



17 April 2000

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

Brussels, Belgium, 10-11 April, 2000

Dear Comrade,

I am pleased to forward herewith information, including resolutions, on the recent Council meeting in Brussels, chaired by our President António Guterres, and hosted by our Belgian member parties and the Parliamentary Group of the PES.

Following the discussions in Brussels on a Platform for Global Progress introduced by Felipe González, the Council agreed on the preparation of a draft for consideration by the member parties, to be adopted by the second Council of 2000.

Four specific global campaigns were launched, whose objectives are: 'Cancelling the debt of the poorest countries and providing them with unrestricted market access', 'Making the fight against poverty in Africa an urgent priority', 'Stopping violence against women', and 'Abolishing the death penalty'. I am enclosing the summary texts distributed at the Council, which outline their aims. François Hollande (PS, France), Ousmane Tanor Dieng (PS, Senegal), M^{re} Dolores Renau (SIW), and Walter Veltroni (DS, Italy), respectively, will lead each of these campaigns.

It was agreed by the Council to send missions of the International to Russia, to the Middle East and to Central Africa during the period prior to its next meeting.

The Council established regional and thematic committees to further the work of the International, also agreeing on a number of working groups within some committees, a list of which is enclosed, including the elected chairs.

The members of the statutory Finance and Administration Committee for the inter-congress period were also elected.

A number of issues and developments of current concern were addressed in resolutions approved by the Council, which you will find herewith.

The Council agreed to hold its second meeting of the year in Maputo, Mozambique, in the last quarter of 2000, to underline the International's commitment to those striving for common values and objectives in Africa.

The List of Participants at the Council is also enclosed.

Fraternal regards,

Luis Ayala
Secretary General

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Socialist International Campaign

CANCELLING THE DEBT OF THE POOREST COUNTRIES AND PROVIDING THEM WITH UNRESTRICTED MARKET ACCESS

1. The present situation

Since the beginning of the 1980s the poorest countries have seen their development dragged down by the weight of debt. Nevertheless growth has been generalised throughout the world – by more than 3 per cent a year in the advanced economies as a whole – but the highly indebted poor countries - HIPCs - have derived no benefit from that. The debt of the poorest countries has risen to \$350 billion. In Africa the debt represents 60 per cent of the GNP.

Efforts at debt reduction have so far been clearly insufficient. It is not longer possible to be content with partial solutions – such as reschedulings and refinancings – which just postpone the problem rather than tackle it.

2. Measures - The objective: Zero Debt for the Poorest Countries in 2001

Cancellation of the debt - whether bilateral or multilateral - of the poorest countries in order to:

- assure a new generation of a future free of this burden
- use the freedom of manoeuvre made available by the ending of debt service to fight against poverty for more just and democratic societies, and to finance basic social services (health, education and local development).

3. The campaign

National action plans must be established in order to:

- Mobilise Europeans: the Cairo EU-Africa Summit in April 2000 is an important step forward. This dialogue, the framework and content of which are promising signs of putting into practice a process of solidarity between Africa and Europe, must be continued with a view to an equal partnership. Each country of the Union must undertake to abandon the whole of its bilateral financial claims against the poorest countries.
- Bring in the United States: at the G8 Summit in Cologne, the most industrialised countries formally undertook action through the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. The finance for this must be urgently put in place at the G8 meeting in 2000 in Okinawa.
- The SI must solemnly ask the United States to undertake its responsibilities in the international community's action to support the poor countries.
- Act within the international financial institutions – IMF and World Bank – to change their ways of intervening on debt questions.

4. The event

A gathering with the NGOs in Paris in 2001 to set in motion the plans for combatting poverty.

Socialist International Campaign

MAKING THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY IN AFRICA AN URGENT PRIORITY

A) AT NATIONAL LEVEL

1. Guidelines

There is an urgent need to:

- give budgetary help to the poorest sections of society;
- put in place a programme of collective action in the fight against poverty;
- finance measures to assist rural peoples to stay on the land and raise their production, and
- restore an economic climate that favours strong economic growth.

2. Improving productive capacity by creating jobs in targeted areas in town and countryside.

In towns, particular attention must be paid to the informal sector and to training the urban workforce.

