastoralists' Affairs Standing Committee  
*Membre du Parlement, Président de la Commission permanente des affaires des pastoralistes*

<sup>25</sup> (PCN: National Conciliation Party  
(ARENA: National Republican Alliance  
(PDC: Christian Democratic Party  
(FMNL: Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front

*/ Parti de conciliation nationale)  
(Alliance républicaine nationaliste)  
(Parti démocratique chrétien)  
(Front de libération nationale Farabundo Marti)*

<sup>26</sup> (EPRDF: Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front

*/ Front révolutionnaire démocratique du peuple éthiopien)*

## FIJI ISLANDS - ILES FIDJI

NAILATIKAU, Epeli (Mr./M.) President of the Group, Leader of the delegation <i>Président du Groupe, Chef de la délégation</i>	Speaker of the Chamber of Representatives <i>Président de la Chambre des Représentants</i>
SILATOLU, Peniasi (Mr./M.)	Member of the Parliament <i>Membre du Parlement (SDL)</i>
GAFFAR, Ahmed (Mr./M.)	Member of the Parliament <i>Membre du Parlement (FLP)</i> <sup>27</sup>
CHAPMAN, Mary (Ms./Mme) Secretary and Treasurer of the Group, Member of the ASGP, <i>Secrétaire et trésorière du Groupe, Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General / <i>Secrétaire générale</i>

## FINLAND - FINLANDE

KOMI, Katri (Ms./Mme) Leader of the delegation <i>Cheffe de la délégation</i>	Member of the Eduskunta <i>Membre de l'Eduskunta (kesk)</i>
LAMMINEN, Kalevi (Mr./M.)	Member of the Eduskunta <i>Membre de l'Eduskunta (kok)</i>
KROHN, Irina (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the Eduskunta <i>Membre de l'Eduskunta (g)</i> <sup>28</sup>
VAINIO, Jouni (Mr./M.)	Deputy Secretary General of the Eduskunta <i>Secrétaire général adjoint de l'Eduskunta</i>
KANGASKORPI, Vesa-Pekka (Mr./M.) Secretary of the Group, Adviser <i>Secrétaire du Groupe, Conseiller</i>	
HUTTUNEN, Marja (Ms./Mme) Secretary of the Group and to the delegation <i>Secrétaire du Groupe et de la délégation</i>	

## FRANCE

DEL PICCHIA, Robert Denis (Mr./M.) President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation <i>Président du Groupe, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation</i>	Senator / <i>Sénateur (UMP)</i>
SALLES, Rudy (Mr./M.) Member of the Executive Committee <i>Membre du Comité exécutif</i>	Vice-President of the National Assembly <i>Vice-Président de l'Assemblée nationale (UDF)</i>
MARTIN-LALANDE, Patrice (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Member of the National Assembly <i>Député à l'Assemblée nationale (UMP)</i>
BERGÉ-LAVIGNE, Maryse (Mrs./Mme) Member of the Committee on Middle East questions <i>Membre du Comité sur les questions relatives au Moyen-Orient</i>	Senator / <i>Sénatrice (S)</i>
JANQUIN, Serge (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Député à l'Assemblée nationale (S)</i>

<sup>27</sup> (SDL: Fijian United Party  
(FLP: Fiji Labour Party

<sup>28</sup> (kesk: Centre Party  
(kok: National Coalition Party  
(g: Green League

/ *Parti unifié fidjien*  
/ *Parti travailliste fidjien*

/ *Parti du centre*  
/ *Parti de la coalition nationale*  
/ *Ligue verte*

COLOT, Geneviève (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Députée à l'Assemblée nationale (UMP)</i>
NOGRIX, Philippe (Mr./M.)	Senator / <i>Sénateur (UDF)</i>
CHAUMONT, Jacques (Mr./M.)	Senator / <i>Sénateur (UMP)</i> <sup>29</sup>
DELAMARE- DEBOUTTEVILLE, Olivier (Mr./M.) Executive Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire exécutif du Groupe</i>	Deputy Director, the Senate <i>Directeur adjoint au Sénat</i>
de CORDOVEZ, Bertrand (Mr./M.) Executive Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire exécutif du Groupe</i>	Counsellor of the National Assembly <i>Conseiller à l'Assemblée nationale</i>
CHALET, Bernard (Mr./M.) Secretary / <i>Secrétaire</i>	Administrative Secretary at the National Assembly <i>Secrétaire administratif à l'Assemblée nationale</i>
ROQUES, Xavier (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the Questure of the National Assembly <i>Secrétaire général de la Questure de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
LUQUIENS, Corinne (Mrs./Mme) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Director, International Relations Service <i>Directrice du Service des relations internationales</i>
BECANE, Jean-Claude (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the Senate <i>Secrétaire général du Sénat</i>
PONCEAU, Hélène (Mrs./Mme) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the Questure of the Senate <i>Secrétaire générale de la Questure du Sénat</i>
<b>GABON</b>	
NZOUBA-NDAMA, Guy (Mr./M.) Member of the Executive Committee, Leader of the delegation <i>Membre du Comité exécutif, Chef de la délégation</i>	President of the National Assembly <i>Président de l'Assemblée nationale (PDG)</i>
NDJAVE DOJYE, Albert (Mr./M.)	Second Vice-President of the National Assembly <i>Deuxième Vice-Président de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
BOUANDJA-N'DJANA, Anna (Mrs./Mme) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Member of the National Assembly, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale, Rapporteur de la Commission des affaires étrangères et de la défense (PDG)</i>
NTOLO EYA'A, Francis (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (PDG)</i>
DOUCKAGA, Jean Philippe (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (RNB)</i>
MAVOUNGOU, Roger (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (PDG)</i>
KASSA MAPSI, Emile (Mr./M.)	Senator / <i>Sénateur (PDG)</i>
MOULENGUI MOUELE, Sophie (Mrs./Mme)	Senator / <i>Sénatrice (PDG)</i> <sup>30</sup>
PUCETTI, Marie-Françoise (Mrs./Mme) Secretary of the Group, Member of the ASGP <i>Secrétaire du Groupe, Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Deputy Secretary General of the National Assembly <i>Secrétaire générale adjointe de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
REMBANDABYA, Gaston (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the Senate <i>Secrétaire général du Sénat</i>

<sup>29</sup> (UMP: Union for the Presidential Majority  
(UDF: Union for French Democracy  
(S: Socialist Party

/ *Union pour la majorité présidentielle*  
/ *Union pour la démocratie française*  
/ *Parti socialiste*)

<sup>30</sup> (PDG: Gabonese Democratic Party  
(RNB: National Rally of Woodcutters

/ *Parti démocratique gabonais*  
/ *Rassemblement national des bûcherons*)

NZAME NKIET, Eliane Flore (Mrs./Mme)  
*Adviser / Conseillère*  
BOULÉ, Dieudonné (Mr./M.)  
*Aide-de-Camp*

Technical Adviser, National Assembly  
*Conseillère technique à l'Assemblée nationale*

## GERMANY - ALLEMAGNE

LAMMERT, Norbert (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation*

Vice-President of the Deutscher Bundestag  
*Vice-Président du Deutscher Bundestag (CDU/CSU)*

ZÖPEL, Christoph (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire*

Member of the Deutscher Bundestag  
*Membre du Deutscher Bundestag (SPD)*

ERNSTBERGER, Petra (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the Deutscher Bundestag  
*Membre du Deutscher Bundestag (SPD)*

FUCHTEL, Hans-Joachim (Mr./M.)

Member of the Deutscher Bundestag  
*Membre du Deutscher Bundestag (CDU/CSU)*

RAIDEL, Hans (Mr./M.)

Member of the Deutscher Bundestag  
*Membre du Deutscher Bundestag (CDU/CSU)*

WINKLER, Josef Philip (Mr./M.)

Member of the Deutscher Bundestag  
*Membre du Deutscher Bundestag (B90/Die Grünen)*

SÜSSMUTH, Rita (Mrs./Mme)  
Honorary Member of the delegation, former President of the Twelve Plus Group  
*Membre honoraire de la délégation, Ancienne Présidente du Groupe des Douze Plus*

Former President of the Deutscher Bundestag  
*Ancienne Présidente du Deutscher Bundestag (CDU/CSU)*

SCHLOTEN, Dieter (Mr./M.)  
Honorary Member of the delegation  
*Membre honoraire de la délégation*

(SPD)<sup>31</sup>

VOSS, Everhard A. (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*

Director, Parliamentary Relations  
*Directeur des relations parlementaires*

GIESECKE, Bettina (Ms./Mme)  
Second Secretary to the delegation  
*Deuxième Secrétaire de la délégation*

Deputy Head, Inter-Parliamentary Affairs Division  
*Cheffe adjointe de la Division des affaires interparlementaires*

SISTIG, Christine (Mrs./Mme)  
Clerical Assistant  
*Assistante administrative*

Staff, Parliamentary Relations Directorate  
*Secrétariat de la Direction des relations parlementaires*

BROUER, Dirk (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*

Director of the Deutscher Bundestag  
*Directeur du Deutscher Bundestag*

KISSLING, Claudia (Ms./Mme)  
Assistant / *Assistante*

Executive Officer, Inter-Parliamentary Affairs Division  
*Chargée de la Division des affaires parlementaires*

HALLER, Dieter (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Germany  
*Ambassade d'Allemagne*

ECKL, Jürgen (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Germany  
*Ambassade d'Allemagne*

MAIER, Frank (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Germany  
*Ambassade d'Allemagne*

<sup>31</sup> (CDU: Christian Democratic Union  
(CSU: Christian Social Union  
(SPD: Social Democratic Party of Germany  
(B90/Grünen: Alliance 90/The Greens

*( Union chrétienne démocrate)  
( Union chrétienne sociale)  
( Parti social démocrate)  
( Alliance 90/Verts)*

MAIER, Christiane (Mrs./Mme)  
Embassy of Germany  
*Ambassade d'Allemagne*

## GHANA

KYEI-MENSAH, Osei Bonsu (Mr./M.)  
Leader of the delegation  
*Chef de la délégation*

Member of Parliament, Majority Chief Whip  
*Membre du Parlement, Chef de file de la majorité (NPP)*

BAGBIN, Alban (Mr./M.)

Member of Parliament, Minority Leader  
*Membre du Parlement, Chef de la minorité (NDC)*

OKERCHIRI, Kwabena Adusa (Mr./M.)

Member of Parliament, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee  
*Membre du Parlement, Président de la Commission des affaires étrangères (NPP)*

ATTOR, Kofi (Mr./M.)

Member of Parliament, Deputy Ranking Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee  
*Membre du Parlement, Membre de haut rang adjoint de la Commission des affaires étrangères (NDC)*

BAIDEN-AMISSAH, Angelina (Mrs./Mme)

Member of Parliament, Chairperson of the Gender and Children Committee  
*Membre du Parlement, Présidente de la Commission pour la parité et l'enfance (NPP)*

JOHNSON, Asiedu Nketia (Mr./M.)

Member of Parliament, Ranking Member of the Agriculture Committee  
*Membre du Parlement, Membre de haut rang de la Commission de l'agriculture (NDC)*

KYEREMATENG, Akwasi Akomea (Mr./M.)

Member of the Parliament, Chairman of the Committee on Health  
*Membre du Parlement, Président de la Commission de la Santé (NPP)*<sup>32</sup>

TACHIE, Kenneth Emos Kofi (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP  
*Membre de l'ASGP*

Secretary General / *Secrétaire général*

FORSON, Amy (Ms./Mme)  
Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire de la délégation*

Principal Assistant Clerk of Parliament  
*Assistante principale du Greffier du Parlement*

## GREECE - GRECE

SMIRLIS, Christos (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation*

Member of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés (PASOK)*

PAPADIMITRIOU, Elissavet (Mrs./Mme)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire*

Member of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés (ND)*

KOSSIONIS, Panayotis (Mr./M.)

Member of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés (CP)*

DAMANAKI, Maria (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés (CLP)*

<sup>32</sup> (NPP: New Patriotic Party  
(NDC: National Democratic Convention

/ *Nouveau parti patriotique)*  
/ *Convention nationale démocratique)*

IOANNIDIS, Fivos (Mr./M.)

Member of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés (PASOK)*<sup>33</sup>KOUDOUREAS, Dionyssios (Mr./M.)  
Adviser / *Conseiller*VASSILOUNI, Stavroula (Ms./Mme)  
Adviser to the ASGP  
*Conseillère de l'ASGP*MOUSTAKLI, Natalie (Ms./Mme)  
Executive Secretary of the Group, Secretary to the  
delegation  
*Secrétaire exécutive du Groupe, Secrétaire de la  
délégation*DIMITRIOU, Haris (Mr./M.)  
Ambassador / *Ambassadeur*

## GUATEMALA

RÍOS-MONTT, Zury (Mrs./Mme)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Member of  
the Executive Committee, Member of the Coordinating  
Committee of Women Parliamentarians, Secretary of  
the Group, Leader of the delegation  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Membre du  
Comité exécutif, Membre du Comité de coordination  
des femmes parlementaires, Secrétaire du Groupe,  
Cheffe de la délégation*Vice-President of the Congress of the Republic, Member  
of the Foreign Affairs Committee  
*Vice-Présidente du Congrès de la République, Membre  
de la Commission des affaires étrangères (FRG)*

OTZOY COLAJ, Marina (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the Congress of the Republic  
*Membre du Congrès de la République*

FORTUNY ARDÓN, Cesar (Mr./M.)

Member of the Congress of the Republic, Vice-President  
of the Foreign Affairs Committee  
*Membre du Congrès de la République, Vice-Président de  
la Commission des affaires étrangères (PAN)*

CHANG BRAVO, Mario (Mr./M.)

Member of the Congress of the Republic, Secretary of the  
Foreign Affairs Committee  
*Membre du Congrès de la République, Secrétaire de la  
Commission des affaires étrangères (DCG)*

PAZ DE RODRÍGUEZ, Sulema (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the Congress of the Republic, Member of the  
Committee on Women, Children and Family  
*Membre du Congrès de la République, Membre de la  
Commission de la femme, de l'enfant et de la famille  
(FRG)*<sup>34</sup>

BARRIENTOS PELLECCER, Jorge (Mr./M.)

