SI COUNCIL IN SANTIAGO

The holding of a meeting of the Council of the Socialist International in Santiago, Chile, on 26-27 November 1991, was, in the words of the Chilean president, an eloquent symbol of the rebirth of democracy in the country.

The Council meeting was hosted by the Chilean Radical Party, PR, a member party of the Socialist International.

At a formal inauguration held in the old parliament building, now the ministry of foreign affairs, and presided over by SI Vice-President Enrique Silva Cimma, foreign minister of Chile, the Council was addressed by SI Vice-president Leonel Brizola, leader of the Brazilian Democratic Labour Party, PDT, and governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro, and by the president of the Republic of Chile, Patricio Aylwin.

Brizola conveyed to the meeting and its Chilean host the sadness felt by SI President Willy Brandt that he was not able to be in Santiago. He paid tribute to the dedication and leadership of the International’s president, whose presence was sorely missed, and wished him a speedy restoration to full health.

This meeting in Chile, Brizola continued, was the fulfillment of a particular wish felt by all in the Socialist International: to show recognition of the intelligent and effective way in which the Chilean people had been able to overcome the great suffering which had fallen on their country. The president, government and all democratic representatives were now carrying forward the extraordinary and historic task, made possible by the long efforts of many people both in Chile and in the ‘Chilean diaspora’.

He referred to the secretary general of the Socialist International as an example of the many Chileans who had pursued their commitment to progress and democracy through the years of enforced exile in the past.

He went on to hold up the Chilean achievement as a source of encouragement to all those struggling for social democratic ideals in the very difficult conditions of many Latin American countries.

President Aylwin welcomed the SI meeting as an important part of the fruitful dialogue which Chileans were now holding with all the world’s democrats. His compatriots felt a special gratitude to the Socialist International, its member parties and its leaders, for the strong and generous solidarity shown to Chilean democrats during the years of authoritarian rule.

He described social democracy as one of the most vigorous philosophical tendencies of contemporary history, stressing the contribution of socialist humanism to the theory and practice of democracy in its widest sense, not just social democracy’s programmes and policies, but above all its commitment to the principles of political freedom and social justice.

Referring to the coalition government which he heads, the Chilean president said: ‘We see the Concertacion as a convergence of humanist currents of different inspiration, among them the Christian and the socialist, with a long-term perspective of constructing in Chile a solid democracy, not only in politics, but also in the economic and social spheres... It is not just a government of transition, but of democratic consolidation’.

When the SI Council reconvened a little later for its working sessions, Secretary General Luis Ayala asked delegates to join him in a tribute to SI Vice-President Daniel Oduber, who had died suddenly a few weeks before (see 2/91, page 38). He referred to Oduber’s achievements as a founder of the National Liberation Party and as president of Costa Rica in the 1970s, when the country made great social and economic progress.

Latin America in a Changing World

Turning to its main political business, the Council tackled an agenda headed by the theme of ‘Latin America and the Caribbean in a Changing World: Integration, Democracy and Economic Development’.

Opening the debate, Carlos González Márquez, president of the Chilean Radical Party, acknowledged the role of the Socialist International in supporting and furthering democratization in Latin America. He referred to the great hopes inspired by the broad cooperation characteristic of political life in Chile today. Within that broad cooperation, the aims of the Radical Party, he said, were those of the Socialist International: economic development within a continent moving towards integration, a just distribution of the national wealth, the defence of the environment and the deepening of democracy.

He stressed the importance of demilitarisation, at both national and international level, and the hopes for ‘peace dividend’; the
need for both the impetus of the market and social intervention by the state; and the long term aim, in Latin America as in other areas of the world, of regional integration at cultural, socio-economic, and eventually political level.

Alfonso Guerra, deputy general secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, PSOE, spoke for many in conveying the personal emotion he felt in coming to a Chile now restored to democracy. For almost two decades, he said, Chile had been 'the best expression of our commitment to freedom, the most vivid testimony of the dignity of the Latin American people who would not resign themselves to life under dictatorship, but struggled peacefully for their right to live in democracy'.

Among leading figures from SI member parties who addressed the meeting on the issues facing Latin American countries were José Francisco Peña Gómez, leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD, Dominican Republic, and chair of SICLAC; Humberto Celi, president of Acción Democrática, Venezuela; Oscar Eid, chair of the National Revolutionary Movement, MIR, Bolivia; Andrés Vallejo, director of the Revolutionary Left Party, PID, and Audrey McLaughlin, leader of the New Democratic Party, NPD, Canada.

Former President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina, a guest at the SI Council, also spoke on the main theme. Among the Chilean guests were delegations from the Socialist Party, PS, headed by Party Chair Ricardo Nuñez, and from the Party for Democracy, PPD, headed by Party Chair Erich Schnake. The chairs of both parties addressed the Council. Hortensia Bussi de Allende, widow of President Salvador Allende, was present and was warmly welcomed by the Council.

After wideranging discussions which underlined the Revolutionary Movement, MNR, who made a personal report to the meeting on these positive developments.

The electoral crisis in Guyana was the subject of a resolution which underlined the active role of the Working People's Alliance, WPA, in seeking to resolve the crisis and secure the holding of free and fair elections in the country.

Finally, the meeting heard first-hand reports of the continuing grave situation in Haiti following the coup d'etat of 30 September and passed a resolution reiterating support for the constitutionally elected president.

**Eastern Europe**

Introducing the Council's second main theme, 'Central and Eastern Europe: The Continuing Transformation', Heinz Fischer, Social Democratic Party of Austria, contrasted the positive developments of continuing democratisation and the failure of the coup in the former Soviet Union with the severe and worsening economic problems and the unstable party-political landscape in many countries. He stressed the urgent need for economic assistance to the new democracies and for a coherent and humane approach by countries bordering the region towards the phenomenon of economic migration.

The magnitude and significance of this last question was further underlined by Margherita Boniver of the Italian Socialist Party, minister for immigration in the Italian government.

Jiří Horák, chair of the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party and Piotr Ikonowicz of the Polish Socialist Party gave information on the latest developments in their respective countries. Both appealed to fraternal parties to maintain productive exchanges and supportive contacts with the social democratic parties of eastern and central Europe.

The Council adopted a resolution on developments in eastern Europe and the former Soviet union. As well as the issues already mentioned, the resolution...
dealt in some detail with the continuing conflict in Yugoslavia (see page 35).