In the countryside government and popular initiatives must be undertaken to take account of the rights of the poor, particularly on the question of access to land. Access to credit must be made easier for the poor.

3. Improving access to social services

Infrastructure of a public, private or community nature must be put in place to provide health, education, access to drinking water, electricity and roads.

The proportion of children at school must rise to 75 per cent by 2003 through the implementation of a plan to build primary schools through the efforts of local groups, NGOs and popular organisations.

4. Improving the nutrition of children and vulnerable groups

Plans must be made for the improvement of the nutrition of children under three, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

The supply of food must be assured to the poorest households in towns and certain rural areas.

5. An effective policy of information, education and communication must be put in place

National information systems must be improved, popular participation in it encouraged and villages encouraged to appoint spokespeople.

B) AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL**1. Objectives**

- To reduce poverty by half by 2010
- To finance this reduction by means released by the reduction of the debt

2. Methods

- To mobilise firstly the governments led by social democratic parties
- To involve other European countries
- To involve the IMF and the World Bank
- To join efforts with the ONGs

3. The framework

The meeting of the second SI Council of 2000 in Africa.

Socialist International Campaign

STOPPING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Violence against women is clear evidence of the situation of inequality, exploitation and submission of women in the context of social and juridical structures which are profoundly unjust. It is defined as being carried out mainly by men and producing physical, sexual and psychological damage, violating women's freedom and ignoring their dignity only because of the fact of them being of the female gender.

The rights of women are human rights, as stated in the Vienna Convention on Human Rights and in the Beijing Conference on the situation of women in the world. Every violent act is an attack on the dignity and freedom of women. No reason based on culture, economic, or emotional factors can justify it.

The Socialist International, whose century-long history is based on the search for equality, justice and the defence of human rights, will redouble its efforts to defend this cause. As part of its overall campaign to stop violence against women, the SI will present to its members, their societies and their governments, a series of proposals which, linked to those of the NGOs and human rights movements, aim to eradicate the scourge of this form of violence.

In Europe it should be a priority for the European Union to issue a directive to serve as a point of reference for the legislatures of member states and thus harmonise judicial practice and criminal legislation.

Member parties in government, at every level, should undertake integrated programmes to review laws, promote real equality between men and women, encourage suitable responses in law-enforcement bodies, take suitable measures in the educational, social and economic spheres in accordance with the Beijing Action Plan, and in the area of protection for the actual and potential victims of violence including the right of political asylum.

Socialist International Campaign

ABOLISHING THE DEATH PENALTY

The Socialist International is committed to assuming all necessary political initiatives in order to take on again and to relaunch, within the United Nations, the European Union resolution which provides for a moratorium of the death penalty, with a view to its total abolition.

The Socialist International asserts, in the face of terrible conflicts and horrible suffering of civil populations, the importance of the realisation of a new international law of human rights based on a new equilibrium between the principle of national sovereignty and the principle of the protection of fundamental human rights.

In this context, the Socialist International highlights the importance of a necessary reform of the UN and its instruments, by the insertion in chapter 7 of the Charter of the United Nations of an explicit reference to the principle of international intervention, with its procedures and spheres of application, in case of manifest massive violations of human rights.

We thus consider this proposal as the first and meaningful step towards the definition of rules and decision-making powers able to guarantee coherence, universality and full legitimacy to the principle of humanitarian intervention.

In that context we support the constitution of the International Penal Court.

RESOLUTION ON ALGERIA

Original: French

The Council of the Socialist International meeting in Brussels on 10-11 April 2000,

- Notes that a year after the investiture of the head of state, no major change is perceptible.

No resolution of the crisis based on genuine objectives and long-term policies, and supported by concrete measures, has been proposed with a view to establishing peace, bringing about national reconciliation and promoting real democratisation.

- The social and political forces of the opposition have been marginalised and excluded. Their activities are hampered and the media are firmly closed to them.

- The political institutions are in abeyance and the civil service is paralysed.

- Indispensable economic reforms are halted and no sign of improvement or investment is perceptible.

- Large sectors of the population have been reduced to poverty, notably the middle classes.

- This situation can lead to a new outbreak of the violence which has already been experienced and only serves to encourage Islamic extremism, most notably the violence of irresponsible armed groups, the disastrous consequences of which the civilian population will only continue to suffer.

