

19 November 1997



RESOLUTIONS OF THE SI COUNCIL MEETING
New Delhi, 10-11 November 1997

Dear Comrade,

I am pleased to send you herewith the resolutions adopted by the Council at its meeting in New Delhi, India, on 10-11 November 1997.

The Council adopted resolutions on the main theme, "Social Democracy and Asia Today: Developing Common Policies for Global Change", on Burma and on the other themes included in the agenda, the Middle East, Algeria and Security.

The list of participants at the meeting is also enclosed.

Yours fraternally,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Luis Ayala', with a long, sweeping underline.

Luis Ayala
Secretary General

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Resolution on the main theme
"SOCIAL DEMOCRACY AND ASIA TODAY: DEVELOPING
COMMON POLICIES FOR GLOBAL CHANGE"

While nothing should obscure the remarkable achievements of Asian nations in recent years - achievements which have seen the largest and fastest economic growth in history, the emergence of Asian economies as strong, export-oriented and integrated with the global economy, and a substantial easing of poverty - the recent currency crisis in East Asia is cause for a deeper analysis of globalisation and a reminder that social democratic principles have just as much relevance in Asia as they do everywhere else.

Globalisation is in many ways a unique and powerful force. But it lacks a political and ethical framework and must be transformed into a process of inclusion, not of exclusion. Whilst the poverty of some has been alleviated, many more millions have been left behind, the gap between rich and poor has widened, and if the trend continues we could see a form of global apartheid taking shape.

The application of social democratic policy is the only way to keep that from happening. Social democratic ideals have gained in strength worldwide. In this regard, we note that some former communist parties have transformed themselves into social democratic parties. The Socialist International welcomes these newly-emerging trends that mark the ideological triumph of social democracy and is now applying its principles - of democracy, freedom, human rights, civil liberties, peace, economic equity and social justice - to the task of ensuring that globalisation is a force for positive change for all people.

Attitudes toward the state and the market must be redefined. For social democracy in general, and in the developing countries of Asia and Africa in particular, this aspect is very important. On one hand, we have witnessed the oppressive attitudes and actions of totalitarian states, which thwart people's local initiatives and deny the empowerment of local bodies at the grassroot level as well as their participation in governance and in the planning and development of the economy. On the other hand, unregulated markets do not recognise the reality that 'markets must serve people and not the other way around', as stated by John Smith. The unfettered market is based on speculative mechanisms and high profits, whereas the welfare state is integral to the pursuit of fulfilling social needs and obligations which unregulated markets often ignore.

The fate of the poor cannot be left to the mercy of market forces in the developing countries of Asia. The state must intervene in a positive way to eradicate poverty. This cannot be achieved unless the poor are mobilised to exert pressure both on the state and the market to ensure the liberation of people from misery. One of the

principal tasks of social democracy is therefore to recognize the right of poor people to determine their future. With this right of self-determination, they can begin to lift themselves out of poverty and degradation.

In the developing countries of Asia, growth per se, or growth based on low wages, is irrelevant. What is needed is growth which will result in productive employment, eradication of poverty and distributive justice. This means there must be a far greater emphasis on providing better social services on an equal basis, particularly in education and health. We recognise the vital contribution that high standards of education make to the elimination of poverty, to sustainable economic growth and to the raising of standards of living. We therefore urge both the countries of the region and the international community to ensure that adequate resources are devoted to educational advancement.

In Asia, as elsewhere, environment is another casualty of unfettered markets. The right to clean air, safe water and quality environment should be recognised as a fundamental human right. The developed countries must discontinue the policies of dumping hazardous nuclear and chemical waste in the countries of the Southern hemisphere. Nor should the developing countries be required to bear all the burdens of maintaining the ecological balance which continues to be disturbed owing to the release of gases in the developed world which erodes the ozone layer and has a detrimental effect on the global climate.

If we are completely overwhelmed by unregulated market forces, there will be no prospect for balanced development and the alleviation of poverty. In the social interest, child and bonded labour systems must be abolished and fair labour standards, including the right to collective bargaining and the right to strike, must be protected.