**Reports and Resolutions**

Birgitta Dahl, chair of the SI Committee on the Environment, reported on the meeting of that committee a few days previously in Rio de Janeiro (see page 27), where the World Summit on Madrid in October.

General Secretary Luis Ayala made his customary report to the Council (printed in full on pages 32 and 33), giving an overview of SI activities during the period since the last Council meeting in Istanbul. He also referred in particular to the recent meeting in London of the SI Disarmament Advisory Council. The Council subsequently adopted resolutions

Budapest in August, the Council decided to suspend the SI membership of the Social Democratic Party of Hungary, whilst maintaining close contacts with all groups and organisations in the country reflecting social democratic ideas. A working group of the International would be established for this purpose in 1992.

It was also agreed, following a

Environment and Development would take place in June 1992. In the coming months this would be a major focus of attention. A resolution was adopted which set out in some detail the analysis and aims of the International with regard to Environment and Development.

A further resolution, introduced by Alfonso Guerra, extended the full support of the Socialist International to the Middle East peace conference opened in

on Peace and Security and on International Arms Transfers (see pages 26 and 27).

Other resolutions dealt with the question of Drugs and Drug Trafficking and condemned the current situations of violence and repression in East Timor and in Burma (see page 39).

**Membership**

Having heard a detailed report from the SI mission which visited report on applications for membership by Thorbjørn Jagland, chair of the SI Finance and Administration Committee, that the Council will recommend to the next Congress of the International, due to be held in 1992, that the Liberal Party of Colombia, the Social Democratic Party of Mongolia and the Labour Party of St Lucia be admitted to the Socialist International as consultative member parties.
SECRETARY GENERAL’S REPORT TO THE COUNCIL IN SANTIAGO

When I presented my report to the last meeting of the SI Council in Istanbul in June 1991, I referred to the situation following the war in the Persian Gulf and our International’s response to those developments.

I begin this report by referring to our activities in response to other important events which took place in eastern Europe.

Last August, our attention was focused on the attempted coup d’état in Moscow. From the SI secretariat in London and through many other formal and informal channels, we followed the situation closely. President Willy Brandt was in close touch with developments and, in contact with SI vice-presidents and with our friends in the Soviet Union, we made preparations during the days following the coup attempt to hold an emergency meeting of our presidium, in order to coordinate our position and to support those forces in the Soviet Union committed to democracy.

Happily, those preparations were interrupted by the rapid routing of the attempted coup. We continued, however, to follow very closely the course of events in the Soviet Union. Shortly afterwards, a preparatory visit was made to Moscow to discuss arrangements and an SI delegation, headed by Pierre Mauroy and also including Björn Engholm, Alfonso Guerra, Perti Paasio and myself, arrived in Moscow on 16 September. The SI delegation held meetings with Eduard Shevardnadze, Boris Yeltsin and Mikhail Gorbachev and also had discussions with our friends in the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation.

A meeting of the SI presidium was held in Berlin on 20 and 21 September in order to hear the impressions of the delegation and to discuss the situation in the Soviet Union following the events of August. The delegation’s report underlined the cordial tone of all the meetings held in Moscow, the firm commitment to advance by the democratic path expressed by Presidents Gorbachev and Yeltsin and the Soviet Union’s need for cooperation and assistance in the coming months. The presidium supported this line and agreed that contacts and exchanges should continue.

At its meeting in Berlin the presidium took the opportunity to discuss the continuing grave situation in Yugoslavia. In a statement issued on 18 June, the Socialist International had already condemned the unwarranted use of force and called for dialogue and negotiation, urging all parties to use the good offices of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and of the United Nations. In Berlin, the presidium held detailed discussions on the conflict and reiterated its support for all peace-seeking initiatives.

The International maintains close contact with the dynamic and evolving situation in all the countries of eastern and central Europe. In June, international secretaries of a number of member parties in Europe, both East and West, met at our headquarters in London in order to exchange views on questions affecting the region. This was the most recent of a series of such meetings which have proved valuable and which we plan to continue.

During recent months the International has been following in detail the peace process in the Middle East. The opening of the international peace conference in Madrid at the end of October, bringing together all the parties involved, was greeted with enthusiasm by the SI Middle East Committee, which has worked tirelessly in furtherance of that process. We were also pleased that the government of our member party in Spain, led by our vice-president, Felipe González, was able to be instrumental in the process by hosting the initial sessions in the Spanish capital.

Just a few days before the opening of the peace conference, the SI Middle East Committee had met in Strasbourg to review all aspects of the important issues facing the region. As is usual at such meetings, a number of guests attended. Among those for the first time were Syrian representatives. As guests from Jordan were attending a meeting of the Committee for the second time, our International succeeded for the occasion in bringing together all the parties involved in the conflict, in line with our objective of acting as a forum for dialogue in furtherance of the peace process.

Turning to the African continent, representatives of some 20 SI member parties attended the conference in Durban of the African National Congress - the first conference which the ANC had been able to hold openly in South Africa since 1960, when the organisation was declared illegal under the apartheid regime. All the parties present assumed collectively the representation of our International at the Durban conference.

Following the ANC conference, several representatives of SI member parties took part in a mission of the International to Angola, where they met President
Dos Santos, members of the Angolan government and leaders of the main political forces in the country, in order to discuss the peace process and Angola's transition to a multi-party system.

The development of democracy and pluralism in Africa continues and new political forces have approached our International seeking cooperation in the important tasks facing democratic forces there at this time of rapid change throughout the continent. In this context, old friends and comrades of ours, like Professor Joseph Ki-Zerbo of Burkina Faso, have returned to their countries after the tribulations of exile and are contributing to political development. A working meeting on Africa will be held at the SI headquarters in January 1992 in order to activate our concrete contribution in Africa at this crucial time.

At the end of September, we learned of the violent military coup in Haiti against President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who was elected last years in the elections long-awaited by the democratic forces of his country. Our International strongly and unreservedly condemned the military coup and reiterated its support and solidarity with PANPRA, our member party in Haiti, with our friends in KONAKOM, and with all the democratic forces of the country. We called on the international community to take all the necessary steps in order to reestablish as soon as possible the rule of law and respect for the constitution of Haiti.

At the meeting in Cochabamba, which was opened by President Paz Zamora, we dealt with questions subsequently to be discussed by the SI Council: integration, democracy and economic development and the challenges for democratic socialism in Latin America in the new international situation.