- The SI encourages the government and political parties to put into practice a genuine global, peaceful and political solution to the crisis, which is indispensable to the establishment of democracy, by way of truly democratic transition.

- The SI gives its full support to those forces which are struggling for peace and democracy in Algeria and in particular to its member party, the Socialist Forces Front, FFS.

RESOLUTION ON BELARUS

More than ten years have passed since the fall of the Berlin Wall, a historic point of transition for the whole of Europe and for those peoples now irreversibly freed from the oppression of Communist regimes.

Democracy and the principles of the rule of law are now seen as irrevocable tenets by the peoples of Central and Eastern Europe, while communism is considered to be absolutely incompatible with freedom. The transition in Belarus has been slow and continues to be marked by violent bouts of oppression and other major difficulties. While the surrounding countries turn towards democracy, the Belarus President Aleksander Lukashenka clings to dictatorship. Demonstrations are now banned by the government after the Freedom March II on 15 March.

The Council of the Socialist International meeting in Brussels on 10-11 April 2000,

denounces the violence against and the arrest of peaceful demonstrators, politicians, journalists and international observers in the demonstration held on 25 March in Minsk, where more than 200 people were detained;

urges the Belarus government to immediately release political prisoners and to intensify the investigation into the cases of the politicians who have disappeared in mysterious circumstances;

urges the Belarus regime to stop all harassment of social democratic leader Nikolaj Viktorovitj Statkevityj and other opposition politicians;

underlines that the Belarus government must hold free and fair elections this year - the government will have no political legitimacy until these elections have been held -;

recalls the fact that President Lukashenka's presidential period, in accordance with the Constitution, has ended; and

gives strong support to the OSCE presence in Minsk and its efforts to promote conditions for free and fair elections as well as efforts to ensure that the opposition has access to the media.

RESOLUTION ON BURMA

The Council of the Socialist International, meeting in Brussels on 10-11 April 2000, remains very concerned by

- the continuing lack of progress toward a democratic opening in Burma;
- the increasing political repression which denies the people and opposition parties all basic human rights and freedoms, and includes arbitrary detentions or house arrest against democratic leaders including Nobel Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi and fellow members of the National League for Democracy (NLD);
- the severe restrictions and intimidation which has caused the forced resignations of NLD members and the closing of NLD offices throughout Burma, thereby destroying whatever semblance of pluralism that had existed and re-imposing a completely dictatorial situation;
- the mob actions carried out by members of the government-controlled Union Solidarity Association to intimidate democratic forces and scare ordinary citizens by calling for the banning and dissolution of the NLD;
- the continuing detentions of NLD members of parliament when they attempt to convene the legitimate People's Assembly elected in 1990 and in which voters gave the NLD a large majority.

The Socialist International therefore *reaffirms* the resolutions passed at the SI Congress held in Paris on 8-10 November 1999 calling for full respect for human rights in Burma, and urges that all political and diplomatic pressures be maintained against the military government in Burma, as well as all economic sanctions;

expresses its support for the Committee Representing the People's Parliament (CRPP) formed by the NLD members of parliament elected in 1990, and calls upon the Burmese government to recognise the victory of the NLD and Aung San Suu Kyi in those elections;

deplores the continuing gross violation of human rights generally as well as in the context of the government's war against the non-Burmese ethnic peoples, particularly in the Karen, Kareni, Shan and Chin states;

calls on the ASEAN nations to put pressure on the Burmese government to hold real political dialogue with the NLD and the non-Burmese ethnic groups to peacefully resolve the longstanding conflicts in the country; and

reaffirms its steadfast support for democracy and human rights generally and the NLD and Aung San Suu Kyi in particular.

RESOLUTION ON THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Original: Spanish

The Council of the Socialist International, meeting in Brussels on 10-11 April 2000, appeals to President Leonel Fernández to ensure that the Dominican electoral process takes place without upset, in a balanced way and without the need for state resources being thrown behind any presidential candidate.

The International welcomes the efforts by the Central Electoral Board with the consensus of all the Dominican political parties committed to the production of a new electoral register using colour photography that should guarantee the fairness of the elections of 16 May 2000.