In the current situation in Asia - with insufficient capital, high levels of unemployment and poverty, wide disparities both within and across the borders of nations and inadequate technological inputs - the economy must be characterised by a harmonious co-existence between a public sector accountable to the people, a healthy cooperative sector which can usher in greater equality and a private sector which can meet the needs of capital formation. Further, a new culture of politics in which there is zero tolerance for corruption should be a top priority for the Socialist International.

The import of technology and the inflow of foreign investment and capital should be carried out in such a way that it facilitates rather than threatens domestic industries - particularly in decentralised, small-scale and informal sectors - which provide large employment, substantial manufacturing capacity and exports in the developing Asian countries.

The process of liberalisation through the opening of economies thus must be selective in sectors such as infrastructure in countries where large technological gaps exist. In the present scheme of globalisation, there is a great imbalance since there is mobility of capital but not always of labour, and that imbalance must be rectified. At the same time, when labour mobility does take place, there is a need to guarantee the social rights of migrant workers and their families.

Against the background of the failure of highly centralised economies, the devolution and decentralisation of planning, development and use of resources, from the centre to the levels of provincial and local bodies, is needed to promote a participatory democracy and economy.

The interplay of neoliberal economic policies, political marginalisation and cultural as well as religious biases make women most vulnerable, resulting in further deterioration of their situation. Women, therefore, must be afforded equal opportunities with men and their specific needs and concerns adequately addressed. There must be a proper balance between men and women in political institutions and the policy-making process. Further, women must be empowered so that they can be an effective force for social change and sustainable development.

Peace is not an abstract concept for the developing countries of Asia. A favourable security environment is imperative for achieving the aim of sustainable development. Thus harmony and good neighborly relations among the nations of Asia are priorities for political stability and economic consolidation in Asia.

International relations should be based on solidarity among nations free from exploitation and domination, and should be conducted in such a way that the principles of democracy and human rights are not undermined. The Socialist International, in the interest of positive global change, therefore extends its full support to those who are still struggling for basic democratic freedoms.

RESOLUTION ON BURMA

Recalling the resolutions on Burma of the Council of the Socialist International adopted in Tokyo in May 1994, in Cape Town in July 1995, in Rome in January 1997, and the resolution of the XX Congress of the Socialist International adopted at the United Nations in New York in September 1996, the Socialist International:

Commends President Bill Clinton of the United States of America for imposing economic sanctions against the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) in Burma;

Commends the European Union for extending the visa restrictions imposed on members of SLORC and their families, and for removing privileges for SLORC because of its extensive use of forced labour;

Commends the Labour Government of Tony Blair in the United Kingdom for its strong stand on human rights and for its commitment to finding ways to impose sanctions against SLORC;

Commends the Government of Denmark for its continued strong support for the Burmese democracy movement and for hosting the exiled National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma in Copenhagen in July 1997;

Commends the Government of Canada for also imposing sanctions against SLORC;

Commends the foreign companies that have withdrawn from Burma because of the atrocities committed by the military;

Commends the decision of the United Nations Commission for Human Rights in Geneva to continue investigating human rights abuses in Burma and for the Secretary-General's efforts to try and bring about a tripartite dialogue to resolve Burma's problems;

Commends the International Labour Organisation for opening an investigation into the use of forced labour by SLORC;

Commends the Government of Norway for also removing trade privileges from SLORC because of its extensive use of forced labour;

Commends the attempts made by the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to bring about political dialogue between SLORC and the National League for Democracy (NLD) led by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi;

Commends the Government of Japan for withholding aid and actively seeking to promote change in Burma; and

Commends the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) for meeting with the executive of the NLD, and for allowing the party to hold its Congress in Rangoon in September 1997.