We have been monitoring political developments in Guyana, in the light of the past controversial actions of the Guyanese government in carrying forward the electoral process. We have been alert to all irregularities and in constant touch with our member party in Guyana, the Working People's Alliance. In Cochabamba we passed a resolution on this subject and urged the authorities in Georgetown to hold free and fair elections. We trust that in the present situation the dialogue between government and opposition in Guyana will achieve this end.

On 21 November, the SI Committee on the Environment, chaired by Birgit Dahl of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, held a meeting in Rio de Janeiro, hosted by the Brazilian Democratic Labour Party, PDT. Rio will be the venue in 1992 for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

Other committees of our International have also been active in the recent period. Our Committee on Human Rights met in Vienna in October, under the chairmanship of Peter Jankowski of the Social Democratic Party of Austria, in order to discuss the vital subject of the rights of minority and ethnic groups. Among distinguished guests at that meeting were Croatian and Serbian representatives who took part in our discussions of the grave situation in Yugoslavia.

The SI Disarmament Advisory Council met on 18 November in London, under the chairmanship of Kalevi Sorsa. As well as reviewing the crisis in Yugoslavia, we considered the new areas which SIDAC will need to tackle in the cause of international peace. Important new items on our agenda include the questions of new security structures, conversion of the armaments industry, and the contribution which this body of our International can offer in the prevention and solution of regional conflicts. In the present international context, we are planning to concretise our contribution on various long-standing regional questions, for example the situation between the two Koreas. Security questions affecting the Asia-Pacific region in particular will be a focus of discussions at a future meeting of SIDAC to be held in Tokyo, following an invitation from our Japanese member parties.

In this report of our recent activities, I must mention that I have had the privilege of representing our International at various events in the course of recent months, including meetings and congresses of a number of member parties.

Finally, I would like to refer to an event held in Frankfurt on 25 June, where, in the presence of our president, we commemorated the congress held 40 years before where the Socialist International was reestablished. We recalled on that occasion the achievements and contributions of many leaders who have inspired the work of our International since 1951.

I trust that the many activities carried out by our International over recent months, and which I have briefly described here, have helped to further the vision of our president, Willy Brandt, who said recently that: 'Our fundamental principles are relevant today the world over. Equally relevant is an interest in increasing regional and international cooperation, and a constant exchange of views on the way democratic socialism can be first promoted and then secured.'
RESOLUTIONS

LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

1. The Socialist International affirms its conviction that economies and economic arrangements must first and foremost serve broad human needs. The SI also affirms that economic change must be directed toward a better re-distribution of wealth and power within and between societies.

2. Recognising that trade and economic cooperation between states are essential elements of the world economy, and that improved trade and economic relations are an important goal for the development of Latin America, the SI encourages trade and economic integration within Latin America.

3. Such integration must be based, however, on the SI's democratic socialist goals:
   - promotion of equality within and between societies
   - strengthening of human rights
   - stronger protection of workers' rights, workers' health and safety, and promotion of trade unions
   - improved health care and social programmes for all
   - stronger environmental standards and protections
   - special attention to the needs and necessary empowerment of women and indigenous peoples in the region

4. The integration process should include policies against excessive armaments that threaten both democratic development and true economic development.

5. While recognising the needs and desires of Latin Americans to pursue economic integration, the SI is also aware of the adverse effects suffered by people through economic integration among states in North America where such integration is modelled on neo-conservative, rather than democratic socialist principles and policies. In Latin America the SI recognises that economic integration must go hand in hand with the development of political pluralism and the creation of a true democratic socialist option.

The SI supports its member parties in Canada and the United States in their opposition to the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement and calls on member parties to reject any similar neo-conservative, multinational corporation-driven trade and economic integration arrangements.

6. Basically, the integration processes affect the realities of the modern contemporary world - the market and the state - and such a process will therefore affect the functioning of both. The process should not be developed against the nature of the latter, but should contribute to the perfection of both.

7. The ideal aim has always been global Latin American integration, but reality has shown that this is an improbable goal in the short term. For the more countries there are participating in an integration process, the greater the complications that will prevent its successful culmination. Integration processes should therefore have a subregional scope and not a global one, although the various subregional integration frameworks that will eventually arise should be able to establish scenarios for coordination and harmonisation.

8. The Socialist International observes that the processes of integration in Latin America have always emphasised economic or physical aspects, neglecting political, social, cultural and military realities to a secondary or non-existent plane, even though historical analysis shows us that the continuing successful development of the former aspects requires that account be taken of the latter.

9. The Socialist International affirms that the processes of integration should avoid an excessive multilateralism which paradoxically ends in bilateral practices agreed internally. Rather, subregional multilateral processes must be developed whereby the integration of the participating national states is swift and thorough.

10. In this context, the Socialist International considers that, on the one hand, the application of tariff reductions within subregional integration frameworks should be less gradual than is currently proposed; and on the other, that the creation of joint customs arrangements fixing common external tariffs should be applied without delay after the free-trade zone mechanisms have been established.

11. The Socialist International asserts its conviction that common external tariffs should be fixed on the basis of the existing average tariff among the national economies participating in the process, as set out by GATT, ensuring that they are as low as possible in order to prevent the integration process from being incompatible with insertion into the world economy.

12. The Socialist International affirms that neither the free-trade zone nor the customs union will be viable unless there is a simultaneous launching of processes to harmonise, make complementary and even standardise national macroeconomic policies, particularly as far as currency, banks, wages, prices and fiscal policy are concerned. Otherwise trade integration will be powerless to reach the last stage of a global economic integration.

13. The Socialist International maintains that, in the medium term, integrated Latin American markets must ensure that the mobility and rewards of productive resources are aimed at achieving the most even level possible in each of the national economies. Otherwise the success of the processes will not be guaranteed and it will not be possible for their benefits to be clear and conclusive.

14. The Socialist International maintains that the processes of integration in Latin America require the establishment of politically-constitutional structures as their constitutive foundation, for this will be the only way to guarantee the viability of economic integration.

15. The Socialist International considers that every integration process in Latin America must generate its own constitutional framework where sees of supranational power may take root to regulate specific areas previously approved by each of the states and their governments; the first institutions mentioned might possess their own jurisdictional status, with standard rights of immediacy and coercion, thus enabling the supranational norms to supplement or even replace ordinary national arrangements.

16. The Socialist International recommends that issues such as domestic policies, public order, migration, justice, security, defence and foreign affairs should be treated through intergovernmental structures, which can be coordinated and harmonised through institutionalised meetings of the presidents and ministers of the area, drawn from the respective governments taking part in a process of integration, and not on supranational structures.