Member of the Congress of the Republic  
*Membre du Congrès de la République*

## GUINEA - GUINEE

DIALLO, Tierno Aliou Baniré (Mr./M.)  
Leader of the delegation  
*Chef de la délégation*Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (PUP)*

<sup>33</sup> (PASOK: Panhellenic Socialist Movement  
(ND: New Democracy  
(CP: Communist Party  
(CLP: Coalition of the Left and Progress

*/ Mouvement socialiste panhellénique)  
(ND: Nouvelle démocratie)  
(CP: Parti communiste)  
(CLP: Coalition de la gauche et du progrès)*

<sup>34</sup> (FRG: Guatemala Republican Front  
(PAN: Party of National Advancement  
(DCG: Christian Democracy of Guatemala

*/ Front républicain guatémaltèque)  
(PAN: Parti pour le progrès national)  
(DCG: Démocratie chrétienne guatémaltèque)*

BAH, Ousmane (Mr./M.) Substitute Member of the Committee on Middle East Questions <i>Membre suppléant du Comité sur les questions relatives au Moyen-Orient</i>	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (UPR)</i> <sup>35</sup>
SALIFOU TOURÉ, El Hadj Mohamed (Mr./M.)	Secretary General / <i>Secrétaire général</i>

**HUNGARY – HONGRIE**

FAZAKAS, Szabolcs (Mr./M.) President of the Group, Member of the Executive Committee, Leader of the delegation <i>Président du Groupe, Membre du Comité exécutif, Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (MSzP)</i>
BALSÁI, István (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (FDH)</i>
VADAI, Ágnes (Miss/Mlle) Focal Point on Questions Relating to the Status of Women <i>Personne relais sur les questions relatives à la condition de la femme</i>	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (MSzP)</i> <sup>36</sup>
KOVACS, László (Mr./M.) Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire du Groupe</i>	Chief Counsellor / <i>Conseiller principal</i>

**ICELAND - ISLANDE**

INGVARSDOTTIR, Sigrídur (Mrs./Mme) Leader of the delegation <i>Cheffe de la délégation</i>	Member of the Althingi <i>Membre de l'Althingi (IP)</i>
MATTHIASSON, Karl (Mr./M.)	Member of the Althingi <i>Membre de l'Althingi (SDA)</i> <sup>37</sup>
THERIAULT, Belinda (Mrs./Mme) Secretary and adviser of the Group and to the delegation <i>Secrétaire et conseillère du Groupe et de la délégation</i>	Director of the Althingi International Department <i>Directrice du département international de l'Althingi</i>
BERNODUSSON, Helgi (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Deputy Secretary General <i>Secrétaire général adjoint</i>

**INDIA - INDE**

SAYEED, P.M. (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha <i>Vice-Président du Lok Sabha</i>
MANDAL, Sanat Kumar (Mr./M.)	Member of the Lok Sabha <i>Membre du Lok Sabha (RSP)</i>
HANDIKE, Bijoy Krishna (Mr./M.)	Member of Lok Sabha <i>Membre du Lok Sabha (INC)</i>
GUPTA, Prem Chand (Mr./M.)	Member of Rajya Sabha <i>Membre du Rajya Sabha (RJD)</i>
PATIL, Shrinivas (Mr./M.)	Member of Lok Sabha <i>Membre du Lok Sabha (NCP)</i>

<sup>35</sup> (PUP: Party of Unity and Progress  
(UPR: Union for Progress and Renewal

<sup>36</sup> (MSzP: Hungarian Socialist Party  
(FDH: Hungarian Democratic Forum

<sup>37</sup> (IP: Independence Party  
(SDA: Social Democratic Alliance

/ *Parti de l'unité et du progrès*  
/ *Union pour le progrès et le renouveau*

/ *Parti socialiste hongrois*  
/ *Forum démocratique hongrois*

/ *Parti de l'indépendance*  
/ *Alliance social-démocratique*

PAWAIYA, Jaibhan Singh (Mr./M.)	Member of Lok Sabha <i>Membre du Lok Sabha (BJP)</i>
SINGH, Maya (Mrs./Mme)	Member of Rajya Sabha <i>Membre du Rajya Sabha (BJP)</i> <sup>38</sup>
JOSEPH, John (Mr./M.) Secretary to the delegation <i>Secrétaire de la délégation</i>	Lok Sabha Secretariat <i>Secrétariat du Lok Sabha</i>
KUMAR, Satish (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Secretary, Rajya Sabha <i>Secrétaire, Rajya Sabha</i>
CHAUHAN, B.S. (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Secretary to the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha <i>Secrétaire du Vice-Président, Lok Sabha</i>
KUMAR SHARMA, Shital (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Deputy Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat <i>Secrétaire adjoint, Secrétariat du Lok Sabha</i>
WALIA, N.S. (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Secretariat <i>Sous-Secrétaire, Secrétariat du Rajya Sabha</i>

INDONESIA - *INDONESIE*

MURTI, Iris Indira (Ms./Mme) Substitute Member of the Coordinating Committee of Women Parliamentarians, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Focal Point for Questions Relating to the Status of Women, Leader of the delegation <i>Membre suppléante du Comité de coordination des femmes parlementaires, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Personne relais sur les questions relatives à la condition de la femme, Cheffe de la délégation</i>	Member of the House of Representatives, Deputy Chairperson of the Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Committee <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants, Vice-Présidente de la Commission de la coopération interparlementaire (PG)</i>
LIE, Alvin (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Member of the House of Representatives, Vice-Chairman of the Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Committee <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants, Vice-Président de la Commission de la coopération interparlementaire (PAN)</i>
LITAAY, Alexander (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (PDI-P)</i>
HAFIZ, Achmad (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (PG)</i>
HERMAN, Rekso Ageng (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (PDI-P)</i>
MOERHADI, Moersoetidarno (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (TNI/POLRI)</i>
KARNA, Tisnawati (Ms./Mme)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (PG)</i> <sup>39</sup>
DAUD, Sitti Nurhajati (Mrs./Mme) Secretary of the Group, Member of the ASGP <i>Secrétaire du Groupe, Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the House of Representatives <i>Secrétaire général de la Chambre des Représentants</i>

<sup>38</sup> (RSP: Revolutionary Socialist Party / *Parti socialiste révolutionnaire*)  
(INC: Indian National Congress / *Congrès national indien*)  
(RJD: Rashtriya Janata Dal / *Parti nationaliste du Congrès*)  
(NCP: Nationalist Congress Party / *Parti nationaliste hindou*)  
(BJP: Hindu Nationalist Party / *Parti nationaliste hindou*)

<sup>39</sup> (PG: Golkar Party / *Golkar*)  
(PAN: National Mandate Party / *Parti du mandat national*)  
(PDI-P: Indonesian Democratic Party for Struggle / *Parti démocrate indonésien en lutte*)  
(TNI-POLRI: Indonesian National Military and National Police)

HARYANTO, Sri Sumarjati (Mrs./Mme) Adviser / <i>Conseillère</i>	Assistant Secretary General of the House of Representatives <i>Secrétaire générale adjointe de la Chambre des Représentants</i>
WETO, Paulus (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Assistant Secretary General of the House of Representatives <i>Secrétaire général adjoint de la Chambre des Représentants</i>
SUTHARSA, Tatang (Mr./M.) Administrative Secretary of the Group, Secretary to the delegation <i>Secrétaire administratif du Groupe, Secrétaire de la délégation</i>	Parliamentary Staff <i>Secrétariat du Parlement</i>
BARLIANA, Dewi (Ms./Mme) Assistant Secretary <i>Secrétaire adjointe</i>	Parliamentary Staff <i>Secrétariat du Parlement</i>
HARIDATA, Dwiana (Ms./Mme) Assistant Secretary <i>Secrétaire adjointe</i>	Parliamentary Staff <i>Secrétariat du Parlement</i>
THAYEB, Hamzah (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs <i>Ministère des affaires étrangères</i>
ATMOPRAWIRO, Suwarno (Mr./M.) Ambassador / <i>Ambassadeur</i>	
PRASETYO, Dewanto (Mr./M.) Embassy of Indonesia <i>Ambassade d'Indonésie</i>	
EKO, Hartono (Mr./M.) Embassy of Indonesia <i>Ambassade d'Indonésie</i>	
GARNIJANTO, Bambang Wahjudi (Mr./M.) Embassy of Indonesia <i>Ambassade d'Indonésie</i>	
ROOS, Diana Iskandar (Mrs./Mme) Embassy of Indonesia <i>Ambassade d'Indonésie</i>	
SANTOSO, Urip (Mr./M.) Embassy of Indonesia <i>Ambassade d'Indonésie</i>	
BICKART, Berta (Mrs./Mme) Embassy of Indonesia <i>Ambassade d'Indonésie</i>	

**IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) – IRAN (REPUBLIQUE ISLAMIQUE D')**

HASHEMI, S. Hossein (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Chef de la délégation, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Member of the Islamic Consultative Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée consultative islamique</i>
SAZEGAR NEJAD, Jalil (Mr./M.) Secretary General of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Secrétaire général du Groupe, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Member of the Islamic Consultative Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée consultative islamique</i>
AZARVASH, Vali (Mr./M.)	Member of the Islamic Consultative Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée consultative islamique</i>
ABDOLVAND, Gholamreza (Mr./M.)	Member of the Islamic Consultative Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée consultative islamique</i>
MOUSAVI, S. Naser (Mr./M.)	Member of the Islamic Consultative Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée consultative islamique</i>

ESMAELI, Mamad Reza (Mr./M.)	Member of the Islamic Consultative Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée consultative islamique</i>
AZIZI, Ghassem (Mr./M.)	Member of the Islamic Consultative Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée consultative islamique</i>
JELODARZADEH, Soheila (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the Islamic Consultative Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée consultative islamique</i>
HASHEMI, Seyyed Javad (Mr./M.) Adviser, Administrative Secretary of the Group <i>Conseiller, Secrétaire administratif du Groupe</i>	Deputy Director General for Protocol and International Affairs of the Islamic Consultative Assembly <i>Directeur général adjoint du Protocole et des affaires internationales de l'Assemblée consultative islamique</i>
BARATI, Reza (Mr./M.) Protocol Officer of the delegation <i>Chargé de Protocole de la délégation</i>	Deputy Director of the Protocol Department of the Islamic Consultative Assembly <i>Directeur adjoint du Protocole de l'Assemblée consultative islamique</i>
GHASSEMPOUR, Amir Abbas (Mr./M.) Secretary to the delegation <i>Secrétaire de la délégation</i>	Senior Expert of the Inter-Parliamentary Secretariat of the Islamic Consultative Assembly <i>Expert principal du Secrétariat interparlementaire de l'Assemblée consultative islamique</i>
RABBANI, M. Taher (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Director General of the Parliamentary Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs <i>Directeur général des affaires parlementaires du Ministère des affaires étrangères</i>
AKHONDZADEH, Mehdi (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs <i>Conseiller au Ministère des affaires étrangères</i>
NAIMI ARFA', Bahman (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	
BORHANI, Hadi (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	
ZANJANI, Mehdi (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	
SADATIFAR, Rahim (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	
SALEHI, Majid (Mr./M.) Interpreter / <i>Interprète</i>	
ESLANIAN, Safar Ali (Mr./M.) Ambassador / <i>Ambassadeur</i>	
FATEMI, Naser (Mr./M.) Press / <i>Presse</i>	
ABDIAN, Khoda Afe (Mr./M.) Press / <i>Presse</i>	
JAVANFEKY, Akbar (Mr./M.) Press / <i>Presse</i>	
AKBARI, Majid (Mr./M.) Press / <i>Presse</i>	

## IRELAND - IRLANDE

KIELY, Rory (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Speaker of Seanad Éireann <i>Président de Seanad Éireann (FF)</i>
HAYES, Tom (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Member of the Twelve Plus Group <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Membre du Groupe des Douze Plus</i>	Member of Dáil Éireann <i>Membre de Dáil Éireann (FG)</i>

KELLEHER, Billy (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Member of the Twelve Plus Group <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Membre du Groupe des Douze plus</i>	Member of Dáil Éireann <i>Membre de Dáil Éireann (FF)</i>
CAREY, Pat (Mr./M.)	Member of Dáil Éireann <i>Membre de Dáil Éireann (FF)</i>
ARDAGH, Sean (Mr./M.)	Member of Dáil Éireann <i>Membre de Dáil Éireann (FF)</i>
ORMONDE, Ann (Ms./Mme)	Member of Seanad Éireann <i>Membre de Seanad Éireann (FF)</i>
MOYNIHAN-CRONIN, Breeda (Ms./Mme)	Member of Dáil Éireann <i>Membre de Dáil Éireann (LP)</i>
MCHUGH, Paddy (Mr./M.)	Member of Dáil Éireann <i>Membre de Dáil Éireann (I)</i> <sup>40</sup>
HAYES, Cáit (Ms./Mme) Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire du Groupe</i>	Principal Clerk / <i>Greffière principale</i>
SLATTERY, Paula (Ms./Mme) Ambassador / <i>Ambassadrice</i>	

## ISRAEL - ISRAËL

RIVLIN, Reuven (Mr./M.) President of the Group, Leader of the delegation <i>Président du Groupe, Chef de la délégation</i>	Speaker of the Knesset <i>Président de la Knesset (L)</i>
ITZIK, Dalia (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the Knesset, <i>Membre de la Knesset (LP)</i>
VILAN, Avshalom (Mr./M.)	Member of the Knesset, <i>Membre de la Knesset (M)</i>
WHBEE, Majalli (Mr./M.)	Member of the Knesset <i>Membre de la Knesset (L)</i> <sup>41</sup>
HAHN, Arie (Mr./M.) Secretary of the Group, Member of the ASGP <i>Secrétaire du Groupe, Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General / <i>Secrétaire général</i>
KAPLAN, Ruth (Mrs./Mme) Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire du Groupe</i>	Head of the Foreign Affairs Department <i>Chef du Département des affaires étrangères</i>
PORDES, Giora (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	
BARASHI, Aliza (Mrs./Mme) Secretary / <i>Secrétaire</i>	
ELGAR, Ilan (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	
DULITZKY, Gabriel (Mr./M.) Security Officer / <i>Agent de sécurité</i>	
SZTEJFMAN, Igal (Mr./M.) Security Officer / <i>Agent de sécurité</i>	

<sup>40</sup> (FF: Fianna Fáil)  
(FG: Fine Gael)  
(LP: Labour Party)  
(I: Independent)

/ *Parti travailliste*  
/ *Indépendant*

<sup>41</sup> (L: Likud)  
(LP: Labour Party)  
(M: Meretz)

/ *Parti travailliste*

ITALY - *ITALIE*

TAROLLI, Ivo (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i>
COVIELLO, Romualdo (Mr./M.)	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i>
IOANNUCCI, Claudia (Mrs./Mme)	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i>
MANTOVANI, Ramon (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés</i>
RODEGHIERO, Flavio (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés</i>
SAPORITO, Learco (Mr./M.)	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i>
SODA, Antonio (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés</i>
DELFINO, Daniela (Mrs./Mme) Executive Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire exécutive du Groupe</i>	
NUCCI, Giuseppina (Mrs./Mme) Secretary to the delegation <i>Secrétaire de la délégation</i>	
GRAZIAN, Giampaolo (Mr./M.)	Protocol Officer / <i>Chargé du protocole</i>
OLMEDA, Claudio (Mr./M.) Interpreter / <i>Interprète</i>	
DI PIETRO, Cristina (Mrs./Mme) Interpreter / <i>Interprète</i>	
SCARAMUZZI, Angela (Mrs./Mme) Interpreter / <i>Interprète</i>	
TROCCOLI, Giuseppe (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Deputy Secretary General of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Sous-Secrétaire général de la Chambre des Députés</i>
AGOSTINI, Maria Valeria (Mrs./Mme) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Head of the International Department of the Senate <i>Chef du Département international du Sénat</i>

JAPAN - *JAPON*

KAWARA, Tsutomu (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants</i>
SANTO, Akiko (Ms./Mme) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Member of the House of Councillors <i>Membre de la Chambre des Conseillers</i>
MIYAJI, Kazuaki (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants</i>
NAGAI, Eiji (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants</i>
KAGITA, Setsuya (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants</i>
KAKAZU, Chiken (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants</i>
YAMATANI, Eriko (Ms./Mme)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants</i>

KAMIKAWA, Yoko (Ms./Mme)  
First Vice-President of the Coordinating Committee of  
Women Parliamentarians  
*Première Vice-Présidente du Comité de coordination  
des femmes parlementaires*

Member of the House of Representatives  
*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants*

TAMURA, Kohei (Mr./M.)

Member of the House of Councillors  
*Membre de la Chambre des Conseillers*

KATSURA, Makoto (Mr./M.)  
Substitute Member of the ASGP  
*Membre suppléant de l'ASGP*

Director General, International Affairs Department,  
House of Representatives  
*Directeur général, Département des affaires  
internationales, Chambre des Représentants*

KANAZAWA, Akio (Mr./M.)

Director, Inter-Parliamentary Relations Division,  
International Affairs Department, House of  
Representatives  
*Directeur, Division des Relations interparlementaires,  
Département des affaires internationales, Chambre des  
Représentants*

FURUYAMA, Yoshiyuki (Mr./M.)

Secretary, House of Representatives  
*Secrétaire, Chambre des Représentants*

OSHIGOE, Yoshimitsu (Mr./M.)

Secretary, House of Representatives  
*Secrétaire, Chambre des Représentants*

OHBA, Takayuki (Mr./M.)

Secretary, House of Representatives  
*Secrétaire, Chambre des Représentants*

HONDA, Hitoshi (Mr./M.)  
Substitute Member of the ASGP  
*Membre suppléant de l'ASGP*

Director General, International Affairs Department,  
House of Councillors  
*Directeur général, Département des affaires  
internationales, Chambre des Conseillers*

IDAKA, Ikuo (Mr./M.)