While recognising the positive developments in Burma, the Socialist International, however:

Regrets the decision made by the Association of South East Asian Nations in July 1997 to admit SLORC as a full member without any conditions;

Regrets that SLORC is not seriously seeking a political dialogue with either the National League for Democracy led by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, other ethnic political parties, or the ethnic national forces;

Regrets that SLORC has not seriously used the opportunities for dialogue provided by the international community, notably the United Nations, the European Union, ASEAN, and Japan;

Notes with grave concern the continuing deterioration of the political situation in Burma as witnessed by the continued use of military force in ethnic areas to bring about subjugation;

Notes with great concern the continuing harassment of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and members of the National League for Democracy as witnessed by the recent arrests of close aides;

Notes with great concern the growing economic crisis in Burma and SLORC's inability to deal with either the economic or political problems except by using force;

Notes with grave concern the victimisation of Burmese women and girls who are trafficked in great numbers to Thailand for prostitution purposes, living under slave-like conditions and suffering severe forms of abuse;

Strongly condemns SLORC's continued use of violence, gang rape, forced labour, extortion, looting, arbitrary arrests, and summary executions, as a primary control mechanism especially in ethnic areas;

Strongly condemns the ruling junta's use of mobs and civil front organisations to divide the opposition, intimidate the public and control dissent;

Strongly condemns the military regime's growing dependence and involvement in the illegal narcotics trade;

Condemns the continued closure of universities and institutes of higher education as a means of crowd control instead of seriously addressing the issues of police brutality and justice demanded by students;

Condemns the junta's continued use of intimidation and force rather than dialogue and political negotiation to resolve political problems;

Condemns the recent arrests of trade union activists and close aides and relatives of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi on false charges of terrorism;

Calls on the United Nations Secretary-General to urgently address the question of Burma and to make a concerted effort to implement General Assembly resolutions which have been ignored by the Burmese regime;

Calls on the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women to critically examine, question and take action on Burma's report to the Committee on women's status;

Calls on all member parties to establish party-to-party contacts with the National League for Democracy led by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, in order to determine how change can be brought to Burma;

Calls on all member parties who are in government or are in a position to influence policy to seriously examine options for action to bring about change in Burma either unilaterally or multilaterally;

Strongly urges TOTAL S.A. of France, UNOCAL of the United States, Nippon Oil of Japan, and Premier of Britain, to withdraw or suspend their operations in Burma until human rights atrocities being committed by the military in Burma, especially in ethnic areas, are ended;

Strongly urges SLORC to release all political prisoners, and to lift all laws restricting fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of speech, assembly, association, the press, and the right to draft a constitution; and

Strongly urges SLORC to begin a genuine political dialogue with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, all political parties and Burma's ethnic peoples.

RESOLUTION ON THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

The Socialist International Council, meeting in New Delhi, India, on 10-11 November 1997, deeply regrets the lack of progress in peace talks between Israel and the PLO, which entails a clear risk of a further escalation of violence in the Middle East. There is an urgent need to renew the negotiations and to fully implement the Oslo accords, including the Interim agreement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which implies further redeployments, safe passage between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, release of prisoners and the operation of the sea and air ports in Gaza.

There is a need to state, once again, that the Oslo accords are based upon the principle of Land for Peace, and the implementation of UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

Serious negotiations must also start on the issues pertaining to permanent status, including a solution to the problems of settlements, Jerusalem, refugees, and borders.

Israel has a special responsibility to bring the peace process back on track by discontinuing its recent settlement policy. The New Delhi Council condemns the settlement policies of the present Israeli government, which preempt the outcome of negotiations and endanger the peace process.

International economic assistance in support of the Palestinian National Authority must be continued and increased as a vital contribution to the construction of a viable and democratic society, respectful of fundamental human rights.

The Council welcomes the recognition by Meretz/Mapam and the Israel Labour Party of the Palestinians' right to establish their own independent state.

The New Delhi Council condemns terrorism in the strongest terms. We cannot accept the killing of civilians, men, women and children, under whatever guise. Terror is barbarism, and no society can accept it.

The Palestinian National Authority must spare no effort to destroy terrorism and isolate the terrorists. It is not only human lives that are at stake but the peace process itself.

The New Delhi Council calls upon Israel, Syria and Lebanon, to renew the peace talks, on the basis of UN resolutions 242 and 425, in order to achieve a full and comprehensive peace agreement.

The New Delhi Council calls on all countries to stop supplying Iran, or any other state in the area, with nuclear material and know-how, so as to protect the Middle East from a nuclear arms race.

From New Delhi, in the heart of Asia, we launch an appeal to the peoples of western Asia to reach an agreement for the sake of peace in that area and in the world.