17. The Socialist International firmly believes that the processes of integration should increasingly involve social matters and, to this end, social communication, trade unionism, culture and sports activities and policies must be incorporated into such processes in a definitive and organic way.

EL SALVADOR

The Socialist International has been observing with care and interest the current state of the peace negotiations between the Salvadoran government and the FMLN. In this sense, it expresses its satisfaction at the agreement signed by both sides in New York last September, which constitutes a significant step to
wards the achievement of peace in El Salvador.

At the same time, the SI Council has taken note of the establishment of the Commission for the Consultation of Peace (Copaz) and of the important role to be fulfilled by it in the immediate future. It is considered particularly appropriate that Victor M. Valle, the general secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, our member party in El Salvador, should form part of this body. The Council also expresses its full support for the work of Copaz.

Notwithstanding the progress made in the peace negotiations, the Socialist International considers that several problems remain to be dealt with in order to democratise, humanise, demilitarise and bring peace to Salvadoran society. In this sense it offers its full support and solidarity to the MNR in its struggle to build the alternative of democratic socialism in Salvadoran politics.

The Council has noted and warmly welcomed the process of revitalisation which the MNR is involved, following the death of its historic leaders, Guillerme Ungono and Héctor Oqueli.

GUAYANA

The Socialist International notes that since its resolution on Guayana adopted at the November meeting of the SI Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean, SICLAC, in Bolivia, and its strong message to the Chairman of the Elections Commission and the President of Guyana, news has been received of the cancellation of 16 December 1991 as the date for the forthcoming elections in Guyana.

The Socialist International welcomes this first step taken by the government of Guyana, recommended since late October 1991 by Guayanan political parties, civic organizations and international observers, though with drawn delay and repeated postponements, the Guyanese people are demanding the earliest practicable election date.

Provided that the mode of approach to the achievement of a complete and accurate voters' list and an impartial election machinery are based on full participation of parties concerned, the way should be clear for early resolution of the issues which divide the two sides.

The SI resolves to carry out its democratic mission by the following methods:

1. To monitor the developments in Guyana with regard to the achievement of a voters' list acceptable to all and, more fundamentally, with regard to steps taken to place all electoral processes without exception under the unqualified authority of the Elections Commission.
2. To keep in touch with the situation as it develops, to be alert in particular to any move to defer the poll unnecessarily until the second half of 1992; and to give every encouragement to our member party, in its active role in the promotion of parliamentary democracy, international understanding and freedom.
3. To pursue the stated intention of the SI to send an observer mission to Guyana for the elections whenever they are held.
4. To advocate the strongest possible international response if constitutional norms in that country continue to be violated, and if the authorities to the Elections Commission continue to be maintained by the government, to the frustration of the fair and impartial elections which the Guyanese people demand and desire.

HAITI

Considering that the Socialist International has as one of its basic aims the promotion, defence and development of democratic systems and their political institutions;

1. to call on parties involved, both internally and externally, to continue the search for an urgent solution to the crisis, aiming to resolve it without the Haitian people having to pay the high costs of violence and armed confrontation;
2. to make a special call on all democratic political, social and economic forces in Haiti, most particularly our affiliated party, to form a great national democratic front, needed to resolve the current crisis, and to work for the creation of a national consensus which could facilitate the future democratic development of the country;
3. to demand that international and national humanitarian organisations channel their urgent humanitarian assistance and aid through trade unions, Non-Governmental Organisations and civil society organisations;
4. to request the United Nations, all other governments in the world, the parties affiliated to the Socialist International and other international political organisations to support, both internally and in the respective countries and parliaments where they operate, the measures that have been decreed and put into practice;
5. to call on international organisations and the democratic governments of the Americas and the rest of the world to begin immediate preparation of a programme of economic and social assistance and human rights promotion, aimed at the reconstruction and democratic development of Haiti, once the constitutional order broken by the coup d'état of 30 September is restored;
6. to form a special committee of the Socialist International on Haiti. This committee should work for a negotiated solution to the crisis, using all the possibilities for dialogue with the parties in Haiti involved in the crisis. This committee should also support solidarity actions for the economic reconstruction of Haiti;
7. to call for the pursuit of the negotiations begun in Carthagena between President Aristide and the Haitian parliament, despite the difficulties experienced during the first meeting on 23 and 24 November 1991.
THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE - ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Taking into account the resolutions of the Socialist International and those of the SI Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean, SICLAC, in Aruba this year, and taking into account the economic and democratic transformations under way in the western hemisphere, convinced of the important role to be played by member parties in every country in the hemisphere, noting with concern the widespread, negative effects of the North American Free Trade Agreement on Canadian employment, industrial development, labour development and social programmes,

the Socialist International encourages member parties in the hemisphere to enter urgent and comprehensive discussions about future economic relations and trade in the hemisphere and urges that these discussions should include efforts to construct and promote a social charter, using the European Community Social Charter as a starting point, on labour, social and economic rights.

SICLAC, in its continuing consideration of human rights in Latin America and the Caribbean, should give particular attention to the plight of political prisoners who were interned under former dictatorships and for whom justice under democracy has been delayed. Finally, the SI encourages democratic governments in the hemisphere to ensure that development assistance programmes and projects be directed to the basic needs of the poorest portions of populations, with special attention to women and particular efforts towards the needs and aspirations of indigenous peoples and communities.

DEVELOPMENTS IN EASTERN EUROPE AND THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

1. Since the Socialist International meetings in New York, Sydney and Istanbul, the radical changes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union have continued. The change in the political system and the democratisation process in the former eastern bloc, accompanied by serious difficulties in adjusting that are fraught with crisis, have led to radical changes in Europe in critical areas of economy and security policy.

2. The SI welcomes the continuing democratisation process in the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and notes with satisfaction the strengthening of democratic institutions and multi-party systems, the execution of legal and political reforms, the prevention of fraudulent elections in more and more of those countries, as recently evidenced in Bulgaria and Poland, and the observation of civil and human rights. In this context, the SI finds it highly satisfactory that as a result of these developments the values and goals for which social democrats have always fought and which are also firmly embodied in the new declaration of principles of the SI have found acceptance in Eastern Europe as a whole.

3. We must, however, not close our eyes to the social impact of the restructuring process in this part of Europe. If the countries of Eastern Europe do not experience economic recovery, and the living conditions of the people who live there do not improve, a great part of the population of these countries will be reduced to poverty. This prospect is unacceptable and we recognise that if it carries with it increased dangers for political extremism such as nationalism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism.