The history of Dominican elections bears witness to unfair electoral processes of the sort that the International witnessed when it acted as an international observer and which made the victory of Comrade José Francisco Peña Gómez and the Dominican Revolutionary Party impossible.

The Socialist International reiterates its support for Comrade Hipólito Mejía and its member party, the Dominican Revolutionary Party, wishing them success in the forthcoming elections and announces the sending of a substantial delegation of observers from the International who will be present at the forthcoming poll.

RESOLUTION ON GUINEA

Original: French

Considering that the Guinean parliamentarian Alpha Condé, leader of the Guinean People's Assembly (RPG), a member party of the Socialist International, has been arbitrarily detained since 16 December 1998;

considering that the Socialist International has on different occasions called for his release;

considering the announcement that he is to stand trial before the State Security Court on 12 April 2000;

the Council of the Socialist International, meeting in Brussels on 10-11 April 2000:

expresses its grave concern at the unacceptable conditions in the preparations of this trial;

condemns this show-trial intended to eliminate one of the most important figures from the political life of Guinea;

and *demands* the release of Alpha Condé.

RESOLUTION ON HAITI

Original: Spanish

The Council of the Socialist International meeting in Brussels on 10-11 April 2000, expresses its profound concern at the lack of progress in restoring and strengthening democracy in Haiti.

The dissolution of the parliament by decree of President René Preval and the systematic postponement of parliamentary elections with the aim of making them coincide with presidential elections, indicates a distortion of the democratic, constitutional spirit and, at the same time, represents a step backward in the efforts of the United Nations and the international community that was compelled to use force to remove the former military dictatorship and to restore the freely elected government of former priest Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

It is the responsibility of President René Preval as head of the executive to provide guarantees to the Supreme Electoral Council, for the holding of separate parliamentary elections, as called for by the Constitution and the opposition political parties.

At the same time, the Socialist International deplores the recent killings that have taken place in Haiti and calls upon the government to investigate these terrible crimes and bring the perpetrators to justice.

RESOLUTION ON THE MIDDLE EAST

The Council of the Socialist International meeting in Brussels on 10-11 April 2000, having examined recent developments in the Arab-Israeli peace process in all its aspects, and having reviewed the advances made, the difficulties encountered and the prospects for the future,

recalls the positions adopted by the SI on the various aspects of the Middle East peace process, positions given formal expression by the SI Congress held in Paris on 8-10 November 1999;

expresses its satisfaction at the progress made since then in the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, and the progress made by both parties in the Wye River and Sharm-el-Sheikh Accords, in particular the implementation of the second Israeli redeployment on the West Bank;

takes positive note of the resumption of the final negotiation process, and urges the two parties, the Israelis and the Palestinians, to adhere to the timetable laid down for the conclusion of the final round of negotiations;

reaffirms its determination that the peace process, in all its aspects, should be conducted in accordance with the principles and on the basis of international law and mutual security, and strictly respecting resolutions 242, 338 and 425 of the United Nations Security Council, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference and of the Oslo Accords, and all undertakings given and agreements reached between the parties;

calls upon the Israelis to put an end to settlement activities in the Palestinian Territories, in accordance with the undertakings given in the context of the Oslo Accords, and urges the two parties to refrain from any unilateral measures that would preempt or prejudice the outcome of final status negotiations.

invites the two parties to intensify their efforts and their determination in the current negotiations regarding the third redeployment on the West Bank and other pending issues of the Interim Agreement so as to bring to a positive conclusion the transitional phase and to enter into the final round of negotiations in better conditions;

invites the two parties to display flexibility and creativity in approaching the complex and delicate issues on the agenda of permanent status negotiations.

insists on the importance of dialogue at all levels of both civil societies involved, and calls upon the international community to help foster and promote people-to-people activities.

reiterates the vital importance of providing economic assistance to the Palestinian Authority, of encouraging regional economic cooperation, and of providing assistance, in every field, to help improve the living standards of the Palestinian people;

renews its call that Israel and Syria resume negotiations with a view to defining a framework for the building of peace and invites the two parties to find a just and lasting solution in accordance with the resolutions of the UN and the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference;

takes formal note of the declaration of the government of Israel regarding Israeli withdrawal, this coming July, from the territories occupied in Southern Lebanon, and urges the Israeli government to adhere scrupulously to the provisions of resolution 425 of the UN, to which this withdrawal must conform;

recalls the decision of the SI Congress in Paris on 8-10 November 1999 recommending that the Presidium, in collaboration with the SI Middle East Committee, set up a high level delegation to the region, including Syria and Lebanon, as early as possible in order to enhance the peace process.

reaffirms the commitment of the Socialist International to the steadfast and active promotion of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with international law, the resolutions of the UN and the fundamental principle of "Land for peace".