The international community has a vital role to play in the future development of the area as well as in the progress of peace negotiations. The Council emphasizes the special role of the US administration in this regard. It also underlines that the European Union, in a continent neighbouring the Middle East, with its political potential and current economic support should play an increased role in the search for peace in the area and supports in this context the proposed code of conduct and invites both parties to fully subscribe to this process.

RESOLUTION ON ALGERIA

Original: Spanish

1. We support the Algerian people, a nation which achieved independence through immense suffering and which, over these last years, has lived through a period of tragic violence, with the loss of tens of thousands of human lives.
2. We strongly condemn this atrocious spiral of violence, death and violation of human rights, as terrorist violence bears down on the most vulnerable sectors of society, children, women and the elderly, and in which the large majority of the Algerian population are innocent victims: Algeria has become a land of martyrs who hope for peace and freedom.
3. We do so from a position of solidarity and respect, which rejects interference in internal affairs and actively supports the sovereignty of the State, and which, on this basis, solemnly affirms that, faced with the Algerian tragedy, the alternative is certainly not just a choice between interference or silence.
4. It is not possible nor would it be right to remain silent, indifferent and inactive in the face of what is happening in Algeria.
5. We believe that the Algerian authorities do possess adequate means today to take the country out of this spiral of violence, if they establish an agreement with all the political, social, cultural and religious forces which reject and

condemn the violence, in a framework of fundamental freedoms and respect for human rights.

6. However, this process of agreement and collaboration, which would move towards the widely shared objectives of peace, democracy and progress, has not been possible up to now, and worrying signs have appeared that indicate the continuation of violence and a backwards step in the establishment of a system of freedoms.
7. Crowds of demonstrators in different Algerian cities have recently showed that beyond the abyss of killings and endless violence, a civil society exists that is willing to fight peacefully, with extraordinary bravery, for the sacred principles of peace, liberty and human rights.
8. Such protests have been held amid local and regional elections, during which the evidence of irregularities have been abundant and clear. The military and political authorities are wrong to remain deaf to these voices of the majority of the Algerian people who want a peace with democracy and liberty. It would be wrong of them to respond to all calls from the international community as if these were shows of interference. It would be wrong to resort to hostile actions against sectors which reject violence, as sadly happened with the restriction in fundamental freedoms, the violent breaking up of demonstrations led by parliamentarians, or the sentences and detentions of the press.
9. Military measures are not the only instruments in the fight against terrorism, national and international credibility is also needed. Credibility via fully legitimate, free and transparent institutions, capable of grouping and mobilising a large majority of the nation who want peace and freedom, as essential aims and as a guarantee of a stable future and of economic and social development.
10. We call on the Algerian government to listen to the voice of the protests, of the thousands of women, men and young people who have marched in the streets in the main Algerian cities to protest against the violence and for peace and democracy.
11. We call on it to choose the path of dialogue proposed by the social, political and religious leaders of Algerian society, and by the international community as a whole.
12. We call on it to show confidence in Algerian civil society, by giving freedom of expression and information and by allowing those men and women who oppose the violence to express themselves and to act freely. In particular, the SI asks for full and genuine freedom of speech and of the press.

13. We call on the government to open a political dialogue with all the political, social and cultural forces which reject violence and terrorism, in order to establish national unity around a programme for securing peace.
 14. We call for scrupulous examination of the statements concerning electoral irregularities which were made after the elections on 23 October.
 15. The massacres, in particular the terrible killings over the last few months, must be well documented and to this end we call on the Parliament and civil society of Algeria, and on the international community.
 16. We call on United Nations to do all that it can to help achieve a peaceful outcome of the Algerian situation.
 17. We call on the European Union, in accordance with the Barcelona Declaration, to make its relations with Algeria dependent on the positive evolution of the situation of freedoms and human rights in this country.
 18. Finally, we declare our support for the political, social, cultural and religious forces in Algeria who fight for peace, freedom and human rights, and lend them our solidarity.
 19. Their principles are our principles: absolute rejection of using violence to obtain and maintain power, rejection of all dictatorships and the right of the people to build and defend their democratic institutions; the guarantee of basic liberties, of pluralism and of the separation and balance of powers; respect for regular elections through universal suffrage; respect and advocacy of human rights; the primacy of the law and of the principles of the rule of law.
 20. To all the political, social, cultural and religious sectors who fight in Algeria, struggling for peace and democracy, from their different positions and in the framework of legitimate and necessary pluralism, in particular to our member party the Socialist Forces Front, FFS, the SI says, from all corners of the world: you are not alone in your struggle.
 21. We are sure that your difficult and heroic action will bear fruit, and finally you will achieve a peaceful, free and prosperous Algeria.
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**RESOLUTION ON NATO'S ENLARGEMENT
AND EUROPEAN SECURITY POLICY**