Also, the relationship among the East European countries themselves could deteriorate dramatically, thus endangering the stability of the region. Disputes, conflicts and wars could cause many people to seek refuge in Western Europe and would therefore facilitating the desire to emigrate for economic reasons.

4. For this reason, the SI requests that the wealthy industrial nations work for the success of the political and economic reform programmes not only for ethical and political reasons but also because of deliberate self-interest as well as an awareness of the prerequisites for European-wide stability, and that they actively contribute to the programmes' success by greater assistance than has been the case until now. To accomplish this goal, Western aid must be restructured to establish a joint, cooperative relief programme which plans for and will be implemented under active participation of both the donating and the receiving countries and which must be added to the current support by the group of twenty-four.

Even more important are Western trade concessions ensuring the access of products from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union to the markets of the West. In this context the SI welcomes the conclusion of negotiations on so-called association agreements between the EC and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and Hungary on the other. Agreement on this kind mark a clear step forward in Western support for the economic transformation process of the East. They must be extended to other countries of Eastern Europe and of the former Soviet Union. The crash programmes that are currently used for the most part by the governments of Eastern Europe to unleash within a brief period of time the price system, foreign trade and the capital market, and that aim at making the currency convertible, forget that a market economy requires adequate governmental institutions and services in order to work satisfactorily. They also fail to see that the necessary learning process takes some time during which protection against competition and in particular social policies have to be granted if the people are to acclimate and be gradually be re-integrated into the economic life of the country. Only if this is done slowly and continuously can the transitions be successfully achieved.

6. Clearly, the countries under former communist leadership are presently undergoing and must undergo a process of coming to terms with the past. The SI requests, however, that during this process all cultural and constitutional principles observed and the rights of the people to hold public office in the CSR, adopted by a slight majority of the federal parliament, is unacceptable. We regret any steps that will transform the Velvet Revolution into a time of persecution, guilt and division.

7. In addition to social conflicts, growing national tensions count among the main problems in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Nationalist conflicts may set back the democratisation process temporarily or in the longer term lead to disastrous consequences for Europe as a whole. For this reason, the SI considers the conciliation between nations and the political and legal recognition of minorities in Central, Eastern and Southern Europe a fundamental prerequisite for further development towards stability and prosperity. Therefore welcomes the efforts at various levels and international level to establish a legal framework for the issues relevant to this development. At the same time the SI expresses its conviction that a simple, declarative approach to the establishment of such Burjet is insufficient and states that the serious problems and potential conflicts in connection with nationalities and minorities require the courage to sit down and negotiate normative regulations at the international level.

8. The SI recalls what it already stated at its 1989 Congress in Stockholm. In dealing with this situation it is essential to recognise the fact that Central and Eastern Europe is not a monolithic bloc. Each of the countries has always been different and, at the present time, these differences are becoming more and more obvious. This statement also holds true for the political difficulties of these countries. The formation of political movements and parties based on national particularities has created a political situation in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union as a whole. The SI will continue its endeavours to develop a network of contacts and cooperation that is in accordance with these conditions.

To this end the Socialist International and its member parties, in cooperation with the Confederation of the Socialist International, will continue to work to create a framework for a dialogue with other political and labour forces of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union which in the concrete con-
text of the political life of their respective countries are judged as valuable inter-
locutors. This can be the case with various centre or centre-left forces. Similarly
it can be the case with those former communists who have promoted demo-
ocratic change.
9. The Socialist International considers the dramatic and globally significant
cchange in the former Soviet Union after the August coup in Moscow as a unique
chance for establishing a permanent international structure for security and
peace that will definitively overcome the decades-long antagonism between ca-
talism and communism and will create the basis for an awareness of a common
responsibility for civilisation as a whole.
This common responsibility for ensuring the future of the East and West,
North and South, as well as for the environment, has been demonstrated independently by different commissions, as for example by the Independent Com-
mission on Disarmament and Security Issues led by Olof Palme and the North-
South Commission under the chairmanship of Willy Brandt which clearly em-
phasised the relationship between disarm-
ament and underdevelopment. The revolutionary developments in the for-
mer Soviet Union since Gorbachev's accession to office, have led to the ac-
nowledgement of the common values of democracy and human rights as well as to the dismantling of the authoritar-
ian centralised statified economy, moving towards a socially sensitive mixed
economy which will utilise both the market and public regulation as well as a
variety of forms of property. This is the base on which a transformation of the
former Soviet Union into a new union is currently being
sought and has made possible the ex-
tensive international cooperation re-
qurest by the SI aimed at easing the
seriousness of global problems.
10. In connection with the develop-
ments in the former Soviet Union the SI
states that:
10.1 The former Soviet Union will be
unable to manage the transition to a new
economic and political union with-
out massive economic support by west-
ern industrialised nations. For this
reason new plans for European-wide cooperation and involvement will be necessary. The perspective for a common economic area for Europe as a whole, the former
Soviet Union included, must be de-
veloped and serve as a basis for a common European home. Thus it will be possible for the former Soviet Union to build their hopes on a solid basis
and so lessen the danger of uncontrolled migratory movements away from the
former Soviet Union.
10.2 The SI therefore renews its sup-
port for establishing a new union be-
tween the former Soviet Union and the
Western world.
10.3 The integration of the former
Soviet Union and the and the Republi-
cal International Economic and Financial
organisations (GATT, IMF, World Bank) is necessary and should be imple-
mented as soon as possible.
10.4 In the face of an impending winter of hunger with unforeseeable
consequences it will be necessary to
organise and execute immediately the
shipment of food, in particular by the
European Community.
10.5 Since the former Soviet Union
consists of more than 100 different na-
tions, populations and ethnic groups, the SI considers the misunderstanding
of a right to self-determination, set
above all other principles, as self-de-
structive if not combined with the prin-
ciples of the Helsinki Final Act and the
Paris Charter. The transformation to
a new union must allow for conceding to
individual nations or ethnic groups their legitimate rights by granting them ex-
teensive rights for autonomy and by ob-
serverance of their minority status.
11. The SI deeply regrets the develop-
ments in Yugoslavia during the past months and is dismayed by the escalat-
on of violence which was thought to be
impossible in Europe after the end of the East-West conflict, and insists with all its political and ethical authority on the
demand to put an end to the shedding of blood and to stop the activities of all
armed forces, formal and informal mili-
itary and paramilitary units immediately, in-
cluding the Yugoslav Federal Army,
and condemns the traffic and illegal supply of arms to the combatting forces in
Yugoslavia.
12. The stance of the SI on the develop-
ments in Yugoslavia is based on the
following principles and convictions:
12.1 We condemn the attempt to
maintain the remains of communist
dominance or to create new totalitarian
authoritarian or nationally or religiously
exclusive structures that are
contradictory to the principles of a
pluralistic democracy.
12.2 We welcome the passing of sanc-
tions by the EC that must, however, be
applied selectively in order to exempt
from sanctions those forces in Yugosla-
via which support the peace efforts of
the EC.
12.3 We consider the sending of UN
peacekeeping troops to Yugoslavia nec-
cessary and useful as soon as the conflict-
ing parties are willing to maintain a true
armistice and if it is necessary to ensure
that it is maintained permanently.
12.4 The SI advocates the inclusion,
for preventive reasons, of other trouble
spots in Yugoslavia, as for example
Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina or
Macedonia in the international peace
efforts.
12.5 The SI supports the proposals at
the peace negotiations to establish a
loose voluntary association of sovereign
states. Possible recognition of the indi-
vidual republics within their present le-
gal boundaries must be conditional on
firm internationally enforceable guaran-
tees by each of minority rights, general
human democratic rights for all citizens
including a free press and media, and
the rights for the organisation of demo-
cratic trade unions controlled by their
members. This should be followed by a
willingness to negotiate borders, but
which rejects any changes made by force.
In general, the developments in East-
ern Europe since the last SI Congress in
Stockholm have shown how many diffi-
culties the former communist countries must overcome on their path to a new
democratic order. Nevertheless, the de-
velopments as a whole can be consid-
ered positive and the SI calls upon all its
member parties to make the financial and political contributions that are ab-
soolutely necessary for the success of this
historic experiment and thus meet their
historical responsibilities.