RESOLUTION ON MOZAMBIQUE

Original: Portuguese

Following the floods which devastated Mozambique last February causing the death of more than 700 people and the evacuation of entire populations from their neighbourhoods and the destruction of a considerable part of the country's infrastructure, and

considering that Mozambique has made considerable efforts not just in the task of consolidating democratic institutions but also in the adjustment of its economy and the fight against poverty,

The Socialist International,

appeals for solidarity with Mozambique and welcomes the measures already undertaken by some governments, namely in the cancellation of debt;

appeals for other governments to follow that example of active solidarity by themselves cancelling debt;

and *appeals* to the multilateral institutions, in particular to the UN Development Programme, the World Bank and the European Union, to redouble their efforts to aid the rehabilitation of the infrastructure destroyed by the catastrophic weather conditions.

RESOLUTION ON PERU

The Council of the Socialist International, meeting in Brussels on 10-11 April 2000, continues to be concerned about the legitimacy of the elections in Peru.

As the SI noted in its statement on the eve of the 9 April vote, observer delegations from Latin America, Europe and the United States had been virtually unanimous in calling into question many aspects of the electoral process. There were numerous denunciations that during the campaign the government of President Alberto Fujimori had manipulated the media, threatened democratic opponents, conducted smear campaigns against Peruvian election monitors, used the judicial system for political purposes and undermined the independence of the national electoral authorities.

Since the election there have been new concerns regarding irregularities reported by observers during the actual vote and delays in the counting process.

Opposition parties, including the SI member Peruvian Aprista Party, have persevered despite the enormous odds against them and have united behind presidential candidate Alejandro Toledo's efforts to go to a second round of voting against President Fujimori.

The Socialist International continues to express its support for all democratic forces in Peru and, in the event of a run-off election, calls upon the Fujimori government to rectify all evident irregularities to ensure that the process is completely transparent.

If, however, Peruvian electoral authorities conclude that President Fujimori is the winner in the first round, the Socialist International must seriously question the legitimacy of such a victory, given the lack of conditions for a free and fair election.

RESOLUTION ON TOGO

Original: French

On 29 July 1999 the political forces supporting the president and the Togo opposition signed an agreement called the *Accord Cadre de Lomé* (the Lomé Framework Agreement).

This Agreement inspired great hope in the people of Togo. One of its essential elements was the Togolese Head of State's undertaking to dissolve the National Assembly in March 2000.

Considering that the National Assembly, composed only of deputies politically aligned with the president, has not been dissolved in accordance with the Head of State's undertaking;

considering that the new electoral regulations, given to the government for implementation on 1 December were only promulgated on 5 April 2000;

considering the continuation of the political crisis in Togo, which is worsening by the day,

the Council of the Socialist International, meeting in Brussels on 10-11 April 2000:

expresses its grave concern;

demands that the Togolese Head of State honours his undertaking;

urges the players in Togo's political life to define an electoral timetable and to take the necessary steps for the organisation of legislative elections as soon as practicably possible, in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the Lomé Framework Agreement;

invites all its member parties to give their active support to the Togolese people in achieving the objectives of the said Agreement.

RESOLUTION ON UKRAINE

The Council of the Socialist International considers that the holding of the 16 April referendum in the Ukraine, and the possible adoption of the changes in the constitution proposed by the referendum, could present a threat to the democratic development of the country. The Socialist International supports the efforts of the Coordination Council of the political parties, "For Constitution, Parliamentarism and Democracy in Ukraine", in favour of the defence of democracy in the country.