Original: German

1. The Council of the Socialist International underscores the intention of SI member parties to achieve a pan-European peace order that offers all European states the guarantee of a stable security-policy framework within which democracy, the rule of law and social justice can be accomplished and safeguarded. This pan-European peace order, based on dialogue, integration and cooperation, is evolving out of a useful division of labour and a close interlocking of existing institutions like the EU, NATO, OSCE, WEU, OECD and the Council of Europe. This developing network will enable every nation to define its way of contributing to European security.
2. The SI Council welcomes the development that allowed the NATO summit in Madrid to invite Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary to join NATO. The Council also notes with satisfaction that the enlargement of the European Union is on track and that the EU will start in 1998, in a first phase, negotiations with Estonia, Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovenia and Cyprus. Europe will be entering a new stage in its process of integration. Exercising their sovereignty, the invited states have expressed a wish to participate in that process.
3. The SI Council declares that the stated goal of the NATO enlargement process should be the creation of more stability and security in the whole Euro-Atlantic area without creating new dividing lines. They support the aspirations of those European states that have laid sound and lasting foundations for a democratic form of government and for civilian control of the military, and have demonstrated a willingness to respect human and minority rights and resolve conflicts between neighbours by peaceful means.
4. The SI Council notes that NATO is also experiencing a process of internal reform to better perform new missions and respond to the requirements and challenges of the post-Cold War era in a changing Europe.
5. The SI Council underscores the view of SI member parties that stability and security in Europe can only be guaranteed in the longer term by close cooperation with Russia. The "Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between the NATO and the Russian Federation" has created a sound political basis for this cooperation.

Among the important elements in this Founding Act are:

- a) the creation of a NATO-Russia Council, in which all European security questions can be jointly discussed in future;
 - b) the firm intention to link NATO's enlargement to the east with further disarmament steps, especially in the conventional arms area;
 - c) a common stance on strengthening the "Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe" as the "only pan-European security organisation" and on extending its key role for peace and stability in Europe, so that it can contribute to a pan-European peace order in collaboration with NATO, the EU, the Council of Europe and the WEU.
6. The SI Council recognises that the process of NATO enlargement, when combined with the NATO-Russia Founding Act and the NATO-Ukraine Charter, will open up opportunities for more stability and security in Europe. But risks, too, would remain, if certain zones were to emerge in Europe and be excluded from the process of integration and cooperation in security policy. This being so, the intentions set forth in the Founding Act and in the Charter must be carried out in practice.
 7. The SI Council is concerned by the stonewalling noted in Moscow hitherto with regard to the ratification of essential disarmament and arms control treaties like START II, the chemical weapons agreement and the Open Skies treaty. This logjam must be resolved. Early ratification would be in line with the spirit of the Founding Act. Europe's social democratic parties, by stepping up their contacts with the Duma and the Federation Council, can make an important contribution in this respect, since the policy pursued by the Russian President and his government that led to the Founding Act between NATO and Russia has not yet gained enough support in the two houses of the Russian parliament.
 8. The SI Council attaches special importance to the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) adaptation talks in Vienna. These play a key role in the job of linking the NATO enlargement process with further disarmament. The CFE adaptation should have yielded a result that is acceptable to all concerned parties by the envisaged date for the formal admission of NATO.
 9. The SI Council supports a geographically balanced NATO enlargement in order to avoid a rift among the various areas of Eastern, Central and South-Eastern Europe. The risk of that rift would be increased if the prospect of membership for certain states were to be postponed until the distant future

not only in this respect but also in the European Union's enlargement.