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International Affairs Department, House of Councillors  
*Directeur, Division des Conférences internationales,  
Département des affaires internationales, Chambre des  
Conseillers*

OSATO, Keiko (Ms./Mme)

Secretary, International Conferences Division, House of  
Councillors  
*Secrétaire, Division des Conférences internationales,  
Chambre des Conseillers*

TAKEYAMA, Yoshiko (Ms./Mme)  
Interpreter / *Interprète*

OTA, Midori (Ms./Mme)  
Interpreter / *Interprète*

SOEDA, Yoshiko (Ms./Mme)  
Interpreter / *Interprète*

SHIMIZU, Kazuko (Ms./Mme)  
Interpreter / *Interprète*

LUMPKIN, Tomoko (Ms./Mme)  
Interpreter / *Interprète*

GALE, Terumi (Ms./Mme)  
Interpreter / *Interprète*

OGAWA, Hajime (Mr./M.)  
Ambassador / *Ambassadeur*

MAEDA, Shigeru (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Japan / *Ambassade du Japon*

SHIBASAKI, Jiro (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Japan / *Ambassade du Japon*

YAMAKI, Masaya (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Japan / *Ambassade du Japon*

KAWARA, Tomoe (Mrs./Mme)  
Embassy of Japan / *Ambassade du Japon*

KUWANA, Ryosuke (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Japan / *Ambassade du Japon*

NAKAMURA, Kazuto (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Japan / *Ambassade du Japon*

TAMURA, Hiroaki (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Japan / *Ambassade du Japon*

YORITA, Shuji (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Japan / *Ambassade du Japon*

FURUKAWA, Kazue (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Japan / *Ambassade du Japon*

OGAWA, Yayoi (Ms./Mme)  
Embassy of Japan / *Ambassade du Japon*

OHKUBO, Wako (Ms./Mme)  
Embassy of Japan / *Ambassade du Japon*

ARAKAKI, Harumi (Ms./Mme)  
Embassy of Japan / *Ambassade du Japon*

NAKADA, Tomoko (Ms./Mme)  
Embassy of Japan / *Ambassade du Japon*

OHSIRO, Megumi (Ms./Mme)  
Embassy of Japan / *Ambassade du Japon*

OHTASHIRO, Miyo (Ms./Mme)  
Embassy of Japan / *Ambassade du Japon*

NAGURA, Hideaki (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Japan / *Ambassade du Japon*

OHKUBO, Wako (Ms./Mme)  
Embassy of Japan / *Ambassade du Japon*

USUDA, Yorihiro (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Japan / *Ambassade du Japon*

**JORDAN - JORDANIE**

HIKMAT, Taher (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation</i>	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i>
HALASEH, Adib (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i>
ABULGHANAM, Fawwaz (Mr./M.)	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i>
MASRI, Salwa (Mrs./Mme)	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i>
KAABNEH, Abd Al Hafiz (Mr./M.)	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i>
MASALAH, Mohammad (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General, House of Deputies <i>Secrétaire général, Chambre des Députés</i>
ZYOUND, Ali (Mr./M.) Secretary to the delegation <i>Secrétaire de la délégation</i>	Director of Public Relations, Senate <i>Directeur des Relations publiques au Sénat</i>
AL-GHEZAWI, Ali (Mr./M.) Embassy of Jordan <i>Ambassade de Jordanie</i>	

## KAZAKHSTAN

ZHALYBIN, Sergey (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation*

ZHUMBAYEV, Yermek (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire*

YERZHANULY, Abdulla (Mr./M.)  
Adviser / *Conseiller*

Member of the Assembly, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation and Judicial Reforming  
*Membre de l'Assemblée, Président de la Commission des législations et des réformes juridiques*

Senator, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation and Judicial Reforming  
*Sénateur, Président de la Commission des législations et des réformes juridiques*

Adviser, International Affairs and Protocol Department  
*Conseiller, Département des affaires internationales et du protocole*

## KENYA

KAPARO, Francis (Mr./M.)  
Leader of the delegation  
*Chef de la délégation*

MUGO, Beth (Mrs./Mme)  
President of the Committee on Parliamentary, Juridical and Human Rights Questions, President of the Committee to Promote Respect for International Humanitarian Law  
*Présidente de la Commission pour les questions parlementaires, juridiques et des droits de l'homme, Présidente du Comité chargé de promouvoir le respect du droit international humanitaire*

WETANGULA, Moses (Mr./M.)

KEINO, Esther (Mrs./Mme)

IVUTI, Patrice (Mr./M.)

MWANDAWIRO, Mghanga (Mr./M.)

MWENDWA, Nyiva (Mrs./Mme)

NDINDIRI, Samuel (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*

BUNDI, Justin (Mr./M.)  
Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire de la délégation*

MWENDWA, Andrew (Mr./M.)  
Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire de la délégation*

Speaker of the National Assembly  
*Président de l'Assemblée nationale*

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (NARC)*

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (NARC)*

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (KANU)*

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (FORD-Asili)*

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (FORD-People)*

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (NARC)<sup>42</sup>*

Secretary General / *Secrétaire général*

## KUWAIT - KOWEÏT

AL-SAQER, Mohammad (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Executive Committee, Leader of the delegation  
*Membre du Comité Exécutif, Chef de la délégation*

Member of the National Assembly, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale, Président de la Commission des affaires étrangères*

<sup>42</sup> (NARC: National Rainbow Coalition / *Coalition nationale Arc-en-ciel*)  
(KANU: Kenyan African National Union / *Union nationale africaine du Kenya*)  
(FORD-Asili: Forum for the Restoration of Democracy / *Forum pour la restauration de la démocratie*)  
(FORD-People: Forum for the Restoration of Democracy for the people / *Forum pour la restauration de la démocratie pour le peuple*)

AL-HAROON, Abdul Wahab Rasheed (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
JAMAL, Abdulmohsen (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
AL-TABTABAE, Waleed (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
AL-KHURINEJ, Mubarak (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
AL WEHAIB, Tawfeeq (Mr./M.) Secretary / <i>Secrétaire</i>	President of the Bureau of the National Assembly <i>Président du Bureau de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
AL-ENEZI, Shehab (Mr./M.) Secretary / <i>Secrétaire</i>	
MOHANA, Marzouq (Mr./M.) Secretary / <i>Secrétaire</i>	
AL-HAJRAF, Falah (Mr./M.) Embassy of Kuwait <i>Ambassade du Koweït</i>	

**KYRGYZSTAN - KIRGHIZISTAN**

NAZARALIEV, Esenbek (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of the Parliament <i>Membre du Parlement</i>
MEDETBEKOV, Shamshibek (Mr./M.)	Member of the Parliament <i>Membre du Parlement</i>
MAMANOV, Rustam (Mr./M.)	Member of Parliament <i>Membre du Parlement</i>
SAKISHEV, Talant (Mr./M.) Secretary / <i>Secrétaire</i>	

**LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC – REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE POPULAIRE LAO**

PHOMVIHANE, Xaysomphone (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of the National Assembly, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale, Président de la Commission des affaires étrangères</i>
SVENGSUKSA, Viseth (Mr./M.) Secretary General of the Group <i>Secrétaire général du Groupe</i>	Member of the National Assembly, Vice-Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale, Vice-Président de la Commission des affaires étrangères</i> (LPRP) <sup>43</sup>

**LATVIA - LETTONIE**

UDRE, Ingrida (Mrs./Mme) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i> <i>Cheffe de la délégation</i>	Speaker of the Saeima <i>Présidente du Saeima (ZZS)</i>
VAIDERE, Inese (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the Saeima <i>Membre du Saeima (TB/LNNK)</i>

<sup>43</sup> (LPRP: Lao People's Revolutionary Party/ *Parti populaire révolutionnaire lao*)

DENISOVS, Olegs (Mr./M.)	Member of the Saeima <i>Membre du Saeima (PCTVL)</i> <sup>44</sup>
PAURA, Sandra (Mrs./Mme) Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire du Groupe</i>	Head of the Inter-Parliamentary Relations Bureau <i>Chef du Département des Relations interparlementaires</i>
ANDZANE, Ligita (Ms./Mme)	Adviser to the Speaker <i>Conseillère du Président</i>
PAVARIS, Arturs (Mr./M.)	Security Officer to the Speaker <i>Agent de sécurité du Président</i>

**LEBANON - LIBAN**

EL-KHALIL, Ali (Mr./M.) President of the Group, Leader of the delegation <i>Président du Groupe, Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of the National Assembly, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale, Président de la Commission des affaires étrangères</i>
AZAR, Samir (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly, Chairman of the Finance Committee <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale, Président de la Commission des finances</i>
AZAR, Ibrahim (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	
JAMMAL, Mourad (Mr./M.) Ambassador of Lebanon <i>Ambassadeur du Liban</i>	

**LIECHTENSTEIN**

WANGER, Klaus (Mr./M.) President of the Group, Member of the Inter- Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation <i>Président du Groupe, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation</i>	Speaker of the Parliament (Landtag) <i>Président du Parlement (Landtag) (FBP)</i>
WOLFF, Peter (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Vice-President of the Parliament (Landtag) <i>Vice-Président du Parlement (Landtag) (VU)</i> <sup>45</sup>
KRANZ, Gunilla (Mrs./Mme) Secretary to the delegation <i>Secrétaire de la délégation</i>	Deputy Secretary General of the Parliament (Landtag) <i>Secrétaire générale adjointe du Parlement (Landtag)</i>

**LUXEMBOURG**

BETTENDORF, Niki (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Vice-Président de la Chambre des Députés (CSV)</i>
KRECKE, Jeannot (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés (LSAP)</i>

<sup>44</sup> (ZZS: Union of Greens and Farmers / *Union des verts et des agriculteurs*)  
(TB/LNNK: Conservative Union for Fatherland and Freedom / *Union des conservateurs pour la patrie et la liberté*)  
(PCTVL: Party for Human Rights in Unique Latvia / *Parti pour les droits de l'homme en Lettonie*)

<sup>45</sup> (FBP: Progressive Citizens' Party / *Parti du Citoyen progressiste*)  
(VU: Patriotic Union / *Union patriotique*)

NICKLAUS-FABER, Ferny (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés (CSV)*<sup>46</sup>DILLENBURG, Pierre (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*Secretary General of the Chamber of Deputies  
*Secrétaire général de la Chambre des Députés***MALAYSIA - MALAISIE**HANADZLAH, Ahmad Husni (Mr./M.)  
President of the First Committee, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation  
*Président de la Première Commission, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation*Member of the House of Representatives, Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee  
*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants, Président de la Commission des comptes publics (UMNO)*

TAIB, Abubakar (Mr./M.)

Member of the House of Representatives  
*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (UMNO)*

CHOHA, Kong (Mr./M.)

Member of the House of Representatives  
*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (MCA)*

MAHFUZ, Omar (Mr./M.)

Member of the House of Representatives  
*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (PAS)*

PARTIBAN, Jaya (Ms./Mme)

Senator / *Sénatrice (MIC)*

RAHMAN, Abdul Hamid (Mr./M.)

Member of the House of Representatives  
*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (UMNO)*<sup>47</sup>RIDUAN, Rahmat (Mr./M.)  
Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire de la délégation*Assistant Secretary to the Parliament  
*Secrétaire adjoint du Parlement*GANAPATHY, A. (Mr./M.)  
Ambassador / *Ambassadeur*  
Adviser to the delegation  
*Conseiller de la délégation*AKMAL, Che Mustafa (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Malaysia  
*Ambassade de Malaisie*AMINUDDIN, Sham Tajuddin (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Malaysia  
*Ambassade de Malaisie***MALI**KEITA, Ibrahim Boubacar (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation*Speaker of the National Assembly  
*Président de l'Assemblée nationale (RPM)*ASCOFARE, O. Tamboura (Mrs./Mme)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire*Vice-President of the National Assembly  
*Vice-Présidente de l'Assemblée nationale (I)*

DICKO, Djénéba Cisse (Mrs./Mme)

Vice-President of the National Assembly  
*Vice-Présidente de l'Assemblée nationale (RPM)*

TAPO, Kassoum (Mr./M.)

Vice-President of the National Assembly  
*Vice-Président de l'Assemblée nationale (RND)*<sup>46</sup> (CSV: Christian Social Party  
(LSAP: Socialist Workers' Party/ *Parti chrétien-social*)  
/ *Parti ouvrier socialiste*)<sup>47</sup> (UMNO: United Malays National Organization  
(MCA: Malaysia Chinese Association  
(PAS: Pan Malaysia Islamic Party  
(MIC: Malaysia Indian Congress)/ *Organisation de l'union nationale malaisienne*)  
/ *Association chinoise malaisienne*)  
/ *Parti islamique malaisien*)  
/ *Congrès indien malaisien*)

TRAORE, Madani (Mr./M.)	Member and Secretary of the National Assembly <i>Membre et Secrétaire de l'Assemblée nationale (CNID)</i> <sup>48</sup>
SANTARA, Mamadou (Mr./M.) Secretary of the Group, Member of the ASGP <i>Secrétaire du Groupe, Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the National Assembly <i>Secrétaire général de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
SABANE, Mahalmoudou (Mr./M.)	Clerk / <i>Attaché de cabinet</i>
DIAWARA, Moussa (Mr./M.) Aide-de-camp	

**MAURITANIA - MAURITANIE**

OULD DIE, Ahmed (Mr./M.) Secretary of the Group, Leader of the delegation <i>Secrétaire du Groupe, Chef de la délégation</i>	Vice-President of the National Assembly <i>Vice-Président de l'Assemblée nationale (PRDS)</i> <sup>49</sup>
MEGUEYA, Nema Mint (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i>

**MEXICO - MEXIQUE**

HERRERA BELTRAN, Fidel (Mr./M.)	Senator / <i>Sénateur (PRI)</i>
MARGAIN, Fernando (Mr./M.)	Senator / <i>Sénateur (PAN)</i>
BURGOS OCHOA, Leticia (Mrs./Mme)	Senator / <i>Sénatrice (PRD)</i>
JOAQUIN COLDWELL, Addy (Mrs./Mme)	Senator / <i>Sénatrice (PRI)</i>
CARVAJAL, Gustavo (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés, Président de la Commission des affaires étrangères (PRI)</i>
NOVALES, José Luis (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés (PAN)</i>
ESPADAS, Uuc-Kib (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés (PRD)</i>
PAVÓN, Laura (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés (PRI)</i>
MADERO, Lydia (Mrs./Mme) Adviser / <i>Conseillère</i>	Senator / <i>Sénatrice (PAN)</i>
LING ALTAMIRANO, Frederico (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Senator / <i>Sénateur (PAN)</i> <sup>50</sup>
PONCE, Margarita (Ms./Mme) Adviser / <i>Conseillère</i>	Adviser to the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee <i>Conseillère du Président de la Commission des affaires étrangères</i>
MEIXUEIRO, Angel (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	

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<sup>48</sup> (RPM: Rally for Mali / *Rassemblement pour le Mali*)  
(I: Independent / *Indépendant*)  
(RND: National Rally for Democracy / *Rassemblement national pour la démocratie*)  
(CNID: National Congress for Democracy / *Congrès national d'initiative démocratique*)

<sup>49</sup> (PRDS: Social and Republican Democratic Party / *Parti républicain démocratique et social*)

<sup>50</sup> (PRI: Institutional Revolutionary Party / *Parti révolutionnaire institutionnel*)  
(PAN: National Action Party / *Parti de l'Action nationale*)  
(PRD: Democratic Revolution Party / *Parti de la révolution démocratique*)

MENDIOLA, Alma (Ms./Mme)  
Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire de la délégation*

ALVAREZ, Jorge (Mr./M.)  
Secretary / *Secrétaire*

SADA DE MARGAIN, Alejandra (Mrs./Mme)  
Embassy of Mexico  
*Ambassade du Mexique*

## MONACO

CELLARIO, Claude (Mr./M.) President of the Group, Leader of the delegation <i>Président du Groupe, Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of the National Council <i>Conseiller national</i>
GARDETTO, Jean-Charles (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Council, Chairman of the External Relations Committee <i>Conseiller national, Président de la Commission des relations extérieures</i>
NOTARI, Fabrice (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Council <i>Conseiller national</i>
CROVETTO, Christophe (Mr./M.) Secretary of the Group and to the delegation <i>Secrétaire du Groupe et de la délégation</i>	Administrator / <i>Administrateur</i>

## MOROCCO - MAROC

RADI, Abdelwahad (Mr./M.) President of the Group, Leader of the delegation <i>Président du Groupe, Chef de la délégation</i>	Speaker of the House of Representatives <i>Président de la Chambre des Représentants</i>
EL-KADIRI, Ahmed (Mr./M.)	Vice-President of the House of Councillors <i>Vice-Président de la Chambre des Conseillers (PI)</i>
MAOUNI, Hassan (Mr./M.)	Second Vice-President of the House of Representatives <i>Deuxième Vice-Président de la Chambre des Représentants (MP)</i>
BENMASAOUD, Rachida (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (USFP)</i>
BOUCETTA, Khalil (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (PI)</i>
LAZRAK, Nour-Eddine (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (RNI)</i>
JAHOUARI, Mohamed (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Councillors <i>Membre de la Chambre des Conseillers (MP)</i>
ABBOU, Mohamed (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Councillors <i>Membre de la Chambre des Conseillers (RNI)</i>
TABIH, Abdélkadir (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (USFP)<sup>51</sup></i>
KADARI, Mohamed (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Member of the House of Councillors <i>Membre de la Chambre des Conseillers</i>

<sup>51</sup> (PI: Istiqlal  
(MP: Popular Movement  
(USFP: Socialist Union of Popular Forces  
(RNI: National Rally of Independents

/ *Parti de l'Istiqlal*)  
(MP: *Mouvement national populaire*)  
(USFP: *Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires*)  
(RNI: *Rassemblement national des Indépendants*)

IDRISSI KAITOUNI, Mohamed Rachid (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*

AJZOUL, Ahmed (Mr./M.)  
Adviser / *Conseiller*

IDBELHAJ, Hafida (Ms./Mme)  
Administrative Secretary of the Group  
*Secrétaire administrative du Groupe*

EL-KASMI, Abdelghani (Mr./M.)  
Secretary / *Secrétaire*

HADDAOUI, M'Barek (Mr./M.)  
Adviser / *Conseiller*

BOUCETTA, Abdelhadi (Mr./M.)  
Ambassador / *Ambassadeur*

Secretary General of the House of Representatives  
*Secrétaire général de la Chambre des Représentants*

Adviser to the President of the Chamber of  
Representatives  
*Conseiller du Président de la Chambre des Représentants*

Chief of the External Affairs Department  
*Chef du Service des Relations extérieures*

Secretariat, House of Councillors  
*Secrétariat, Chambre des Conseillers*

### MOZAMBIQUE

KATUPHA, José (Mr./M.)  
Leader of the delegation  
*Chef de la délégation*

MABUNDA, Elvira (Mrs./Mme)

DO ROSARIO, José (Mr./M.)