RESOLUTION ON VENEZUELA

Original: Spanish

Given the need for transparency in the electoral process in a democracy and aware of the obligation to guarantee equal opportunity for all political forces in the elections to take place on 28 May this year in Venezuela,

the Socialist International calls for assurances that in the investigations directed against opposition governors and mayors, they have the full right to defence in order to prevent the use and abuse of power as a mechanism of political retaliation against opposition forces that offer alternatives in the electoral process.

The SI rejects any extrajudicial procedure and in particular the use of arbitrary power to remove governors and mayors from office. We advocate respect for the rule of law so that the elections in Venezuela can be democratic, transparent and non-sectarian.

RESOLUTION ON WESTERN SAHARA

With regard to Western Sahara, the Socialist International,

having regard to its previous resolutions on Western Sahara, in particular its resolution of November 1999;

and considering the efforts aimed at finding a just, peaceful and lasting solution to the Western Sahara conflict in accordance with the terms of the UN plan and the Houston Agreements;

offers its full cooperation to the UN in order to speed up the implementation of the plan, and to this end it supports steps that might be taken by the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General James Baker;

expresses its deep concern at the constant postponement of the referendum on self-determination and calls on all the parties to honour the deadlines already set and to cooperate fully with United Nations Mission for the referendum (MINURSO) for the holding of a free, fair and impartial referendum in Western Sahara; and

urges the parties involved to start a political dialogue on the future of the region beyond the eventual agreements that could be made in the present negotiations.

**Committees established by the Council,
the working groups agreed, and the elected chairs**

- **Africa Committee**
Chair: Ousmane Tanor Dieng (PS, Senegal)

 - **Asia-Pacific Committee**
Co-Chairs: Helen Clark (NZLP, New Zealand) and Takako Doi (SDP, Japan)

 - **Committee for Central and Eastern Europe, SICEE**
Co-Chairs: Piero Fassino (DS, Italy) and László Kovács (MSzP, Hungary)
 - SICEE Working Group on the 'Stability Pact'
Chair: Petre Roman (PD, Romania)

 - **Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean, SICLAC**
Co-Chairs: Raúl Alfonsín (UCR, Argentina) and Anselmo Sule (PRSD, Chile)

 - **Mediterranean Committee**
Chair: Raimon Obiols (PSOE, Spain)

 - **Middle East Committee, SIMEC**
Chair: Thorbjørn Jagland (DNA, Norway)
 - SIMEC Working Group on the Kurdish Question
Chair: (SAP, Sweden)

 - **Committee on the Economy, Social Cohesion and the Environment**
Chair: Christoph Zöpel (SPD, Germany)
 - Working Group on the World Trade Organisation
Chair: Erkki Tuomioja (SDP, Finland)
 - Working Group on the Kyoto Agreement
Chair: Siri Bjerke (DNA, Norway)

 - **Committee on Local Authorities**
Chair: Hermes Binner (PSP, Argentina)

 - **Committee on Peace, Democracy and Human Rights**
Chair: Milos Zeman (CSSD, Czech Republic)
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**Members of the Finance and Administration Committee. SIFAC.
for the inter-Congress period**

- Côte d'Ivoire Popular Front, FPI
 - Socialist Party, PS, Senegal
 - Australian Labor Party, ALP
 - Social Democratic Party, SDP, Japan
 - United List of Slovenian Social Democrats, ZL
 - Social Democratic Party of Austria, SPÖ
 - Socialist Party, PS, France
 - Social Democratic Party of Germany, SPD
 - The Labour Party, Great Britain
 - Democrats of the Left, Italy
 - Socialist Party, PS, Portugal
 - Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, PSOE
 - Israel: One of the two parties, Meretz or Israel Labour Party, to participate in the meetings in accordance with their decision.
 - Latin America: Two of the following three parties: Popular Socialist Party, PSP, Argentina; Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD, Dominican Republic; Democratic Action, AD, Venezuela, to participate in the meetings in accordance with their decision.
 - Gunnar Stenarv, Swedish Social Democratic Party, SAP, was proposed for re-election as Chair.
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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Socialist International

António Guterres
Luis Ayala**MEMBER PARTIES**ALBANIA
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Gaqo Apostoli