THE MIDDLE EAST

The Socialist International congratulates the Israeli government, the govern-
ments of the Arab States and the representa-
tives of the Palestinian people for the courageous steps taken by them in be-
ginning the peace process.
The Socialist International welcomes the peace process for the Middle East
which was initiated in Madrid under the
auspices of the United States and the
Soviet Union. After over four decades of war and destruction peace now has a
chance. The Secretary of State of the
United States acquired extraordinary
ment in bringing about this process.
The Socialist International will, within
its possibilities, extend to the process
initiated in Madrid its unrestricted sup-
port. The meeting of the Socialist Inter-
national Middle East Committee in Stras-
bourg on October 11, 1991 endeav-
oured to bring together all parties to the
conflict for a dialogue.
The Socialist International has em-
phasised time and time again in its reso-
lutions the principles necessary to achieve
peace. These principles must now be
realised in the negotiations. This can be
achieved only if all participants in the
extraordinarily difficult peace process con-
tribute to the indispensable flexibil-
ity and readiness to make concessions.
Madrid demonstrated moreover that the
positions of the conflicting parties still
differ very widely.
The continuation by the Israeli gov-
ernment of the settlement policy in the
occupied territories can jeopardise the
way to peace initiated by a first step. As
well as all hostile activities which harm
innocent human life. Extremists from
both sides wish to undermine the con-
tinuation of the peace process. Confi-
dence-building measures by all involved
are now required. The struggle against
and elimination of the scarcity of water in
the region should be included in the
negotiations as is possible.
The Socialist International has time
and again demanded the start of the
Middle East peace process through an
international conference of all parties
involved in the conflict.
It has endeavoured to make its own
contribution through promoting the
dialogue between the conflicting par-
ties. It will consistently continue on this
course.
PEACE AND SECURITY

The global security situation has dramatically improved in recent years. In Europe, the peaceful democratic revolutions in Eastern and Central Europe have removed the political Cold War barriers. The East-West military confrontation is over. The principles of democracy and human rights are stronger than ever. Threat scenarios and enemy images that persisted for decades have evaporated. Conditions now exist for real common security.

The European continent is living through a period of transition. Although notable arms reductions have been agreed, much remains to be done. The CFE treaty will result in deep cuts in major arms systems in Europe. This must not, however, be the final stage of disarmament; further steps of demilitarisation, demobilisation and disarmament are needed. It is time to eliminate fully the remnants of the Cold War in the field of armies and armaments. The CSCE has had the merit of introducing revolutionary steps such as verification of disarmament, confidence-building measures, a better guarantee of civil rights and political, economic and cultural cooperation among its members. The innovative security arrangements established within the CSCE are still insufficient and deserve further development. European security needs all-European security structures.

Many new positive steps of wide importance have been taken in the global security field. The Baltic nations have regained recognition of their independence. Agreement on a peaceful solution to the Cambodian crisis has been reached.

With regard to the Middle East, an important process has been started by the Peace Conference in Madrid. New significant measures have also been taken in the field of nuclear disarmament by the US and the USSR.

Despite all these positive changes, new serious conflicts have also emerged. The Socialist International:
- deplores the increasing armed attacks on the Kurdish people by the forces of Saddam Hussein and the Kurds have ended without conclusion;
- notes that people are again fleeing from their homes in fear of their lives; notes that at least 160,000 refugees urgently require increased international aid;
- is aware that negotiations between Saddam Hussein and the Kurds have ended without conclusion;
- is concerned that an economic blockade is also being imposed against the Kurds;
- deplores the plight of the Shias in Southern Iraq and all the suffering people of Iraq.

The SI calls on the UN and the allies to protect the Kurdish people from further attacks and calls on the international community to provide further humanitarian aid.

The SI reaffirms its resolution at the June Council meeting in Istanbul to send a mission to northern Iraq and to report back forthwith. These political, racial and nationality conflicts are being exacerbated by the growing economic and social hardship of people in the Third World and Eastern Europe.

The war in Yugoslavia is in complete contradiction to the other European developments. It cannot be justified by any reason. Solutions which are acceptable to all parties have to be reached by peace negotiations. At the same time, the armed conflict in Yugoslavia underlines the need to strengthen the capability of the CSCE to effectively tackle such crises.

A new urgent task for the international community is to find ways and means of peacefully solving local disputes and of putting those who are already acute to prevent them from spreading.

The Socialist International, as the organisation of independent national parties acting for social justice and international solidarity, greets the consistent development of Latin America towards true democracy. This development fosters confidence throughout the world in the power of the people for the people. It is essential to world peace that the democratisation process also expands and strengthens in other parts of the world.