MUPENGUE, Paulo (Mr./M.)  
Principal Assistant of the Group  
*Assistant principal du Groupe*

Member of the Assembly of the Republic  
*Membre de l'Assemblée de la République (FRELIMO)*

Member of the Assembly of the Republic  
*Membre de l'Assemblée de la République (FRELIMO)*

Member of the Assembly of the Republic  
*Membre de l'Assemblée de la République (RENAMO-EU)*<sup>52</sup>

Economic Assistant of the Assembly of the Republic  
*Assistant économique de l'Assemblée de la République*

### NAMIBIA - NAMIBIE

TJITENDERO, Mosé (Mr./M.)  
President of the Group, Member of the Inter-  
Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation  
*Président du Groupe, Membre du Conseil  
interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation*

NEHOVA, Kandy (Mr./M.)

MENSAH, Margareth (Ms./Mme)

MUHARUKUA, Angelika (Ms./Mme)

DE WAAL, Johan (Mr./M.)

KERINA, Mburumba (Mr./M.)

SCHIMMING-CHASE, Nora (Ms./Mme)

Speaker of the National Assembly  
*Président de l'Assemblée nationale (SWAPO)*

Chairman of the National Council  
*Président du Conseil national (SWAPO)*

Vice-Chairperson of the National Council  
*Vice-Présidente du Conseil national (SWAPO)*

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (SWAPO)*

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (DTA-UDF  
Coalition)*

Member of the National Council  
*Membre du Conseil national (DTA-UDF Coalition)*

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (CoD)*<sup>53</sup>

<sup>52</sup> (FRELIMO: Mozambican Liberation Front / *Front de libération du Mozambique*)  
(RENAMO: Mozambican National Resistance Movement / *Résistance nationale du Mozambique*)  
(EU: Electoral Union / *Union électorale*)

<sup>53</sup> (SWAPO: South West Africa People's Organization / *Organisation du peuple du Sud-Ouest africain*)  
(DTA: Democratic Turnhalle Alliance / *Alliance démocratique*)  
(UDF: United Democratic Front / *Front démocratique*)  
(CoD: Congress of Democracy / *Congrès démocratique*)

NDJARAKANA, Moses (Mr./M.)  
Administrative Secretary of the Group, Member of the ASGP  
*Secrétaire administratif du Groupe, Membre de l'ASGP*

Secretary of the National Assembly  
*Secrétaire de l'Assemblée nationale*

KAMATUKA, Gerson (Mr./M.)

Special Assistant to the Speaker  
*Assistant particulier du Président*

SHIMUTWIKENI, Panduleni (Ms./Mme)  
Member of the ASGP  
*Membre de l'ASGP*

Secretary of the National Council  
*Secrétaire du Conseil national*

DE WEE, Elizabeth (Ms./Mme.)  
Secretary of the Group  
*Secrétaire du Groupe*

Senior Parliamentary Clerk, Committee Services  
*Greffière principale, Service des Commissions*

ITA, Amalia (Mrs./Mme)

Personal Assistant to the Chairman of the National Council  
*Assistante particulière du Président du Conseil national*

#### NEPAL

RANABHAT, Taranath (Mr./M.)  
Leader of the delegation  
*Chef de la délégation*

Speaker of the House of Representatives  
*Président de la Chambre des Représentants*

MOHSIN, Mohammed (Dr./M.)

Chairman of the National Assembly  
*Président de l'Assemblée nationale*

PANDEY, Surendra Prasad (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire*

Member of the Parliament  
*Membre du Parlement*

NEUPANE, Tilak Prasad (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire*

Member of the Parliament  
*Membre du Parlement*

SHERPA, Yangkila (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale*

GURUNG, Surya Kiran (Mr./M.)

Acting Secretary General  
*Secrétaire général par intérim*

#### NETHERLANDS – PAYS-BAS

ATSMA, Joop (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation*

Member of the Second Chamber of the States General  
*Membre de la Deuxième Chambre des Etats-généraux (CDA)*

LE POOLE, Fré (Mrs./Mme)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire*

Member of the First Chamber of the States General  
*Membre de la Première Chambre des Etats-généraux (PvdA)*

WOLDRING, Henk (Mr./M.)

Member of the First Chamber of the States General  
*Membre de la Première Chambre des Etats-généraux (CDA)*

BOORSMA, Peter (Mr./M.)

Member of the First Chamber of the States General  
*Membre de la Première Chambre des Etats-généraux (CDA)*

MEINDERTSMA, Margriet (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the First Chamber of the States General  
*Membre de la Première Chambre des Etats-généraux (PvdA)*

KALSBEK-JASPERSE, Ella (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the Second Chamber of the States General  
*Membre de la Deuxième Chambre des Etats-généraux (PvdA)*

RIJPSTRA, Jan (Mr./M.)

Member of the Second Chamber of the States General  
*Membre de la Deuxième Chambre des Etats-généraux (VVD)*

VERBUGT, Nellie (Mrs./Mme)  
Adviser / *Conseillère*

Former Member of the Second Chamber of the States General  
*Ancien Membre de la Deuxième Chambre des Etats-généraux (VVD)*<sup>54</sup>

BELLEKOM, Leo (Mr./M.)  
Secretary/Treasurer of the Group, Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire/Trésorier du Groupe, Secrétaire de la délégation*

Clerk of the Inter-Parliamentary Relations  
*Greffier chargé des relations interparlementaires*

NIEUWENHUIZEN, Bas (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*

Deputy Secretary General of the First Chamber of the States General  
*Secrétaire général adjoint de la Première Chambre des Etats-généraux*

BIESHEUVEL-VERMEIJDEN, Jacqueline (Mrs./Mme)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*

Deputy Secretary General of the Second Chamber of the States General  
*Secrétaire générale adjointe de la Deuxième Chambre des Etats-généraux*

#### NEW ZEALAND – NOUVELLE-ZELANDE

MACKEY, Janet (Mrs./Mme)  
Leader of the delegation  
*Cheffe de la délégation*

Member of the House of Representatives  
*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (NZLP)*

CONNELL, Brian (Mr./M.)

Member of the House of Representatives  
*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (NP)*

ALEXANDER, Marc (Mr./M.)

Member of the House of Representatives  
*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (UFNZ)*<sup>55</sup>

CROSS, Ihapera (Mrs./Mme)  
Secretary of the Group, Substitute Member of the ASGP  
*Secrétaire du Groupe, Membre suppléant de l'ASGP*

Inter-Parliamentary Relations  
*Relations interparlementaires*

#### NICARAGUA

SEVILLA GOMEZ, Nathan (Mr./M.),  
Leader of the delegation  
*Chef de la délégation*

Member of the National Assembly, President of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Affairs  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale, Président de la Commission des affaires interparlementaires*

ARELLANO SANDOVAL, Delia (Mrs./Mme.)

Member of the National Assembly, Second Vice-President of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Affairs  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale, Deuxième Vice-Président de la Commission des affaires interparlementaires*

#### NIGER

SOULEYE, Oumarou (Mr./M.)  
Leader of the delegation  
*Chef de la délégation*

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale*

BAKO, Abdou (Mr./M.)

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale*

<sup>54</sup> (CDA: Christian-Democratic Appeal  
(PvdA: Labour Party  
(VVD: Liberal Party

*/ Rassemblement chrétien-démocrate)  
(Parti du travail)  
(Parti libéral)*

<sup>55</sup> (NZLP: Labour Party  
(NP: National Party  
(UFNZ: United Future)

*(Parti travailliste)  
(Parti national)  
(Future uni)*

DOUA, Bello (Mr./M.)

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale*

## NORWAY - NORVEGE

ANDERSEN, Karin (Ms./Mme)  
President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation  
*Présidente du Groupe, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Cheffe de la délégation*Member of the Storting, Member of the Standing Committee on Local Government  
*Membre du Storting, Membre de la Commission permanente pour le Gouvernement local (SLP)*STARRFELT, Oddbjørg Ausdal (Ms./Mme)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Chairperson of the Twelve Plus Group,  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Présidente du Groupe des Douze Plus*Member of the Storting, Member of the Standing Committee on Transport and Communication  
*Membre du Storting, Membre de la Commission permanente du transport et des communications (LP)*

HANSEN, Svein Roald (Mr./M.)

Member of the Storting, Member of the Standing Committee on Finance and Economic Affairs  
*Membre du Storting, Membre de la Commission permanente des finances et des affaires économiques (LP)*

LÂNKE, Ola T. (Mr./M.)

Member of the Storting, Member of the Standing Committee on Family, Cultural Affairs and Government  
*Membre du Storting, Membre de la Commission permanente de la famille, des affaires culturelles et du gouvernement (CDP)*

NISTAD, Thore A. (Mr./M.)

Member of the Storting, Member of the Standing Committee on Transport and Communication  
*Membre du Storting, Membre de la Commission permanente des transports et des communications (PP)*VALLERSNES, Finn Martin (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Committee on Middle East Questions  
*Membre du Comité sur les questions relatives au Moyen-Orient*Member of the Storting, Member of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs  
*Membre du Storting, Membre de la Commission permanente des affaires étrangères (KP)*<sup>56</sup>BRATTESTÅ, Hans (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*Secretary General of the Storting  
*Secrétaire général du Storting*KAARSTAD, Hanne Marie (Ms./Mme)  
Adviser, Secretary of the Group and to the delegation  
*Conseillère, Secrétaire du Groupe et de la délégation*Head of the International Section of the Storting  
*Chef de la Section internationale du Storting*HOLTER ERIKSEN, Bjørn (Mr./M.)  
Adviser, Twelve Plus Group  
*Conseiller, Groupe des Douze Plus*HØGE, Anne Laila (Ms./Mme)  
Secretary of the Group  
*Secrétaire du Groupe*Executive Secretary / *Secrétaire exécutive*CHRISTENSEN, Eric (Mr./M.)  
Secretary, Twelve Plus Group  
*Secrétaire, Groupe des Douze Plus*Executive Secretary / *Secrétaire exécutif*

## PAKISTAN

HUSSAIN, Amir (Mr./M.)  
President of the Group, Leader of the delegation  
*Président du Groupe, Chef de la délégation*Speaker of the National Assembly  
*Président de l'Assemblée nationale (PML-Q)*

<sup>56</sup> (SLP: Socialist Left Party  
(LP: Labour Party  
(CDP: Christian Democratic Party  
(PP: Progress Party  
(KP: Conservative Party

/ *Parti socialiste de gauche*  
/ *Parti travailliste*  
/ *Parti démocrate chrétien*  
/ *Parti progressiste*  
/ *Parti conservateur*

NAZIR AHMED KHAN, Rana Omer (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (PML-Q)</i>
PERVAIZ MALIK, Muhammad (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (PML-N)</i> <sup>57</sup>
PIRACHA, Inam-ul-Haq (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
HUSSAIN, Aamer Liaquat (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
GILLANI, Abdul Qadir (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
CHAUDHRY, Rehman Naseer (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
MEHMOOD, Mehmood Saleem (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Secretary, National Assembly <i>Secrétaire, Assemblée nationale</i>
KHAN, Feroz (Mr./M.) Secretary to the delegation <i>Secrétaire de la délégation</i>	Director, National Assembly <i>Directeur, Assemblée nationale</i>
TAHIR HANFI, Muhammad Masood (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Director, National Assembly <i>Directeur, Assemblée nationale</i>

**PANAMA**

SUCRE, Lenine (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of the Legislative Assembly, Vice-President of the External Relations Committee <i>Membre de l'Assemblée législative, Vice-Président de la Commission des relations extérieures</i>
CASTILLO, Elias (Mr./M.)	Member of the Legislative Assembly, Member of the External Relations Committee <i>Membre de l'Assemblée législative, Membre de la Commission des relations extérieures</i>
BATISTA, Arselio (Mr./M.)	Member of the Legislative Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée législative</i>

**PARAGUAY**

GUANES GONDA, Luis (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Second Vice-President of Parliament <i>Deuxième Vice-Président du Parlement</i>
JARA OCAMPOS, Enrique (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	
SAMUDIO, Carlos A. (Mr./M.) Secretary / <i>Secrétaire</i>	

**PERU – PEROU**

VALENZUELA CUELLAR, Julia (Mrs./Mme) Leader of the delegation <i>Cheffe de la délégation</i>	Member of the Congress of the Republic <i>Membre du Congrès de la République</i>
MALDONADO REATEGUI, Arturo (Mr./M.)	Member of the Congress of the Republic <i>Membre du Congrès de la République</i>
MORALES MANSILLA, Pedro (Mr./M.)	Member of the Congress of the Republic <i>Membre du Congrès de la République</i>
RAMOS LOAYZA, Pedro (Mr./M.)	Member of the Congress of the Republic <i>Membre du Congrès de la République</i>

<sup>57</sup> (PML/Q: Pakistan Muslim League-Qaid-i-Azam  
(PML/N: Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz))

/ *Ligue musulmane pakistanaise -Quaid-i-Azam*  
/ *Ligue musulmane pakistanaise (Nawaz)*

ARMAS VELA, Carlos (Mr./M.)	Member of the Congress of the Republic <i>Membre du Congrès de la République</i>
DELGADO NUÑEZ DEL ARCO, José (Mr./M.)	Member of the Congress of the Republic <i>Membre du Congrès de la République</i>
ALFARO HUERTA, Maruja (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the Congress of the Republic <i>Membre du Congrès de la République</i>
CHUQUIVAL SAAVEDRA, Enith (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the Congress of the Republic <i>Membre du Congrès de la République</i>
ORÉ MORA, Alejandro (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Member of the Congress of the Republic <i>Membre du Congrès de la République</i>
BARRÓN, Xavier (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Member of the Congress of the Republic <i>Membre du Congrès de la République</i>
MEIER, José Antonio (Mr./M.) Ambassador / <i>Ambassadeur</i>	
LARRAIN, Cesar (Mr./M.) Embassy of Peru / <i>Ambassade du Pérou</i>	
ARZUBIAGA, Augusto (Mr./M.) Embassy of Peru / <i>Ambassade du Pérou</i>	
DE COSSIO, Manuel (Mr./M.) Embassy of Peru / <i>Ambassade du Pérou</i>	

**PHILIPPINES**

ANGARA-CASTILLO, Bellafior (Ms./Mme) Leader of the delegation <i>Cheffe de la délégation</i>	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants</i>
DADIVAS, Rodriguez (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants</i>
SUAREZ, Aleta (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants</i>
VELOSO, Eduardo (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants</i>
MARTINEZ, Clavel (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés</i>
TALINO-SANTOS, Emmylou (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés</i>
PUYAT-REYES, Maria Consuelo (Mrs./Mme) Ambassador / <i>Ambassadrice</i>	
DE BORJA, Marciano (Mr./M.) Embassy of the Philippines <i>Ambassade des Philippines</i>	

**POLAND - POLOGNE**

JARZEMBOWSKI, Ryszard (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Deputy Speaker of the Senate <i>Vice-Président du Sénat (SLD-UP)</i>
POGODA, Czesław (Mr./M.)	Member of the Sejm <i>Membre du Sejm (SLD)</i>
KEDRA, Ryszard (Mr./M.)	Member of the Sejm <i>Membre du Sejm (LPR)</i>
DOBROSZ, Janusz (Mr./M.)	Member of the Sejm <i>Membre du Sejm (PSL)</i>
KACZMAREK, Michal (Mr./M.)	Member of the Sejm <i>Membre du Sejm (SLD)</i>
PATURALSKA, Grazyna (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the Sejm <i>Membre du Sejm (PO)</i>

LEWICKI, Marian (Mr./M.)