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Annette Robins
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| CHILE Party for Democracy, PPD | José Goñi |
| CHILE Radical Social Democratic Party, PRSD | Patricia Carrasco |
| CHILE Socialist Party of Chile, PS | Isabel Allende |
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| CROATIA Social Democratic Party, SDP | Tonino Picula Mirjana Feric-Vac Drago Kraljevic |
| CURAÇAO Movement for a New Antilles, MAN | Magda Martina |
| CYPRUS Movement of Social Democrats | Alecos Orountiotis |

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|---|---|
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| DENMARK Social Democratic Party | Steen Christensen Erik Boel |
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Ester Levanon-Mordoch

ITALY

Democrats of the Left, DS

Walter Veltroni
Luigi Colajanni
Nicola Manca
Ugo Papi

ITALY

Italian Democratic Socialists, SDI

Mario Didò
Pia Locatelli
Luca Cefisi
Salvatore Cacciatore

JAPAN

Social Democratic Party, SDP

Takuya Kawai

LEBANON

Progressive Socialist Party, PSP

Doureid Yaghi

| | |
|--|---|
| LITHUANIA Lithuanian Social Democratic Party, LSDP | Vidmantas Verbickas |
| MALAYSIA Democratic Action Party, DAP | Lim Guan Eng |
| MALI African Party for Solidarity and Justice, ADEMAPASJ | Ibrahim Boubacar Keita Bocari Treta Ag Mohamed Erlaf M Sabane Diarra Hamedy Dianessy Ibrahimen |
| MEXICO Party of the Democratic Revolution, PRD | Juan José García Ochoa Cuauhtémoc Sandoval |
| MONGOLIA Mongolian Social Democratic Party, MSDP | Sangajav Bayartsogt Luimed Gansukh |
| MOROCCO Socialist Union of Popular Forces, USFP | Mohamed Lahbabi Khalid Alioua Abdessalam Eddabbagh |
| MOZAMBIQUE Frelimo Party | Joaquim Chissano Amélia Matos Sumbana Alvaro O'da Silva Elias Zimba Amadeu Da Conceição Sergio Baloi |
| NETHERLANDS Labour Party, PvdA | Alvaro Pinto Scholtbach Ellen van Koppen Marc Holtkamp |

NICARAGUA
Sandinista National Liberation Front, FSLN

Hernán Estrada
Margarita Zapata

NORWAY
Norwegian Labour Party, DNA

Haakon Blankenborg
Tonje Westby
Anne Rygh Pedersen
Karin Yrvin

PERU
Peruvian Aprista Party, PAP

Alan García

POLAND
Democratic Left Alliance, SLD

Tadeusz Iwinski

PORTUGAL
Socialist Party, PS

José Lamego
José Conde Rodrigues
Filipe Costa
António José Seguro
Sérgio Sousa Pinto
Maria Carrilho

ROMANIA
Democratic Party, PD

Petre Roman
Victor Bostinaru

ROMANIA
Romanian Social Democratic Party, PSDR

Sergiu Cunesco

SAN MARINO
San Marino Socialist Party, PSS

Augusto Casali
Paride Andreoli

SENEGAL
Socialist Party, PS

Ousmane Tanor Dieng
Jacques Baudin
Abdoulaye Makhtar Diop
Papa Amath Dieng
Aminata Mbengue Ndiaye
Abibatou Aminata Mbaye

SLOVAKIA
Party of the Democratic Left, SDL

Peter Weiss
Judita Takacova

SLOVENIA
United List of the Social Democrats of
Slovenia, ZL

Natasa Kovac

SPAIN
Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, PSOE

Joaquín Almunia
Felipe González
Raimon Obiols
Micaela Navarro
Ricard Torrell
Trinidad Jiménez
Isabel Martínez

SWEDEN
Swedish Social Democratic Party, SAP

Pierre Schori
Birgitta Silén
Oscar Stenström
Roger Kaliff
Gunnar Stenarv
Marlene Svensson
João Pinheiro
Annelie Stark