In Europe, it is vital to give urgent support to the democratic developments in Eastern and Central Europe while constructing an all-European security system within the CSCE and opening up economic cooperation with the economies of East European countries. As disarmament is now proceeding in Central Europe, attention should now be shifted to corresponding measures at the flanks, especially in the Northern waters. The SI notes that all Arctic nations are members of the CSCE and encourages those nations, and member parties in those nations, to pursue the goal of a demilitarised demilitarised Arctic. The first step will be the removal of nuclear weapons from the Arctic regions, including the removal of sea-based nuclear weapons. It is urgent to create functioning international systems for the protection of minorities, safeguarding of human rights and resolution of both internal and external conflicts through peaceful means in Europe as well as in parts of Africa and Asia.

In Africa it is of primary importance to give continuing support to the abolition of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa. There is also a crying need for the international community to give attention to the question of the Horn of Africa and secure peace in the region so that the survival of the peoples can be safeguarded.

The Socialist International reaffirms its support for the right to self-determination for the people of Western Sahara. We welcome the fact that since our Istanbul meeting the United Nations Security Council has adopted Resolution 690 to hold a referendum on self-determination for Western Sahara. We also welcome the ceasefire which has been effective since September 6. We are concerned however that this process is being jeopardised by Morocco's lack of cooperation and its action in encouraging thousands of new settlers into the area.

The Socialist International calls on Morocco and the Polisario Front to accept the full timetable for the referendum and the UN Peace Plan.

We also call on the international community as a whole to participate as independent observers in the referendum to ensure a free and fair process.

The Socialist International welcomes developments towards peace and democracy in South East Asia and encourages China to move to a free civil society. The preconditions for the democratic reunification of Korea have been created. The Socialist International is prepared to help in establishing an equal and honest dialogue between the two Korean states with the aim of ultimate reunification.

It is also timely, within the UN, GATT and the World Bank, to increase attention to avoiding developments which lead to tension between the industrial poles of America, Asia and Europe.

In the field of disarmament, important agreements have been reached and implemented on lessenning mutual threats, complemented by unilateral disarmament measures. The Socialist International highly values these developments and emphasises at this moment the importance of a regime to control Nuclear, Biological and Chemical weapons and the control of the arms trade in order to tackle regional conflicts.

The SI salutes the decision of its Latin American member parties to start seeking measures to restrict the arms trade in that continent.

It is equally emphasised that it is now urgent to increase attention to the technological, industrial and social problems of conversion.

While threats and uncertainties still remain, important openings have been created for a peaceful world order. The Socialist International calls on all forces seeking peace and social progress in the world to work together to create a liveable and just future for humankind and the environment.

INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS

The Socialist International has on many occasions pointed out the importance of controlling and reducing the international arms trade and arms transfers. The war in the Persian Gulf dramatised the implications of the international arms trade as no conflict ever has in the past.

International limitation of arms trans-
fers has traditionally been a very sensitive issue, but in the last few years perceptions have begun to shift.

One clear manifestation of the new trend is the UN plan to create a system to determine international arms transfers. This kind of information system is only the first step in controlling the transfer of arms. The non-proliferation treaties for different systems of mass destruction have a vital importance. There has been an increasing ambition among a number of industrialised countries to control the supply of missiles and of certain technologies of weapons of mass destruction.

An arms control component, a reduced role for the military and control of the arms trade is also a necessary element of the lasting solution of the crisis in the Gulf and the Middle East. A new post-war arms race spiral in the region must not be allowed. This is in the interest of the region as well as that of the whole world. It is peace-keeping and peace-building that are needed in the region, not new emplacements and arm-ups.

The peace-building process in the Middle East leaves the UN Security Council a good opportunity to take up the whole question of arms trade. If there is a system for controlling the transfer of arms in the Middle East, this system can be expanded to the rest of the world. This is a question of political will of the UN and its member countries.

The Socialist international proposes the following measures to limit the international transfer of arms, military technology and military know-how:

1. An international regime to limit and control the international transfer of arms must be set up under the auspices of the UN. This regime should involve both suppliers and recipients. The UN and its member states must give enough resources for this system to make it effective and comprehensive.

2. Efforts to limit international transfers of arms should go hand in hand with peace-building, peace-keeping and confidence-building efforts. Regional limitations on military trade and certain weapons and military technologies are needed in support of the international regime.

3. The approach of the international regime must not be discriminatory between different suppliers and recipients. It should therefore encompass not only military trade but also military production. Furthermore, in order to be comprehensive, it must cover not only transfers of military goods but also transfers of military services and know-how.

4. All countries, whether predominantly military exporters or importers, should cooperate with this international regime and they should enact effective national legislation to limit and control their respective military exports and production.

5. The international regime should be supported by appropriate verification provisions and mechanisms. In creating these mechanisms there is much to be learned from the experience gained in the negotiations on the verification of a total ban on chemical weapons and on recent agreements on missile technology and conventional and nuclear weapons. There may also be a case for an international court to settle disputes arising over military trade issues.

6. All governments should supply the UN with comprehensive statements of their military production and transfers of arms, military technology and military know-how.

**ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT**

**A RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL**

1. The world is experiencing a period of profound and rapid change. History is accelerating. It is a world of new dangers and new risks. But it is also a world of new opportunities and new possibilities. It opens new avenues for democratic socialism.

Ever since the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment in 1972, environmental problems have been on the international agenda; but over the last few years they have taken on a new character:

Whereas the main attention was previously given to national or regional problems, global threats to the environment - the depletion of the ozone layer, climatic changes, loss of biological diversity - are now perceived as real and urgent. The long-term effects of these threats have also become very concrete.

At the same time the gap between the developed world in terms of wealth, income and opportunities for a decent life, continues to deepen. The debt burden and the deterioration in the value of trade threaten to deprive whole continents of the right to development. This has brought about the need for creative thinking on how the international system responds to these challenges. That was the background to the Stockholm initiative on 'Global Security and Governance' earlier this year, which originates from the four major independent international commissions: on Development, Security, South Cooperation and the Environment.

The international community must not weaken its efforts to combat and alleviate poverty. Sustained development must become a reality. It is against this background that the United Nations General Assembly has convened the Rio de Janeiro Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The intense preparatory work for this Conference proves that the environment has now moved to the centre of governmental concerns within the framework of economic and structural policy.