Hence it is essential that an overall concept be developed for a policy of European security and integration. Important elements in this process are:

- a) NATO's future open-door policy for the admission of further members if and when they meet certain political conditions;
 - b) a stronger role for the OSCE as the chief instrument in a preventive policy and for the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Europe;
 - c) use of the newly formed Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council as an instrument for confidence-building and cooperation in security policy;
 - d) strengthening security through regional cooperation;
 - e) the creation of reliable conditions for the process of EU enlargement.
- 10 The SI Council advocates a more responsible role for Europe in the Euro-Atlantic alliance and a growing security-policy identity within the EU. The European states must develop an ability to defuse crises and resolve conflicts even when there is little or no US involvement.
11. The SI Council emphasises that security policy must be broadened from its traditional focus on military methods and the security of states, to include the security of men and women and the security of the planet, and a concept of common comprehensive and human security.
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**RESOLUTION ON SMALL ARMS AND
LIGHT WEAPONS DISARMAMENT**

Small arms and light weapons are defined as weapons that can be carried and used by individuals, or small groups. Counted among them are pistols, rifles, machine-guns, specific types of mortars, portable anti-aircraft missiles, and their corresponding ammunition.

Small arms and light weapons play a central role in countless civil wars and local altercations. Their availability contributes to the escalation of conflict and the increase of fatalities. These weapons encourage the violent resolution of conflict, rather than the peaceful settlement of differing interests.

While arms control agreements exist for weapons of mass destruction and heavy conventional weapons or, in the case of anti-personnel mines, such agreements are under negotiations, there are no global norms and agreements for the control and reduction of small arms and light weapons.

Therefore, the Council of the Socialist International endorses the following measures:

1. The SI Council welcomes the request of the United Nations General Assembly to the Secretary-General, to prepare an initiative for the reduction of small arms and light weapons.
2. The SI Council requests all SI member parties to support all international endeavours aimed at the effective control of small arms and light weapons. This entails the collection and destruction of these weapons after violent conflicts, as well as the demobilisation of troops and their re-integration into civic life.
3. The negotiators of peace settlements in conflict areas should make the issue of small weapons disarmament an integral part of their activities. They should participate in the elaboration of plans for collections of weapons, such as buy-back programmes, and their consequent disposal and destruction.
4. All such weapons which are not under legal civilian possession and not required for the purposes of national defence and internal security, should be collected and destroyed by states as expeditiously as possible.
5. All states should determine in their national laws and regulations, which arms are permitted for civilian possession and under which conditions they can be used.
6. All states should ensure that they have in place adequate laws, regulations and administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the legal possession of small arms and light weapons and over their transfer in order to prevent illicit

trafficking. In addition, states should register their weapons production and make such information readily available to the UN. States should also agree to regional (e.g. EU) and international laws with respect to the production and transfer of weapons.

7. All states should ensure the safeguarding of such weapons against loss through theft or corruption, in particular from storage facilities.

8. The United Nations should urge relevant organisations such as Interpol and the World Customs Organisation, as well as all states and their relevant national agencies, to closely cooperate in identifying the groups and individuals engaged in illicit trafficking activities, including the modes of transfer they use.

9. The United Nations should encourage the adoption and implementation of regional or sub-regional moratoria, on the transfer and manufacture of small arms and light weapons.

RESOLUTION ON ANTI-PERSONNEL LANDMINES

The Council of the Socialist International welcomes and supports the Ottawa process in order to reach a total prohibition (use, development, production, stock-piling, export or transferring) of anti-personnel landmines.

It welcomes the fact that already more than 100 nations are taking part in this process and calls on those who abstained, in particular such active mine-producing nations like China, Russia, India, Pakistan and USA, to join the Ottawa process and fulfil its obligations.

In the continuation of the Ottawa process other types of landmines which also affect individuals should be made part of a convention banning landmines.

The Council of the Socialist International calls on the international community to give know-how, equipment and money for the detection and destruction of landmines, in particular in the developing countries which suffer the most from these weapons.