Senator / *Sénateur* (SLD-UP)<sup>58</sup>KULISIEWICZ, Wojciech (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*Director of the Sejm Library  
*Directeur de la bibliothèque du Sejm*WITALEC, Adam (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*Secretary General of the Senate  
*Secrétaire général du Sénat*GRUBA, Wojciech (Mr./M.)  
Administrative Secretary of the Group, Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire administratif du Groupe, Secrétaire de la délégation*JANUSZEWSKI, Andrzej (Mr./M.)  
Secretary / *Secrétaire***PORTUGAL**SILVA, Guilherme (Mr./M.)  
President of the Group, Leader of the delegation  
*Président du Groupe, Chef de la délégation*Member of the Assembly of the Republic  
*Membre de l'Assemblée de la République* (PSD)

CRAVINHO, João (Mr./M.)

Member of the Assembly of the Republic  
*Membre de l'Assemblée de la République* (PS)

NETO, Jorge (Mr./M.)

Member of the Assembly of the Republic  
*Membre de l'Assemblée de la République* (PSD)

GOMES, Fernando (Mr./M.)

Member of the Assembly of the Republic  
*Membre de l'Assemblée de la République* (PS)

PACHECO, Duarte (Mr./M.)

Member of the Assembly of the Republic  
*Membre de l'Assemblée de la République* (PSD)ALBERNAZ, Rosa Maria (Mrs./Mme)  
Focal Point for Questions Relating to the Status of Women  
*Personne relais sur les questions relatives à la condition de la femme*Member of the Assembly of the Republic  
*Membre de l'Assemblée de la République* (PS)

DIAS, Laurentino (Mr./M.)

Member of the Assembly of the Republic  
*Membre de l'Assemblée de la République* (PS)

COISSORÓ, Narana (Mr./M.)

Vice-President of the Assembly of the Republic  
*Vice-Président de l'Assemblée de la République* (CDS/PP)<sup>59</sup>LOPES ANDRE, António (Mr./M.)  
Administrative Secretary of the Group, Substitute Member of the ASGP  
*Secrétaire administratif du Groupe, Membre suppléant de l'ASGP*Adviser, Bureau for Public and International Relations  
*Conseiller au Bureau des Relations publiques et internationales***REPUBLIC OF KOREA – REPUBLIQUE DE COREE**PARK, Kwan Yong (Mr./M.)  
President of the Group, Leader of the delegation  
*Président du Groupe, Chef de la délégation*Speaker of the National Assembly  
*Président de l'Assemblée nationale*

<sup>58</sup> (SLD: Left Democratic Alliance  
(UP: Labour Union  
(LPR: League of Polish Families  
(PSL: Polish Peasant Party  
(PO: Civic Platform

*/ Alliance de la gauche démocratique)  
(Union travailliste)  
(Ligue des familles  
(Parti paysan polonais)  
(Plateforme civique)*

<sup>59</sup> (PSD: Democratic Socialist Party  
(PS: Socialist Party  
(CDS: Social Democratic Centre  
(PP: Popular Party

*(Parti social démocratique)  
(Parti socialiste)  
(Centre démocratique social)  
(Parti populaire)*

HAN, Seung Soo (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i> (GNP)
YOO, Jay-Kun (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i> (MDP)
LEE, Yunsook (Mrs./Mme) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Focal Point on Questions Relating to the Status of Women <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Personne relais sur les questions relatives à la condition de la femme</i>	Member of the National Assembly, Chairperson, Special Committee on Women's Affairs <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale, Présidente de la Commission spéciale des femmes</i> (GNP)
DO, Jong Yee (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i> (GNP)
PARK, Joo Sun (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i> (MDP) <sup>60</sup>
KIM, Suk Woo (Mr./M.) Secretary / <i>Secrétaire</i>	Chief Secretary to the Speaker <i>Secrétaire principal du Bureau du Président</i>
MOON, Jei-Poong (Mr./M.) Substitute Member of the ASGP <i>Membre suppléant de l'ASGP</i>	Director General of the Inter-Parliamentary Affairs Bureau, National Assembly <i>Directeur général du Bureau des affaires interparlementaires de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
CHOI, Dong Hwan (Mr./M.)	Secretary to the Speaker for Protocol <i>Secrétaire du Président, Protocole</i>
LIM, Woo Yeong (Mr./M.) Secretary / <i>Secrétaire</i>	Secretary to the Speaker for Planning <i>Secrétaire du Président</i>
KIM, Il Kwon (Mr./M.) Substitute Member of the ASGP <i>Membre suppléant de l'ASGP</i>	Director of the Inter-Parliamentary Organization Division of the National Assembly <i>Directeur de la Division de l'Organisation interparlementaire de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
SHIN, Moon Keun (Mr./M.) Secretary / <i>Secrétaire</i>	Deputy Director of the Inter-Parliamentary Organization Division of the National Assembly <i>Directeur adjoint de la Division de l'Organisation interparlementaire de l'Assemblée nationale</i>
KIM, Sung Mi (Ms./Mme) Secretary / <i>Secrétaire</i>	Protocol Officer, National Assembly <i>Chargée du Protocole, Assemblée nationale</i>
LEE, Sang In (Mr./M.) Press / <i>Presse</i>	
JUNG, Yang Kyun (Mr./M.) Press / <i>Presse</i>	
SHIN, Jang Bum (Mr./M.) Ambassador / <i>Ambassadeur</i>	
OH, Dae Sung (Mr./M.) Embassy of the Republic of Korea <i>Ambassade de la République de Corée</i>	
LEE, Jum Soo (Mr./M.) Embassy of the Republic of Korea <i>Ambassade de la République de Corée</i>	
PARK, Whan Seon (Mr./M.) Embassy of the Republic of Korea <i>Ambassade de la République de Corée</i>	

<sup>60</sup> (GNP: Grand National Party  
(MDP: Millenium Democratic Party

/ *Grand parti national*  
/ *Parti démocratique du millénaire*)

**ROMANIA – ROUMANIE**

SOLCANU, Ion (Mr./M.) President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation <i>Président du Groupe, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation</i>	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i> (SDP)
IVANESCU, Paula Maria (Mrs./Mme) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Focal Point for Questions Relating to the Status of Women, Member of the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Personne relais sur les questions relatives à la condition de la femme, Membre de la Réunion des femmes parlementaires</i>	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés</i> (DP)
KOVACS, Csaba Tiberiu (Mr./M.) Member of the Executive Bureau of the Group <i>Membre du Bureau exécutif du Groupe</i>	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés</i> (UDMR)
BADOIU, Cornel (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés</i> (SDP)
IORDACHE, Florin (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés</i> (SDP)
PATRU, Nicolae (Mr./M.)	Senator / <i>Sénateur</i> (RMP)
STANCIU, Anghel (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés</i> (RMP)
DUTU, Constantin (Mr./M.)	Member of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Membre de la Chambre des Députés</i> (RMP) <sup>61</sup>
SAVA, Constantin (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the Senate <i>Secrétaire général du Sénat</i>
IONESCU, Cristian (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the Chamber of Deputies <i>Secrétaire général de la Chambre des Députés</i>
DUMITRESCU, Cristina (Mrs./Mme) Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire du Groupe</i>	Counsellor, Foreign Relations Department, Senate <i>Conseillère, Département des relations extérieures, Sénat</i>
ZARNESCU, Narcis (Mr./M.)	Counsellor, Foreign Parliamentary Relations and Protocol Department, Chamber of Deputies <i>Conseiller, Département des relations parlementaires extérieures et du protocole, Chambre des Députés</i>
BADEA, Adriana (Mrs./Mme)	Expert, Department of Foreign Parliamentary Relations, Senate <i>Experte, Département des relations parlementaires extérieures, Sénat</i>

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION – FEDERATION DE RUSSIE**

YARYGUINA, Tatiana (Mrs./Mme) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Cheffe de la délégation</i>	Member of the State Duma, Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs <i>Membre de la Douma d'Etat, Membre de la Commission des affaires étrangères</i> (YABLOKO)
ZIYATDINOVA, Fliura (Mrs./Mme) Member of the Coordinating Committee of Women Parliamentarians <i>Membre du Comité de coordination des femmes parlementaires</i>	Member of the State Duma, Vice-Chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Affairs <i>Membre de la Douma d'Etat, Vice-Présidente de la Commission des affaires étrangères</i> (RR)

<sup>61</sup> (SDP: Social Democratic Party  
(DP: Democratic Party  
(UDMR: Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania  
(RMP: "Romania Mare" Party

/ *Parti social démocrate)*  
/ *Parti démocrate)*  
/ *Union démocrate des Magyars de Roumanie)*  
/ *Parti "Romania Mare")*

TRAVKINE, Nikolai (Mr./M.)	Member of the State Duma, Member of the Committee on Local Self-Administration <i>Membre de la Douma d'Etat, Membre de la Commission des administrations locales (UFD)</i> <sup>62</sup>
BAVLOV, Vladimir (Mr./M.)	Member of the Council of the Federation, Chairman of the Committee on Culture, Education and Ecology <i>Membre du Conseil de la Fédération, Président de la Commission de la culture, de l'éducation et de l'écologie</i>
DEMINA, Valentina (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the Council of the Federation, Deputy Chairperson of the Committee on Social Policy <i>Membre du Conseil de la Fédération, Vice-Présidente de la Commission des affaires sociales</i>
ZHAMBALNIMBUEV, Bato-Zhargal (Mr./M.)	Member of the Council of the Federation, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Functioning of the Council of the Federation <i>Membre du Conseil de la Fédération, Vice-Président de la Commission du fonctionnement du Conseil de la Fédération</i>
CHERNYH, Victor (Mr./M.)	Member of the Council of the Federation, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Science, Culture and Ecology <i>Membre du Conseil de la Fédération, Vice-Président de la Commission de la science, de la culture et de l'écologie</i>
TKACHENKO, Piotr (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the Council of Federation <i>Secrétaire général du Conseil de la Fédération</i>
LOTOREV, Alexander (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the State Duma <i>Secrétaire général de la Douma d'Etat</i>
VYDRINE, Serguei (Mr./M.) Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire du Groupe</i>	Deputy Director of the Inter-Parliamentary Relations Department of the State Duma <i>Directeur adjoint du Département des Relations interparlementaires de la Douma d'Etat</i>
TCHISTIAKOVA, Elena (Mrs./Mme) Adviser / <i>Conseillère</i>	Adviser, Committee on International Affairs <i>Conseillère, Commission des affaires internationales</i>
SUKHAREV, Egor (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Expert, Inter-Parliamentary Relations Department <i>Expert, Département des relations interparlementaires</i>
TIMOFEEV, Vladimir (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Chief Councillor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs <i>Conseiller principal, Ministère des affaires étrangères</i>
GLOTIN, Yuri (Mr./M.) Interpreter / <i>Interprète</i>	Councillor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs <i>Conseiller, Ministère des affaires étrangères</i>
TIUREV, Pavel (Mr./M.) Interpreter / <i>Interprète</i>	Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs <i>Deuxième Secrétaire, Ministère des affaires étrangères</i>
GOLOVINOV, Maxim (Mr./M.) Interpreter / <i>Interprète</i>	Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs <i>Deuxième Secrétaire, Ministère des affaires étrangères</i>
USOVA, Irina (Ms./Mme) Interpreter / <i>Interprète</i>	
MUKHIN, Nikolai (Mr./M.) Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire du Groupe</i>	
RAZVIN, Piotr (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	
DASHKO, Vladimir (Mr./M.) Interpreter / <i>Interprète</i>	
ZOLOTAREVA, Irina (Mrs./Mme) Adviser / <i>Conseillère</i>	

<sup>62</sup> (YABLOKO:  
(RR: The "Regions of Russia" Group  
(UFD: Union of Right-Wing Forces

/ *Yabloko*  
/ *Groupe "Les régions de la Russie"*  
/ *Union des forces de droite*)

BOBROV, Valery (Mr./M.)  
Adviser / *Conseiller*

KORONELLI, Victor (Mr./M.)  
Adviser / *Conseiller*

TCHIKVADZE, Vladimir (Mr./M.)  
Ambassador / *Ambassadeur*

#### RWANDA

IYAMUREMYE, Augustin (Mr./M.)  
Leader of the delegation  
*Chef de la délégation*

KANTENGWA, Juliana (Mrs./Mme)

HABARUREMA, Anicet (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*

Member of the Transitional National Assembly,  
Committee Chairman  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale de transition, Président  
de Commission (PSD)*

Member of the Transitional National Assembly, Vice-  
President, Women Parliamentary Forum  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale de transition, Vice-  
Présidente du Forum des femmes parlementaires (FPR)*<sup>63</sup>  
Secretary General / *Secrétaire général*

#### SAMOA

LE MAMEA, Ropati (Mr./M.)  
Leader of the delegation  
*Chef de la délégation*

ALAMA, Fetuao Toia (Mrs./Mme)  
Secretary / *Secrétaire*

Member of the Legislative Assembly, Leader of the  
Opposition  
*Membre de l'Assemblée législative, Chef de l'opposition  
(SNDP)*<sup>64</sup>

Clerk of Parliament / *Greffière*

#### SAN MARINO – SAINT-MARIN

TERENZI, Gian Franco (Mr./M.)  
President of the Group, Member of the Inter-  
Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation  
*Président du Groupe, Membre du Conseil  
interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation*

VENTURINI, Mario (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire*

BOLLINI, Paolo (Mr./M.)  
Secretary General of the Group  
*Secrétaire général du Groupe*

MURATORI, Vanessa (Ms./Mme)

GASPERONI, Cesare (Mr./M.)