2. For democratic socialism these developments offer vast opportunities and serious challenges. Because the market economy, with austerity measures imposed on developing countries by the IMF, cannot by itself solve these new problems, it cannot defend the interests of the poor and the interests of future generations. The way taken by the industrialised world to overcome poverty and to increase income and wealth has overstrained the natural resources and cannot constitute a global model.

Therefore the environment/development nexus must be the point of departure for a new dimension of solidarity, at the global level and in relation to the future. The developing countries are entitled to equal ambitions to increase their standard of living as the industrialised countries have had. Technology and a sustained international effort must make it possible for the developing countries to achieve their development objectives without destroying the resource basis for the safe maintenance of future generations in their own countries, or jeopardising the stability of the global environment. This agenda for a new dimension of solidarity requires a change of life style in the rich world and can only be credible and effective through national action for social justice, people's participation and improved education. Global imbalances in wealth, technology and trade relations, which have resulted in the first instance from the first world's concept of growth, consumption and production, are still casting their shadows on the developing countries.

In the new and rapidly changing world, the principle of democratic socialism, of creating development that is tenable in the long term, and which can reconcile progress for human societies with what mankind and nature can withstand, is more valid than ever. Solidarity must go hand in hand with freedom and justice.

Against this background the Socialist International pledges to spare no effort to make the Rio de Janeiro Conference on Environment and Development a landmark in the struggle for the future. To this end the members of the International will take action in a number of concrete areas to create the best possible conditions for the success of the Conference. Crucial for the success or failure of UNCED will be how the industrialised countries derive from our common efforts to beat global threats will be shared
among the rich and the poor nations. This leads to four essential points based on the principles of justice:
- The rich industrialised countries must be ready to contribute to considerably reduced pollution and exploitation of global resources, and to promoting new lifestyles and consumption patterns - a prerequisite for sustainable development worldwide.
- Reduction of the debt burden, and increased efforts for the transfer of financial resources additional to the UN aid target of 0.7 per cent of GDP and of environmentally sound technology on a non-commercial basis to developing countries and to Eastern Europe.
- Support for giving power to people at the local level and respect for local technology and production methods.
- Strengthening international law and institutions to protect natural resources in situations of conflict, and to ensure sound environmental standards for technology, trade and investment in developing countries. In concrete terms, the Socialist International expresses its firm support for the following outcome of the Conference:
  - A statement of purpose and intentions, to be signed by Heads of State and Government.
  - The conclusion of effective negotiations on conventions of climate change and on biological diversity.
  - The adoption of a concrete action programme for the coming years, the Agenda 21, in a form which is binding for international organisations and governments, providing the necessary framework for continued and determined action.

3. The Socialist International supports the aims and aspirations of the Latin American people in the search for a new kind of relationship between the industrialised and the developing countries. To achieve this, it is necessary to recognise that Latin American countries have the right to develop on the basis of social justice and healthy environmental conditions. To this end, they must attain sustainable forms of development based on the rational utilisation of their resources and conservation of their natural heritage; with this aim they need:
   a) Additional financial resources, through the creation of a special fund with capital from the rich countries (including resources presently spent on the arms race). Developed and developing countries should have the same say in the management of these resources, and in the discussion of priority projects.
   b) The Socialist International demands the recognition that it is impossible for those countries to pay their external debt. Otherwise, the process of exporting their capital would continue, not allowing them to realise the development they need. This development should take place within the framework of a social market economy, in which the state should fulfil its role as a stabilising factor and act principally as a regulating agent in the democratic distribution of the riches produced by society.

4. A socially fair and environmentally sound development requires clean technology that should be transferred to the developing countries on non-commercial bases. It also requires new rules in international trade that should take into consideration the real value of raw materials. Still in this spirit, it is necessary for developing countries not to be forced to pay royalties and patents on products obtained from their own natural wealth.

5. If theilo conference, as we hope, is successful, the practical consequences will be perceived in a few decades from now. We shall all be witnesses to a moment of change by humanity, along the path towards the construction of a global environmental order.

DRUGS AND DRUG TRAFFICKING

The Socialist International, taking into account the various opinions of its member parties and the authorised opinions of studies and research carried out by specialised institutions, resolves:
1. to denounce before international public opinion the grave danger represented by the increase in consumption and production of drugs, both to human beings and to the social, economic, and political structures of the states affected by this scourge;
2. to strongly condemn the generation, diffusion, usage and 'laundering' of the financial profits derived from this business, which the narco-money, whose effects can be felt both in the North and the South of the world with the huge sequel of corruption and crime that represent the very negation of democratic values;
3. to invite all the world's democratic forces, especially youth and trade union organisations, to coordinate their efforts with us in this struggle which brooks no delay or vacillation;
4. to urge the responsible authorities to fight against drugs and drug trafficking;
5. to call on its member parties to set up a permanent committee to fight against drugs and drug trafficking;
6. to call on all the countries and regions which are affected by this problem, to appeal to the national governments to fight against drugs and drug trafficking;
7. to call on its member parties not to accept any kind of-view or compromise with the drug trade.

BURMA/MYANMAR

The Socialist International strongly condemns the military regime of Burma/Myanmar for continuing to ignore the basic human rights of its people and for continuing to persecute and kill those who seek to establish democracy in the country. The Socialist International urges the release of all political prisoners and the withdrawal of the United Nations' response to the situation in Burma/Myanmar.

The Socialist International calls on the United Nations to prevent further escalations of violence and to work towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Burma/Myanmar.

The Socialist International calls on the government of Burma/Myanmar to enter into negotiations with all political groups and to hold free and fair elections.

The Socialist International calls on the international community to support the efforts of the Burmese people to establish democracy and free elections in Burma/Myanmar.

The Socialist International calls on all countries to withdraw their support for the military regime of Burma/Myanmar and to work towards a peaceful solution to the conflict in Burma/Myanmar.

The Socialist International calls on the European Union to impose sanctions on the military regime of Burma/Myanmar and to work towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Burma/Myanmar.

The Socialist International calls on the United States to impose sanctions on the military regime of Burma/Myanmar and to work towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Burma/Myanmar.

The Socialist International calls on all countries to support the efforts of the Burmese people to establish democracy and free elections in Burma/Myanmar.

The Socialist International calls on the United Nations to work towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Burma/Myanmar.

The Socialist International calls on all countries to support the efforts of the Burmese people to establish democracy and free elections in Burma/Myanmar.
### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>National Liberation Party, PLN</td>
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<td>Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
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<td>Paraguay</td>
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<td>Amna Aouj</td>
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