TUNISIA
Constitutional Democratic Assembly, RCD

Hachmi Amri
Abdejilil Messaoudi
Mounira Aouididi

TURKEY
Republican People's Party, CHP

Erdal İnönü
Inal Batu
Sule Bucak
Demet Isik

URUGUAY
Socialist Party of Uruguay, PSU

Washington Batista

VENEZUELA
Democratic Action, AD

Timoteo Zambrano
Jorge Millan

CONSULTATIVE PARTIES

ALBANIA
Socialist Party of Albania, SPA

Fatos Nano
Arta Dade

ARMENIA
ARF Armenian Socialist Party

Mario Nalpatián
Armen Rustamian

BENIN
Social Democratic Party, PSD

Joséphine Ago

DOMINICA
Dominica Labour Party

Rosie Douglas

GABON
Gabonese Party for Progress, PGP

Mahnes Pepin

GUINEA
Guinean People's Assembly, RPG

Sano Lamine
Kaba Bachir
Cissoko Siaka

HUNGARY
Hungarian Social Democratic Party, MSzDP

László Kapolyi

MEXICO
Institutional Revolutionary Party, PRI

Eloy Cantu Segovia
Gustavo Carvajal Moreno
Sandra Fuentes-Berain
María Elena Chapa

PAKISTAN
Pakistan People's Party, PPP

Fayyaz Chaudhry
Waheed Rasab

TERRITORIES UNDER PALESTINIAN
AUTHORITY, PALESTINE
Fatah

Hanna Siniora
Ilan Halevi

TOGO
Democratic Convention of African Peoples,
CDPA

Martin Aduayom
Eloi Koussawo

OBSERVER PARTIES

ANGOLA
Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola,
MPLA

Paulo Jorge
João Iambeno Gimolieca
Luzia Ingles Van Dunem
Alice Dombolo Chivaca
Orlando Cabonze

BULGARIA
European Left

Alexander Tomov

IRAN
Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan, PDKI

Abdollahi Khosrow

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC
OF MACEDONIA
Social Democratic Union of Macedonia,
SDUM

Radmila Shekerinska

MONGOLIA
Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, MPRP

Sanj Bayar
Dulbaa Altai
Dashgamts Arvin

FRATERNAL ORGANISATIONS

International Falcon Movement/
Socialist Educational International,
IFM/SEI

Odette Lambert
Jonas Lung
Ingrid De Kock

International Union of Socialist Youth,
IUSY

Alvaro Elizalde
Lisa Pelling
Enzo Amendola

Socialist International Women, SIW

M^a Dolors Renau
Marlène Haas

ASSOCIATED ORGANISATIONS

International League of Religious Socialists,
ILRS

Evert Svensson
Chris Herries

Parliamentary Group of the Party of
European Socialists

Enrique Barón
Christine Verger
Michael Hoppe
Ruth De Cesare
Majella McCone

Party of European Socialists, PES

Ton Beumer
Nick Crook
Friedrich Roll
Javier Moreno
Marco Piantini
Bernard Tuytens

World Labor Zionist Movement, WLZM

Patrick Starkman

GUESTS- INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS/PARTIES

European Forum for Democracy and Solidarity

Conny Frederiksson
Dasa Silovic

Friedrich Ebert Foundation, FES

Ernst Kerbusch
Werner Rechmann
Ina Koopmann

Jean Jaurès Foundation

Michel Thauvin
Axel Queval

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| BURMA National League for Democracy, NLD | Aung Ko Oung Myint Tun |
| CUBA Democratic Socialist Current of Cuba, CSDC | Manuel Cuesta Morúa |
| DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO Union for Democracy and Social Progress, UDPS | Etienne Tshisekedi François Tshipamba Mpuila Gregoire Mbuyi Kamba Luyeye Norbert |
| ERITREA Popular Front for Justice and Democracy | Hanna Simon Weldeslassie Ghebremedhin |
| IRAQ Kurdistan Democratic Party, KDP | Hoshyar Zebari Dilshad Miran Burhan Jaf |
| IRAQ Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, PUK | Barham Salih Ahmed Bamarni |
| JORDAN Jordanian Democratic Party of the Left, JDPL Laban | Omar Khamis Mahamed Abu |
| TURKEY HADEP | Ahmet Turan Demir Eyyup Doru |
| UKRAINE Social Democratic Party of Ukraine, SDPU | Yury Buzdugan Vitaliy Shybko Olexander Moroz |
| Polisario Front | Mohamed Sidati Lamin Yahiaoui |