Member of the Great General Council  
*Membre du Grand Conseil général (PDCS)*

Member of the Great General Council  
*Membre du Grand Conseil général (APDS)*

Member of the Great General Council  
*Membre du Grand Conseil général (PSS)*

Member of the Great General Council  
*Membre du Grand Conseil général (RCS)*

Member of the Great General Council  
*Membre du Grand Conseil général (PDCS)*<sup>65</sup>

<sup>63</sup> (PSD Social Democratic Party  
(FPR Rwandan Patriotic Front

<sup>64</sup> (SNDP: Samoan National Development Party

<sup>65</sup> (PDCS: Christian-Democratic Party  
(APDS: Democratic People's Alliance  
(PSS: Socialist Party  
(RCS: Communist Refoundation

/ *Parti social-démocrate)*

/ *Front patriotique rwandais)*

/ *Parti samoan pour le développement national)*

/ *Parti démocrate-chrétien)*

/ *Alliance populaire démocratique)*

/ *Parti socialiste)*

/ *Renouveau communiste)*

**SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE - SAO TOME-ET-PRINCIPE**

DIAS, Dionisio (Mr./M.) President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation <i>Président du Groupe, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation</i>	Speaker of the National Assembly <i>Président de l'Assemblée nationale</i> (MLSTP/PSD)
NEVES, Delfim (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Secretary of the Group <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Secrétaire du Groupe</i>	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i> (MDFM/PCD)
MONTEIRO, Filomena (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale</i> (MLSTP/PSD) <sup>66</sup>
SILVA, Francisco (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the National Assembly <i>Secrétaire général de l'Assemblée nationale</i>

**SAUDI ARABIA - ARABIE SAOUDITE**

AL-SUDAIRY, Ziad (Mr./M.)	Member of the Shura Council <i>Membre du Conseil de la Shura</i>
BU-HULAIGA, Mohammed Ihsan (Mr./M.)	Member of the Shura Council <i>Membre du Conseil de la Shura</i>
AL-MOAMMAR, Abdulhkeem (Mr./M.)	Chief of the Inter-Parliamentary Unit <i>Chef de la Division des affaires interparlementaires</i>
AL-SAEED, Mohammed (Mr./M.)	Inter-Parliamentary Officer <i>Chargé des affaires interparlementaires</i>
AL-BRAHIM, Mohammed (Mr./M.)	Protocol Officer / <i>Chargé du protocole</i>

**SINGAPORE - SINGAPOUR**

HARON EUSOFE, Othman (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of Parliament <i>Membre du Parlement</i> (PAP)
LEONG HORN KEE (Mr./M.)	Member of Parliament <i>Membre du Parlement</i> (PAP)
LOW, Penny (Ms./Mme)	Member of Parliament <i>Membre du Parlement</i> (PAP) <sup>67</sup>
SEAH, Harold (Mr./M.) Secretary to the delegation <i>Secrétaire de la délégation</i>	Principal Assistant Clerk <i>Greffier principal adjoint</i>

**SLOVENIA - SLOVENIE**

DROBNIC, Janez (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Vice-President of the National Assembly, <i>Vice-Président de l'Assemblée nationale</i> (NSi-SKD-SLS)
ČRNUGELJ, Silva (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the National Assembly, Vice-Chairperson of the Committee on Health and Social Policy <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale, Vice-Présidente de la Commission de la santé et des affaires sociales</i> (ZLSD)

<sup>66</sup> (MLSTP: Sao Tome and Principe Liberation Movement / *Mouvement de libération de Sao Tomé-et-Principe*)  
(PSD: Social Democratic Party / *Parti social démocratique*)  
(MDFM: Force for Change Democratic Movement / *Mouvement démocratique Force pour le changement*)  
(PCD: Democratic Convergence Party / *Parti démocratique de convergence*)

<sup>67</sup> (PAP: People's Action Party / *Parti d'action populaire*)

GASPARINI, Mario (Mr./M.)

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale* (LDS)<sup>68</sup>

VELISCEK, Jozica (Mr./M.)

Secretary General of the National Assembly  
*Secrétaire général de l'Assemblée nationale*PANDEV, Tanja (Mr./M.)  
Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire de la délégation***SOUTH AFRICA - AFRIQUE DU SUD**MBETE, Baleka (Mrs./Mme)  
Leader of the delegation  
*Chef de la délégation*Deputy Speaker of Parliament  
*Vice-Présidente du Parlement* (ANC)MAHLANGU, Gwen (Ms./Mme)  
President of the Coordinating Committee of Women  
Parliamentarians  
*Présidente du Comité de coordination des femmes  
parlementaires*Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale* (ANC)BORMAN, Gloria Mary (Mrs./Mme)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire*Member of the Parliament  
*Membre du Parlement* (DP)VAN DER MERWE, Jacobus Hercules (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire*Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale* (IFP)

CHIKANE, Moss (Mr./M.)

Member of the Parliament  
*Membre du Parlement* (ANC)

DLULANE, Beauty (Ms./Mme)

Member of the National Council of Provinces  
*Membre du Conseil national des Provinces* (ANC)

BAKKER, Dirk Michael (Mr./M.)

Member of the Parliament  
*Membre du Parlement* (NNP)<sup>69</sup>MAMABOLO, Albert (Mr./M.)  
Secretary of the Group  
*Secrétaire du Groupe*Parliamentary Officer  
*Assistant, Service des séances*KORA, Ellen (Ms./Mme)  
Secretary / *Secrétaire***SPAIN - ESPAGNE**GIL, Ignacio (Mr./M.)  
President of the Group, Leader of the delegation  
*Président du Groupe, Chef de la délégation*Member of the Congress of Deputies  
*Membre du Congrès des Députés* (PP)

SANZ PALACIO, Salvador (Mr./M.)

Member of the Congress of Deputies  
*Membre du Congrès des Députés* (PP)

TORME, Ana (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the Congress of Deputies  
*Membre du Congrès des Députés* (PP)

SANZ BLANCO, Clemente (Mr./M.)

Member of the Senate  
*Membre du Sénat* (PP)

GARCIA ARIAS, Ludivina (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the Congress of Deputies  
*Membre du Congrès des Députés* (PSOE)

<sup>68</sup> (NSi: New Slovenia  
(SKD: Slovene Christian Democrats  
(SLS: Peoples' Party  
(ZLSD: Associated List of Social Democrats  
(LDS: Liberal Democracy of Slovenia

*/ Nouvelle Slovénie)  
( Démocrates-chrétiens)  
( Parti populaire slovène)  
( Union sociale-démocrate)  
( Parti démocrate libéral)*

<sup>69</sup> (ANC: African National Congress  
(DP: Democratic Party  
(IFP: Inkhata Freedom Party  
(NNP: New National Party

*( Congrès national africain)  
( Parti démocratique)  
( Parti Inkhata pour la liberté)  
( Nouveau Parti national)*

CALDERA, Jesús (Mr./M.)	Member of the Congress of Deputies <i>Membre du Congrès des Députés (PSOE)</i>
ANASAGASTI, Iñaki (Mr./M.)	Member of the Congress of Deputies <i>Membre du Congrès des Députés (V-PNV)</i>
MARIMON, Xavier (Mr./M.)	Member of the Senate <i>Membre du Sénat (CiU)</i> <sup>70</sup>
GARCIA-ESCUADERO, Piedad (Mrs./Mme) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the Congress of Deputies <i>Secrétaire générale du Congrès des Députés</i>
CAVERO, Manuel (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the Senate <i>Secrétaire général du Sénat</i>
CUENCA, Alfonso (Mr./M.) Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire du Groupe</i>	
JUAREZ, M. Rosa (Mrs./Mme) Administrative Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire administrative du Groupe</i>	

## SRI LANKA

SAMARASINGHE, Mahinda (Mr./M.) President of the Committee on Human Rights of Parliamentarians, Leader of the delegation <i>Président du Comité des droits de l'homme des parlementaires, Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of Parliament <i>Membre du Parlement (UNP)</i> <sup>71</sup>
HAKHEEM, Rauff (Mr./M.)	Member of Parliament <i>Membre du Parlement</i>
AMARATUNGA, John (Mr./M.)	Member of Parliament <i>Membre du Parlement</i>
PERERA, Larine (Mrs./Mme)	Member of Parliament <i>Membre du Parlement</i>
RANATUNGA, Reggie (Mr./M.)	Member of Parliament <i>Membre du Parlement</i>
GUNAWARDENA, Dinesh (Mr./M.)	Member of Parliament <i>Membre du Parlement</i>
ANANDASANGAREE, V. (Mr./M.)	Member of Parliament <i>Membre du Parlement</i>
WIJESEKERA, Priyaneer (Mr./M.)	Acting Secretary General of Parliament <i>Secrétaire général par intérim du Parlement</i>

## SUDAN - SOUDAN

EL-HARDALLO, Ahmed Abdallah (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly <i>Vice-Président de l'Assemblée Nationale</i>
EL TIGANI, Mustafa (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Member of the National Assembly, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee <i>Membre de l'Assemblée Nationale, Président de la Commission des affaires étrangères</i>

<sup>70</sup> (PP: Popular Party / *Parti populaire*)  
(PSOE: Socialist Party / *Parti socialiste*)  
(V-PNV: Basque Party / *Parti basque*)  
(CiU: Catalán Party / *Parti catalan*)

<sup>71</sup> (UNP: United National Party / *Parti national uni*)

GAKNON OSMAN, Marwa (Mrs./Mme) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Member of the Coordinating Committee of Women Parliamentarians <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Membre du Comité de coordination des Femmes parlementaires</i>	Member of the National Assembly, Chairperson of the Community Development Committee <i>Membre de l'Assemblée Nationale, Présidente de la Commission du développement communautaire</i>
LOURANS, Loual (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée Nationale</i>
IBRAHIM, Mohamed Ibrahim (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Secretary General of the National Assembly <i>Secrétaire général de l'Assemblée Nationale</i>
KHIDIR, Yarsir (Mr./M.) Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire du Groupe</i>	

## SURINAME

RODGERS, Otmar Roëll (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (NF-NPS)</i>
KINGSWIJK, Cornelis (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (NF-NPS)</i>
JOGI, Mahinderkoemar (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (NF-VHP)</i>
PAAL, Anton (Mr./M.)	Member of the National Assembly <i>Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (PALU)</i> <sup>72</sup>

## SWEDEN - SUEDE

HEINEMANN, Kerstin (Ms./Mme) Leader of the delegation <i>Cheffe de la délégation</i>	Second Deputy Speaker of the Riksdag <i>Deuxième Vice-Présidente du Riksdag (fp)</i>
EKHOLM, Berndt (Mr./M.) President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Président du Groupe, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Member of the Riksdag <i>Membre du Riksdag (s)</i>
JÄRREL, Henrik S. (Mr./M.) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Member of the Riksdag <i>Membre du Riksdag (m)</i>
NARTI, Ana Maria (Ms./Mme)	Member of the Riksdag <i>Membre du Riksdag (fp)</i>
ÖRNFJÄDER, Krister (Mr./M.)	Member of the Riksdag <i>Membre du Riksdag (s)</i>
GUSTAFSSON, Holger (Mr./M.)	Member of the Riksdag <i>Membre du Riksdag (kd)</i>
FRANSSON, Sonja (Ms./Mme)	Member of the Riksdag <i>Membre du Riksdag (s)</i>
ÖBERG, Maria (Ms./Mme)	Member of the Riksdag <i>Membre du Riksdag (s)</i> <sup>73</sup>

<sup>72</sup> (NF: New Front for Democracy / *Nouveau Front pour la démocratie*)  
(NPS: Suriname National Party / *Parti national du Suriname*)  
(VHP: United Reform Party / *Parti unifié de la réforme*)  
(PALU: Progressive Workers and Farm Labourers Union / *Union progressiste des travailleurs et ouvriers agricoles*)

<sup>73</sup> (fp: Liberal Party / *Parti libéral*)  
(s: Social Democratic Party / *Parti social-démocrate*)  
(m: Moderate Party (Conservatives) / *Parti des modérés (Conservateurs)*)  
(kd: Christian Democratic Party / *Parti chrétien démocrate*)

FORSBERG, Anders (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*

Secretary General of the Riksdag  
*Secrétaire général du Riksdag*

STARELL, Lars (Mr./M.)  
Executive Secretary and Treasurer of the Group,  
Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire exécutif et Trésorier du Groupe, Secrétaire  
de la délégation*

BROLIN, Eva (Ms./Mme)  
Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire de la délégation*

#### SWITZERLAND - SUISSE

GÜNTER, Paul (Mr./M.)  
President of the Group, President of the Committee for  
Sustainable Development, Member of the Inter-  
Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation  
*Président du Groupe, Président du Comité du  
développement durable, Membre du Conseil  
interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation*

Member of the National Council  
*Conseiller national (PS)*

BIERI, Peter (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire*

Member of the Council of States  
*Conseiller aux Etats (PDC)*

CHAPPUIS, Liliane (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the National Council  
*Conseillère nationale (PS)*

GADIANT, Brigitta (Mrs./Mme)  
Vice-President of the Fourth Committee  
*Vice-Présidente de la Quatrième Commission*

Member of the National Council  
*Conseillère nationale (UDC)*

HEBERLEIN, Trix (Mrs./Mme)  
Substitute Member of the Coordinating Committee of  
Women Parliamentarians  
*Membre suppléant du Comité de coordination des  
Femmes parlementaires*

Member of the National Council  
*Conseillère nationale (PRD)*

HOFMANN, Hans (Mr./M.)

Member of the Council of States  
*Conseiller aux Etats (UDC)*

SCHIESSER, Fritz (Mr./M.)

Member of the Council of States  
*Conseiller aux Etats (PRD)<sup>74</sup>*

WALLIMANN, Mariangela (Mrs./Mme)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*

Secretary General / *Secrétaire générale*

ZEHNDER, Daniel (Mr./M.)  
Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire de la délégation*

NERNY, Céline (Mrs./Mme)  
Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire de la délégation*

#### SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC – REPUBLIQUE ARABE SYRIENNE

OTRI, Naji Moh. (Mr./M.)  
President of the Group,  
Leader of the delegation  
*Président du Groupe,  
Chef de la délégation*

Speaker of the People's Council  
*Président du Conseil du Peuple*

<sup>74</sup> (PS: Social Democratic Party  
(PDC: Christian Democratic Party  
(UDC: Democratic Union of the Centre  
(PRD: Radical Democratic Party

/ *Parti socialiste*  
/ *Parti démocrate chrétien*  
/ *Union démocratique du centre*  
/ *Parti radical-démocratique*

NIMR, Hunin (Mr./M.)	Member and Observer of the People's Council <i>Membre et Observateur du Conseil du Peuple</i>
HADAD, Sulaiman (Mr./M.)	Member of the People's Council, Chairman of the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee <i>Membre du Conseil du Peuple, Président de la Commission des affaires arabes et étrangères</i>
KALTHOUM, Faisal (Mr./M.)	Member of the People's Council, Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs <i>Membre du Conseil du Peuple, Président de la Commission des affaires constitutionnelles et législatives</i>
AL-HOMSI, Huda (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the People's Council, Rapporteur of the Committee on Production and Planning <i>Membre du Conseil du Peuple, Rapporteur de la Commission de la production et de la planification</i>
MOUSLLI, Abdullah (Mr./M.)	Member of the People's Council <i>Membre du Conseil du Peuple</i>
AL-MZAWIK, Mohamed (Mr./M.)	Director of the Speaker's Office <i>Directeur du Bureau du Président</i>
NOFAL, Riad (Mr./M.)	Director of Public Relations <i>Directeur des relations publiques</i>
DOGHAN, Bahjat (Mr./M.) Embassy of Syria, <i>Ambassade de Syrie</i>	
HALLAK, Abdullah (Mr./M.) Embassy of Syria, <i>Ambassade de Syrie</i>	
IBRAHIM, Habib (Mr./M.) Embassy of Syria, <i>Ambassade de Syrie</i>	

**TAJKISTAN - TADJIKISTAN**

SAIDOV, Assmideddin Assadouloievic (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of the Majlisi Oli, Chairman of the Committee on International Affairs <i>Membre du Majlisi Oli, Président de la Commission des relations internationales</i>
NABIEV, Tolib (Mr./M.)	Member of the Majlisi Oli <i>Membre du Majlisi Oli</i>
YUSUPOVA, Mayramkon (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the Majlisi Oli <i>Membre du Majlisi Oli</i>

**THAILAND - THAÏLANDE**

MUSIKUL, Preecha (Mr./M.) Leader of the delegation <i>Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (DP)</i>
SOOKMARK, Khunying Jintana (Mrs./Mme) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Senator / <i>Sénatrice</i>
LERKSAMRAN, Lalita (Mrs./Mme) Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council <i>Membre du Conseil interparlementaire</i>	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (TRT)</i>
SILPA-ARCHA, Kanjana (Ms./Mme)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (CT)</i>
SAPPAYASIT, Ardhasit (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Representatives <i>Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (NAP)</i>

RATTANAPIAN, Pravich (Mr./M.)

Member of the House of Representatives  
*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (CP)*<sup>75</sup>

HIRANPRUEK, Pridi (Mr./M.)