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Aminata Abibatou Mbaye

SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Party of the Democratic Left, SDL

Jozef Migas

SPAIN
Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, PSOE

Joaquín Almunia
Raimon Obiols
Micaela Navarro
Ricard Torrell
Dolors Renau
Isabel Martínez

SWEDEN
Swedish Social Democratic Party, SAP

Pierre Schori
Monica Andersson
Roger Hällhag
Gunnar Stenarv
Ulla Pettersson
Berit Andnor
Elisabeth Wallton

TUNISIA
 Constitutional Democratic Assembly,
 RCD

Saïd Naceur Ramadhane
 Sadok Fayala

Office of SI President

Michel Thauvin
 Axel Queval
 Vera Matthias
 Claudette Bardou
 Hans-Eberhard Dingels

CONSULTATIVE PARTIES

ARGENTINA
 Radical Civic Union, UCR

Luis Alberto Cáceres
 Alicia Tate

COLOMBIA
 Liberal Party, PLC

María Isabel Mejía
 Emma Pelaez
 María Paulina Espinosa
 Inés Gómez

DOMINICA
 Dominica Labour Party

Rosie Douglas

GABON
 Gabonese Party of Progress, PGP

Ferdinand Mbadinga-Momobo

MALI

African Party for Solidarity and Justice,
ADEMA-PASJ

Seydou Diarra
Rokiatou N'Diaye Keita

MEXICO

Institutional Revolutionary Party, PRI

José Murat
Laura Pavón Jaramillo

MOZAMBIQUE

Frelimo Party

Amélia Matos Sumbana

NEPAL

Nepali Congress Party

Sher Bahadur Deuba
Tarini Dutta Chataut
P.L. Singh
S. S. Rana
Arjun Thapa
Minendra P. Rijal

PANAMA

Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD

Leonardo Kam

PHILIPPINES

Philippines Democratic Socialist
Party, PDSP

Elizabeth Angsioco

URUGUAY

Party for People's Government, PGP

Antonio Gallicchio

OBSERVER PARTIES**ANGOLA**

Popular Movement for the Liberation of
Angola, MPLA

Paulo T. Jorge
Manuel Pedro Chaves
Lopo do Nascimento

ARMENIA

ARF Armenian Socialist Party

Peno Tontian
Mario Nalpatián

BOTSWANA

Botswana National Front, BNF

Patric Van Rensburg
Ethna Dabutha

GEORGIA

Citizen's Union of Georgia, CUG

Michael Machavariani
Zaza Kandelaki

INDIA

Janata Dal

Sharad Yadav
H D Devegowda
Madhu Dandavate
Bapu Kaldate
Surendra Mohan
J H Patel
S R Bommai
S Jaipal Reddy
Ram Vilas Paswan
C M Ibrahim
Srikant Jena
P K Samant Rai
Mohan Prakash
Pramila Dandavate
Mrinal Gore
Mangni Lal Mandal
K Yadava Reddy
Dr Sunilam
Upinder Dugal
M P Veerendra Kumar

MONTENEGRO
 Social Democratic Party of Montenegro,
 SDP

Sladjana Pejovic
 Kaca Djurickovic

TERRITORIES UNDER PALESTINIAN
 AUTHORITY
 Fatah

Ilan Halevi

FRATERNAL ORGANISATIONS

International Union of Socialist Youth,
 IUSY

Nicola Zingaretti
 Udaya Rana

Socialist International Women, SIW

Audrey McLaughlin
 Margaret Mitchell
 Marlène Haas

ASSOCIATED ORGANISATIONS

Parliamentary Group of the Party
 of European Socialists

Pauline Green
 Nadia Van Hamme
 Hannes Swoboda
 Ray Collins

Party of European Socialists, PES

Jean-François Vallin

GUESTS - INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS/PARTIES

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, FES

Ernst Kerbush
Horst Mund
Klaus Voll
Luise Rürup

BURMA
National League for Democracy, NLD

Win Khet
Tint Swe
Oung Myint Tun

JAPAN
Democratic Party of Japan

Akihiro Ohata
Kozue Kitsukawa
Hitoshi Takahashi

JAPAN
New Frontier Party

Eisei Ito

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Russian Social Democratic Union,
RSDU

Vassili Lipitsky
Dimitry Myslivchenko

UKRAINE
Social Democratic Party of Ukraine,
SDPU

Yury Buzdugan
Mykola Karnauh