Senator / *Sénateur*CHAGSUCHINDA, Pensak (Mrs./Mme)  
Member of the Committee on the Middle East  
QuestionsSenator / *Sénatrice**Membre du Comité sur les Questions relatives au  
Moyen-Orient*HOMCHUENCHOM, Sugunya (Ms./Mme)  
Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire de la délégation*Secretary, Bureau of Inter-Parliamentary Organization  
*Secrétaire, Bureau de l'Organisation interparlementaire*MASRICHAN, Krisanee (Ms./Mme)  
Assistant Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire Assistante de la délégation*Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Inter-Parliamentary  
Organisation, Secretariat of the House of Representatives  
*Secrétaire adjointe, Bureau de l'Organisation  
interparlementaire, Secrétariat de la Chambre des  
Représentants*TAIPIBOONSUK, Steejit (Ms./Mme)  
Assistant Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire adjointe de la délégation*Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Inter-Parliamentary  
Organisation, Secretariat of the House of Representatives  
*Secrétaire adjointe, Bureau de l'Organisation  
interparlementaire, Secrétariat de la Chambre des  
Représentants*JINTAWIROJ, Nappassorn (Ms./Mme)  
Assistant Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire adjointe de la délégation*Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Inter-Parliamentary  
Organisation, Secretariat of the House of Representatives  
*Secrétaire adjointe, Bureau de l'Organisation  
interparlementaire, Secrétariat de la Chambre des  
Représentants*POOKAMAN, Pithaya (Mr./M.)  
Ambassador and Adviser  
*Ambassadeur et Conseiller*VICHANKAIYAKIJ, Vathayudh (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Thailand  
*Ambassade de Thaïlande*KANCHANA, Soothriya (Ms./Mme)  
Embassy of Thailand  
*Ambassade de Thaïlande***THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA  
EX-REPUBLIQUE YOUGOSLAVE DE MACEDOINE**KRALJEVSKI, Čedomir (Mr./M.)  
Leader of the Delegation  
*Chef de la délégation*Member of the Assembly of the Republic  
*Membre de l'Assemblée de la République (VMRO-  
DPMNE)*

BIKOVSKA, Nataša (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the Assembly of the Republic  
*Membre de l'Assemblée de la République (SDSM)*

RAMADANI, Ismet (Mr./M.)

Member of the Assembly of the Republic  
*Membre de l'Assemblée de la République (PDP)*<sup>76</sup>

<sup>75</sup> (DP: Democrat Party  
(TRT: Thai Rak Thai Party  
(CT: Chart Thai Party  
(NAP: New Aspiration Party  
(CP: Chart Patthana Party

/ *Parti démocrate)*  
( *Parti Thai Rak Thai)*  
( *Parti Chart Thai)*  
( *Parti de l'aspiration nouvelle)*  
( *Parti Chart Patthana)*

<sup>76</sup> (VMRO- Democratic Party for Macedonian  
DPMNE: National Movement  
(SDSM: Social Democratic Union  
(PDP: Party for Democratic Prosperity

( *Parti démocrate pour le mouvement  
national macédonien)*  
( *Union social-démocrate)*  
( *Parti de la prospérité démocratique)*

PEJKOVSKI, Jovan (Mr./M.)  
Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire de la délégation*

State Adviser, Head of International Cooperation  
Department  
*Conseiller d'Etat, Chef du Département de la  
coopération internationale*

NACIK, Goran (Mr./M.)  
Interpreter / *Interprète*

## TOGO

NATCHABA, Ouattara Fambaré (Mr./M.)  
President of the Group, Leader of the delegation  
*Président du Groupe, Chef de la délégation*

Speaker of the National Assembly  
*Président de l'Assemblée nationale*

GNASSINGBE, Essozima Faure (Mr./M.)

Member of the National Assembly, Chairman of the  
Committee on Foreign Relations and Cooperation  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale, Président de la  
Commission des relations extérieures et de la  
coopération*

FOMBO, Loumonvi (Mr./M.)

Member of the National Assembly, Chairman of the  
Human Rights Committee  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale, Président de la  
Commission des droits de l'homme*

BAGOUDOU, Djibril (Mr./M.)  
Aide-de-Camp

## TUNISIA - TUNISIE

SAAD, Thameur (Mr./M.)

Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Rapporteur of the  
Committee on Political Affairs and External Relations  
*Membre de la Chambre des Députés, Rapporteur de la  
Commission des affaires politiques et des relations  
extérieures*

JOMAA, Ghazi (Mr./M.)  
Ambassador / *Ambassadeur*

## TURKEY - TURQUIE

CETIN, Remzi (Mr./M.)  
President of the Group, Member of the Inter-  
Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation  
*Président du Groupe, Membre du Conseil  
interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation*

Member of the Grand National Assembly  
*Membre de la Grande Assemblée nationale (AKP)*

ERDEM, Esref (Mr./M.)

Member of the Grand National Assembly  
*Membre de la Grande Assemblée nationale (CHP)*

SANAY, Eyyüp (Mr./M.)

Member of the Grand National Assembly  
*Membre de la Grande Assemblée nationale (AKP)*

OZDEMIR, Hikmet (Mr./M.)

Member of the Grand National Assembly  
*Membre de la Grande Assemblée nationale (AKP)*

YILDIRIM, Murat (Mr./M.)

Member of the Grand National Assembly  
*Membre de la Grande Assemblée nationale (AKP)*

BATU, Inal (Mr./M.)

Member of the Grand National Assembly  
*Membre de la Grande Assemblée nationale (CHP)*

HACIOGLU, Memduh (Mr./M.)

Member of the Grand National Assembly  
*Membre de la Grande Assemblée nationale (CHP)*

CAKIR, Ilyas (Mr./M.)

Member of the Grand National Assembly  
*Membre de la Grande Assemblée nationale (AKP)<sup>77</sup>*

SENER, Hayati (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*

Secretary General of the Grand National Assembly  
*Secrétaire général de la Grande Assemblée nationale*

<sup>77</sup> (AKP: Justice and Development Party  
(CHP: Republican People's Party

/ *Parti de la justice et du développement*)  
/ *Parti populaire républicain*)

GIRAY, Buket (Mrs./Mme)  
Secretary of the Group  
*Secrétaire du Groupe*

DELIORMAN, Nuri (Mr./M.)  
Secretary of the Group  
*Secrétaire du Groupe*

#### UGANDA – OUGANDA

KADAGA, Rebecca (Ms./Mme)  
Leader of the delegation  
*Cheffe de la délégation*

Deputy Speaker of Parliament  
*Vice-Présidente du Parlement*

D'UJANGA, Simon (Mr./M.)

Member of Parliament  
*Membre du Parlement*

KYATUHEIRE, Jacqueline (Ms./Mme)

Member of Parliament  
*Membre du Parlement*

KIBAALLE, Gaboi (Mr./M.)

Member of Parliament  
*Membre du Parlement*

KASIRYE, Ignatius (Mr./M.)  
Secretary to the delegation  
*Secrétaire de la délégation*

Principal Clerk to Parliament  
*Greffier principal*

#### UKRAINE

OSTASH, Ihor (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Executive Committee, Leader of the delegation  
*Membre du Comité exécutif, Chef de la délégation*

Member of the Verkhovna Rada, Committee Vice-Chairman  
*Membre du Verkhovna Rada, Vice-Président de Commission (RO)*

HINSBURH, Olga (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the Verkhovna Rada, Sub-Committee Chairperson  
*Membre du Verkhovna Rada, Présidente de Sous-Commission (CP)*

KOVAL, Vyacheslav S. (Mr./M.)

Member of the Verkhovna Rada  
*Membre du Verkhovna Rada (PMU)<sup>78</sup>*

LOKSHYN, Vyacheslav (Mr./M.)  
Secretary of the Group  
*Secrétaire du Groupe*

Deputy Head of Directorate  
*Chef adjoint de l'administration*

VASCHENKO, Oleksandr (Mr./M.)  
Deputy Secretary of the Group  
*Secrétaire adjoint du Groupe*

Deputy Head of Department  
*Chef adjoint de département*

SAKHAN, Ivan (Mr./M.)  
Substitute Member of the ASGP  
*Membre suppléant de l'ASGP*

First Deputy Secretary General  
*Premier Secrétaire général adjoint*

HNIDYKAH, Oleksandr (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Ukraine  
*Ambassade d'Ukraine*

#### UNITED ARAB EMIRATES – EMIRATS ARABES UNIS

AL-DHAHERI, Ahmed (Mr./M.)  
Leader of the delegation  
*Chef de la délégation*

First Deputy Speaker of the Federal National Council  
*Premier Vice-Président du Conseil national de la Fédération*

AHMED, Ali Jassim (Mr./M.)

Member of the Federal National Council  
*Membre du Conseil national de la Fédération*

<sup>78</sup> (RO: Reform and Order  
(CP: Communist Party  
(PMU: People's Movement of Ukraine

/ Réforme et ordre)  
(Parti communiste)  
(Mouvement populaire d'Ukraine)

AL-MAZROUEI, Ahmed Ateeq (Mr./M.)	Member of the Federal National Council <i>Membre du Conseil national de la Fédération</i>
AL NEHAYAN, Sheikh Khalid (Mr./M.)	Member of the Federal National Council <i>Membre du Conseil national de la Fédération</i>
BIN OMAR, Sultan (Mr./M.)	Member of the Federal National Council <i>Membre du Conseil national de la Fédération</i>
AL-ZAABI, Ali Obaid Ali (Mr./M.)	Member of the Federal National Council <i>Membre du Conseil national de la Fédération</i>
AL-DHANHANI, Mohammed Hassan (Mr./M.)	Member of the Federal National Council <i>Membre du Conseil national de la Fédération</i>
AL-SHAMSI, Abdurahman Ali (Mr./M.) Member of the ASGP, <i>Membre de l'ASGP</i>	Assistant Secretary General of the Federal National Council <i>Secrétaire général adjoint du Conseil national de la Fédération</i>
AL SHAHHI, Abdullah (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Head of Parliamentary Affairs <i>Chef des affaires parlementaires</i>
AL-TENAIJI, Tareq Ahmed (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Head of Arab Affairs <i>Chef des affaires arabes</i>
AL MARZOUQI, Tareq (Mr./M.) Adviser / <i>Conseiller</i>	Head of the Members Affairs <i>Chef des affaires des Membres</i>

## UNITED KINGDOM – ROYAUME-UNI

AUSTIN, John (Mr./M.) Chairman of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation <i>Président du Groupe, Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Chef de la délégation</i>	Member of the House of Commons <i>Membre de la Chambre des Communes (L)</i>
WILKINSON, John (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Commons <i>Membre de la Chambre des Communes (C)</i>
PRENTICE, Bridget (Mrs./Mme)	Member of the House of Commons <i>Membre de la Chambre des Communes (L)</i>
ILLSLEY, Eric (Mr./M.)	Member of the House of Commons <i>Membre de la Chambre des Communes (L)</i>
DUBS, Lord	Member of the House of Lords <i>Membre de la Chambre des Lords (L)</i>
KIRKBRIDE, Julie (Miss/Mlle)	Member of the House of Commons <i>Membre de la Chambre des Communes (C)</i>
WINTERTON, Nicholas (Sir)	Member of the House of Commons <i>Membre de la Chambre des Communes (C)</i>
DHOLAKIA, Lord	Member of the House of Lords <i>Membre de la Chambre des Lords (LD)</i>
ROE, Marion (Mrs./Mme) Adviser / <i>Conseillère</i>	Member of the House of Commons <i>Membre de la Chambre des Communes (C)</i> <sup>79</sup>
COURTENAY, Kenneth (Mr./M.) General Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire général du Groupe</i>	
RODGERS, Jim (Mr./M.) Deputy General Secretary of the Group <i>Secrétaire général adjoint du Groupe</i>	
REES, Dominique (Miss/Mlle) Assistant Secretary / <i>Assistante</i>	
FLAKE, Alexandra (Miss/Mlle) Assistant Secretary / <i>Assistante</i>	

<sup>79</sup> (L: Labour Party / *Parti travailliste*)  
(C: Conservative Party / *Parti conservateur*)  
(LD: Liberal Democrats / *Démocrates libéraux*)

BREEZE, Sue (Mrs./Mme)  
Adviser / *Conseillère*

CUBIE, George (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*

HAYTER, Paul (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*

SHARPE, Jacqy (Mrs./Mme)  
Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*

PHILLIPS, Roger (Mr./M.)  
Joint Secretary of the ASGP  
*Co-Secrétaire de l'ASGP*

YOUNG, Lynda (Ms./Mme)  
AGSP Secretariat  
*Secrétariat de l'ASGP*

FAULKNER, Greg (Mr./M.)  
Ambassador / *Ambassadeur*

WHITEWAY, Paul (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of the United Kingdom  
*Ambassade du Royaume-Uni*

HOLBORN, Ned (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of the United Kingdom  
*Ambassade du Royaume-Uni*

TOLEDO, Isabel (Ms./Mme)  
Embassy of the United Kingdom  
*Ambassade du Royaume-Uni*

FITZPATRICK, Sarah (Mrs./Mme)  
2004 Conference Organiser  
*Organisatrice de la Conférence de 2004*

ALLUM, Charlotte (Ms./Mme)  
2004 Conference Organiser  
*Organisatrice de la Conférence de 2004*

DRUMMOND, Stuart (Mr./M.)  
2004 Conference Organiser  
*Organisatrice de la Conférence de 2004*

Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
*Bureau des affaires étrangères*

Clerk of the Committees, House of Commons  
*Greffier de Commission, Chambre des Communes*

Clerk Assistant and Clerk of Legislation, House of Lords  
*Greffier adjoint, Chambre des Lords*

Clerk of the Overseas Office, House of Commons  
*Greffière du Bureau d'Outremer, Chambre des Communes*

#### UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA – *REPUBLIQUE UNIE DE TANZANIE*

KABISA, Peter (Mr./M.)  
Leader of the delegation  
*Chef de la délégation*

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale*

USSI, Yahya Haji (Mr./M.)

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (CCM)*

KUSAGA, Hadija (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale (CCM)<sup>80</sup>*

WARBURG, James John (Mr./M.)  
Secretary of the Group  
*Secrétaire du Groupe*

Senior Clerk Assistant  
*Greffier principal adjoint*

#### URUGUAY

CHAPPER, Jorge (Mr./M.)  
Leader of the delegation  
*Chef de la délégation*

President of the House of Representatives  
*Président de la Chambre des Représentants (PN)*

MASPOLI, Juan (Mr./M.)  
President of the GRULAC  
*Président du GRULAC*

Member of the House of Representatives  
*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (PC)*

<sup>80</sup> (CCM: Chama Chamapindu)

XAVIER, Monica (Mrs./Mme)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Member of  
the Coordinating Committee of Women  
Parliamentarians, Focal Point for Questions Relating to  
the Status of Women

*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire, Membre du  
Comité de coordination des Femmes parlementaires,  
Personne relais sur les questions relatives à la  
condition de la femme*

TROBO, Jaime Mario (Mr./M.)  
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
*Membre du Conseil interparlementaire*

HEBER, Luis (Mr./M.)

NIN NOVA, Rodolfo (Mr./M.)

IBARRA, Doreen (Mr./M)

FARACHIO, Mario (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP  
*Membre de l'ASGP*

CATALURDA, Horacio (Mr./M.)  
Member of the ASGP  
*Membre de l'ASGP*

PIQUINELA, Oscar (Mr./M.)  
Secretary of the Group and of the delegation, Secretary  
of the GRULAC  
*Secrétaire du Groupe et de la délégation, Secrétaire du  
GRULAC*

Senator / *Sénatrice* (FA)

Member of the House of Representatives  
*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants* (PN)

Senator / *Sénateur* (PN)

Senator / *Sénateur* (FA)

Member of the House of Representatives  
*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants* (FA)<sup>81</sup>

Secretary General of the Senate  
*Secrétaire général du Sénat*

Secretary General of House of Representatives  
*Secrétaire général de la Chambre des Représentants*

## VENEZUELA

GUTIÉRREZ, Ricardo Antonio (Mr./M.)  
Leader of the delegation,  
*Chef de la délégation*

VIVAS, Ramón Darío (Mr./M.)

MATA, Victoria (Mrs./Mme)

FEBRES, Wilfredo José (Mr./M.)

DELGADO MONSALVE, Victor (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Venezuela  
*Ambassade du Venezuela*

DELGADO MALDONADO, Gerardo (Mr./M.)  
Embassy of Venezuela  
*Ambassade du Venezuela*

Vice-President of the National Assembly  
*Vice-Président de l'Assemblée nationale*

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale*

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale*

Member of the National Assembly  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale*

## VIET NAM

NGO, Anh Dzong (Mr./M.)  
Leader of the delegation  
*Chef de la délégation*

TRAN, Ngoc Duong (Mr./M.)

Member of the National Assembly, Vice-Chairman of the  
Foreign Affairs Committee  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale, Vice-Président de la  
Commission des affaires étrangères*

Member of the National Assembly, Member of the Law  
Committee  
*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale, Membre de la  
Commission législative*

<sup>81</sup> (PN: National Party  
(PC: Colorado Party  
(FA: Frente Amplio)

*/ Parti national)  
(Parti Colorado)*

VU, Hai Ha (Mr./M.)

Adviser / *Conseiller*

NGUYEN, Tuong Van (Mrs./Mme)

Secretary / *Secrétaire*

## YEMEN

AL ANISI, Ahmed (Mr./M.)

Leader of the delegation

*Chef de la délégation*

MOQBIL, Mohamed (Mr./M.)

AL-TALIBI, Amer (Mr./M.)

AL-MOTA'A, Mutahar (Mr./M.)

Secretary / *Secrétaire*

Member of the House of Representatives

*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (GPC)*

Member of the House of Representatives

*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (GPC)*

Member of the House of Representatives

*Membre de la Chambre des Représentants (IP)<sup>82</sup>*

## ZAMBIA - ZAMBIE

MWANAMWAMBWA, Amusaa (Mr./M.)

President of the Group, Leader of the delegation

*Président du Groupe, Chef de la délégation*

MWIIMBU, J. (Mr./M.)

NKUMBULA-LIEBENTHAL, Ompie (Mrs./Mme)

BWALYA, Tresphor (Mr./M.)

MWINGA, Doris Katai (Mrs./Mme)

Member of the ASGP, *Membre de l'ASGP*

MANDA, Irene Mwenya (Ms./Mme)

Secretary of the Group and to the delegation

*Secrétaire du Groupe et de la délégation*

Speaker of the National Assembly

*Président de l'Assemblée nationale*

Member of the National Assembly

*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale*

Member of the National Assembly

*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale*

Member of the National Assembly

*Membre de l'Assemblée nationale*

Clerk of the National Assembly

*Greffier de l'Assemblée nationale*

Principal Clerk, Public Relations

*Greffière principale, Relations publiques*

<sup>82</sup> (GPC: General People's Congress  
IP: Islah Party

/ *Congrès général du peuple*  
/ *Parti Islah*

**II. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS - MEMBRES ASSOCIES****ANDEAN PARLIAMENT****PARLEMENT ANDIN**

MADRIZ SOTILLO, Jhannett (Mrs./Mme) President (Venezuela)  
*Présidente (Venezuela)*

MUÑOZ DE LIENDO, Adela (Mrs./Mme), Deputy / *Députée*

DIAZ LAPLACE, Luis (Mr./M.), Deputy / *Député*

ARIAS SALAS, Mario (Mr./M.), Deputy / *Député*

BIGOTT, Luis (Mr./M.), Deputy / *Député*

**CENTRAL AMERICAN PARLIAMENT****PARLEMENT CENTRAMERICAIN**

CASTILLO SANTOS, Marco Tulio (Mr./M.), Deputy / *Député*

**EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT****PARLEMENT EUROPEEN**

IMBENI, Renzo (Mr./M.), Vice-President / *Vice-Président*

ZANELLA, Orietta (Ms./Mme), Assistant to Vice-President Imbeni  
*Assistante du Vice-Président Imbeni*

RAMSTEDT, Sten (Mr./M.), Administrator, Division for Relations with National Parliaments and Interparliamentary Assemblies

*Administrateur, Division des Relations avec les Parlements nationaux et les Assemblées interparlementaires*

**LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT****PARLEMENT LATINO-AMERICAIN**

LOPES DE SOUZA, Ney (Mr./M.), President / *Président*

GAVIDIA RODRIGUEZ, Walter (Mr./M.)  
Deputy, Vice-President of the Inter-Parliamentary relations (Venezuela)  
*Député, Vice-Président des relations interparlementaires (Venezuela)*

VIVAS QUINTERO, Enrique (Mr./M.), Deputy (Venezuela) / *Député (Venezuela)*

FURIATI, José (Mr./M.), Deputy (Venezuela) / *Député (Venezuela)*

PINTO, Norexa (Mrs./Mme), Deputy (Venezuela) / *Députée (Venezuela)*

PELAEZ GUTIERREZ, Humberto (Mr./M.), Executive Secretary / *Secrétaire exécutif*

PIZARRO SOTO, Jorge (Mr./M.), Senator (Chile) / *Sénateur (Chili)*

GAVIDIA, Edgar (Mr./M.), Adviser (Venezuela) / *Conseiller (Venezuela)*

JIMENEZ, Cecilia (Mrs./Mme) Adviser (Venezuela) / *Conseillère (Venezuela)*

**III. OBSERVERS - OBSERVATEURS****PALESTINE**

QOBAA, M. Taysir (Mr./M.), Deputy Speaker of the Palestine National Council, Leader of the delegation  
*Vice-Président du Conseil national palestinien, Chef de la délégation*

ABDULLAH, Abdullah (Mr./M.), Member of the Palestine National Council, Head of the PNC Parliamentary Committee  
*Membre du Conseil national palestinien, Chef de la Commission parlementaire du PNC*

AL-ALAMI, Abdelraouf (Mr./M.), Member of the Palestine National Council  
*Membre du Conseil national palestinien*

SANDUKA, Zuhair (Mr./M.), Member of the Palestine National Council  
*Membre du Conseil national palestinien*

SHOMALY, Francis (Mr./M.), Member of the Palestine National Council  
*Membre du Conseil national palestinien*

OUA, Mousa (Mr./M.) Ambassador / *Ambassadeur*

NAZZAL, Jamil (Mr./M.), Adviser / *Conseiller*

ATTIYA, Sabri (Mr./M.), Ambassador, Adviser / *Ambassadeur, Conseiller*

**UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION  
ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES****United Nations****Nations Unies**

OCAMPO, José Antonio (Mr./M.), Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

*Secrétaire exécutif de la Commission économique pour l'Amérique latine et les Caraïbes*

KING, Angela (Ms./Mme), Assistant Secretary General, Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women  
*Sous-Secrétaire générale, Conseillère spéciale pour l'égalité entre les sexes et la promotion de la femme*

CHOWDHURY, Anwarul (Mr./M.), Ambassador, Under-Secretary General, High Representative for the Least Developed Countries

*Ambassadeur, Sous-Secrétaire général, Haut Représentant pour les pays les moins avancés*

**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)****Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD)**

MALLOCH BROWN, Mark (Mr./M.), Administrator / *Administrateur*

LEMARESQUIER, Thierry (Mr./M.), Regional Representative / *Représentant régional*

FAIETA, Jessica (Mrs./Mme), Deputy Director, Administrator's Office

*Directrice adjointe, Bureau de l'administrateur*

**United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)****Organisation des Nations Unies, Haut Commissariat pour les réfugiés (HCR)**

RIERA, José (Mr./M.), Senior Liaison Officer / *Chargé principal de liaison*

CASTRO-PITA, Agni (Mr./M.), Acting Regional Representative (Buenos Aires)  
*Représentant régional par intérim (Buenos Aires)*

MURILLO, Juan Carlos (Mr./M.), Refugee Law Training Officer (Costa Rica) / *Administrateur chargé de la formation en droit des réfugiés (Costa Rica)*

NAZLI, Zaki (Ms./Mme), Associate Public Information Officer (Buenos Aires) / *Administratrice associée chargée de l'information*

**United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

***Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance (UNICEF)***

JUDD, Edwin (Mr./M.), Director of Programmes (New York)  
*Directeur des programmes (New York)*

ADORNA, Cecilio (Mr./M.), Director of Public Partnerships (New York)  
*Directeur du partenariat public*

CROTTI, Egidio (Mr./M.), Regional Representative / *Représentant régional*

KURBIEL, Lisa (Ms./Mme), Child Protection Officer  
*Responsable du programme de la protection des enfants*

**United Nations Volunteers (UNV)**

***Volontaires des Nations Unies***

LEIGH, Robert (Mr./M.), Director / *Directeur*

\* \* \* \* \*

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)**

***ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DU TRAVAIL (OIT)***

SORENSEN, Bente (Ms./Mme), Project Coordinator / *Coordinatrice de projet*

JESUS SILVA, Maria (Ms./Mme), Coordinator, Child Labour Program / *Coordinatrice du Programme sur le travail des enfants*

ERNST, Christoph (Mr./M.), Adviser / *Conseiller*

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)**

***ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE (FAO)***

GORDILLO DE ANDA, Gustavo (Mr./M.), Assistant Director General, Regional Representative  
*Sous-Directeur général, Représentant régional*

**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)**

***ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'EDUCAITON, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE (UNESCO)***

MACHADO, Ana Luisa (Mrs./Mme), Director, Regional Office  
*Directrice du Bureau régional*

**WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)**

***ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE (OMS)***

DARRAS, Christian (Mr./M.), Representative / *Représentant*

MATAMALA, Maria Isabel (Mrs./Mme), Coordinator, Gender Project  
*Coordinatrice du projet de parité entre les sexes*

\* \* \* \* \*

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)**

***ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LES MIGRATIONS (OIM)***

PIZARRO, Pablo (Mr./M.), Administration and Finance / *Administration et finance*

GUTIERREZ, Edith (Mrs./Mme), Administration and Finance / *Administration et finance*

SEPULVEDA, Sandra (Mrs./Mme), Information Centre, Latin America  
*Centre d'information, Amérique latine*

BUSTAMANTE, Carolina (Ms./Mme), South American Observatory  
*Observatoire sudaméricain*

**LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES**

***LIGUE DES ETATS ARABES***

EL-JAMAL, Mourad (Mr./M.), Ambassador of Lebanon / *Ambassadeur du Liban*

\* \* \* \* \*

**AFRICAN PARLIAMENTARY UNION (APU)**  
**UNION PARLEMENTAIRE AFRICAINE (UPA)**

ABDELGADIR, Abdalla (Mr./M.), Secretary General, Leader of the delegation  
*Secrétaire général, Chef de la délégation*

DIAMANI, Kalombo (Mr./M.), Administrator / *Administrateur*

**ARAB INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION**  
**UNION INTERPARLEMENTAIRE ARABE**

BOUCHKOUJ, Noureddine (Mr./M.), Secretary General, Leader of the delegation  
*Secrétaire général, Chef de la délégation*

ABDUL'AL, M. Walid (Mr./M.), Deputy Secretary General  
*Secrétaire général adjoint*

MOKAYES, Ahmad (Mr./M.), Director of Parliamentary Relations  
*Chargé des relations parlementaires*

**ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ORGANIZATION (AIPO)**  
**ORGANISATION INTERPARLEMENTAIRE DE L'ASEAN (AIPO)**

SITTI NURAJATI, Daud (Mrs./Mme), Secretary General / *Secrétaire générale*

**ASSEMBLY OF THE WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION (WEU)**  
**ASSEMBLEE DE L'UNION DE L'EUROPE OCCIDENTALE (UEO)**

WILKINSON, John (Mr./M.)

Member of the British Parliament, Chairman of the Defence Committee  
*Membre du Parlement britannique, Président de la Commission de la défense*

**CONFEDERATION OF PARLIAMENTS OF THE AMERICAS**  
**CONFEDERATION DES PARLEMENTS D'AMERIQUE**

GUIMARAES NETO, Décio (Mr./M.), Deputy (Brazil) / *Député (Brésil)*

GRECELLE, Jorge (Mr./M.), Deputy (Brazil) / *Député (Brésil)*

FLORESTA, Chico (Mr./M.), Deputy (Brazil) / *Député (Brésil)*

TADEU, Paulo (Mr./M.), Deputy (Brazil) / *Député (Brésil)*

DE DEUS, Joao (Mr./M.), Deputy (Brazil) / *Député (Brésil)*

**EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR AFRICA (AWEPA)**  
**PARLEMENTAIRES EUROPEENS POUR L'AFRIQUE (AWEPA)**

GADIENT, Brigitta (Mrs./Mme), Member of Parliament (Switzerland)  
*Membre du Parlement (Suisse)*

**INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EURASEC)**  
**ASSEMBLEE INTERPARLEMENTAIRE DE LA COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EURASIENNE (EURASEC)**

TUYAKBAI, Zharmakhan (Mr./M.), Chairman of the Parliament of Kazakhstan  
*Président du Parlement du Kazakhstan*

ZHUMABAEV, Ermek (Mr./M.), Chairman of the Committee on Legislation and Legal Reforms, Senate of Kazakhstan  
*Président de la Commission de la législation et des réformes légales, Sénat du Kazakhstan*

MARYSHEV, Anatoly (Mr./M.), Executive Secretary / *Secrétaire exécutif*

BAKENOV, Khalel (Mr./M.) Representative / (Kazakhstan) / *Représentant (Kazakhstan)*

KUBASOVA, Irina (Mrs./Mme), Deputy Head of Organizational and Analytical Department  
*Chef adjointe du département de l'organisation et de l'analyse*

DAVYDOV, Igor (Mr./M.), Deputy Head of Organizational and Analytical Department  
*Chef adjointe du département de l'organisation et de l'analyse*

**MAGHREB CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL**  
**CONSEIL CONSULTATIF MAGHREBIN**

MOKADEM, Said (Mr./M.), Secretary General / *Secrétaire général*

**NORDIC COUNCIL**  
**CONSEIL NORDIQUE**

NISTAD, T.A. (Mr./M.), Representative (Norway) / Représentant (Norvège)

**PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION OF BELARUS AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**  
**ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE DE L'UNION DU BELARUS ET DE LA FEDERATION DE RUSSIE**

CHERGINETS, Nikolai (Mr./M.), Chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission  
*Président de la Commission des relations étrangères*

AKSIONOV, Vladimir (Mr./M.), Secretary General / *Secrétaire général*

MARTCAUK, Sergey (Mr./M.) Adviser / *Conseiller*

DEGTEV, Sergey (Mr./M.), Adviser / *Conseiller*

**PARLIAMENTARY UNION OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES (PUOICM)**  
**UNION PARLEMENTAIRE DES ETATS MEMBRES DE L'OCI (UPMOCI)**

PEYROVI, Mohammad (Mr./M.), Assistant Secretary General  
*Secrétaire général adjoint*

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**AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL**

LAURENTI, Sergio (Mr./M.), Director (Chile) / *Directeur (Chili)*

RELVA, Hugo (Mr./M.), Representative (Argentina) / *Représentant (Argentine)*

ROJAS, Yuri (Mr./M.), Representative (Chile) / *Représentant (Chili)*

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC)**  
**COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE (CICR)**

LUETHOLD, Arnold (Mr./M.), Deputy Chief, International Organizations Division  
*Chef adjoint, Division des organisations internationales*

PEYTRIGNET, Gérard (Mr./M.), Regional delegate / *Délégué régional*

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES (IFRC)**  
**FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES DE LA CROIX-ROUGE ET DU CROISSANT ROUGE (FISCR)**

KATEVAS DE SCLAVOS, Zoy (Ms./Mme), Representative / *Représentante*

KOWALKOWSKI, Jill (Ms./Mme), Adviser / *Conseillère*

LOBOS, Rosa Marta (Ms./Mme), Adviser / *Conseillère*

GARCES, Adriana (Mrs./Mme), Adviser / *Conseillère*

MUNOZ, Yolanda (Mrs./Mme), Adviser / *Conseillère*

\*\*\*\*\*

**ADVISERS FOLLOWING THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE**  
**CONSEILLERS SUIVANT LES TRAVAUX DE LA CONFERENCE**

**ESTONIA - ESTONIE**

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ISBN: 92-9142-152-9

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