

## **Appendix I**

**Information about the Christian Democrat and People's Parties  
International,  
International Democratic Union,  
Liberal International and Socialist International**

## CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT AND PEOPLE'S PARTIES INTERNATIONAL

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# THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT AND PEOPLE'S PARTIES INTERNATIONAL

## I. GENERAL OVERVIEW

- A) The Christian Democrat international is constituted by the Christian Democratic parties and the regional and international organizations that have adhered to it and whose objectives are to guarantee and develop in their respective countries and throughout the world, a policy inspired in the values of Christian humanism, freedom, peace, and social justice based on the respect of the dignity of each man, the independence, self-determination and solidarity of all peoples, on the constant respect of the autonomy of each member of the Union.
- B) The Christian Democrat International permits the better spreading of the Christian Democratic stand on the great international political problems, and gives account of the activities of its members.
  - 1) It develops, stimulates, and coordinates all initiatives suitable for defending and promoting human rights at the international level.
  - 2) It assures - wherever possible - the presence of the Christian Democrat International in the activities of the international, inter-governmental, and non-governmental organizations.
  - 3) It encourages the development of the Christian Democratic movement in those regions and countries where it does not yet exist.
  - 4) It is politically and/or materially committed to solidarity with the Christian Democrats who face problems with their country's regime.

## II. CONCEPTION OF THE WORLD

The Christian Democrats believe in a free and just society based on the primacy of the person. They affirm, first, the notion of the person and then, that of the communitarian society, that is to say, a community of persons and a pluralistic society, a community of communities.

This conception is based on humanistic, ethical, and democratic principles that transcend collectivist Communism and asocial capitalism, both in crisis.

- A) The change of society
  - 1) Facing the problems of the modern world (ecology, risk of nuclear war, abuse of power, scientific and technological progress), the Christian Democrats believe in a community based on the participation of every one in the respect of human rights, pluralism, and equal opportunities for all.
  - 2) They want a democracy where social conflicts be resolved through mechanisms of participation capable of resolving and harmonizing tensions for the common good.
- B) Toward the communitarian society

A communitarian society permits man to fulfil his ethic and cultural aspirations.

2) Toward a new international economic order :

Poverty must be relieved by means of a sacrifice made by the developed countries in favour of the less developed countries.

Multinational corporations, due to their special status, must be controlled by an international code of good conduct.

Regional integration is an economic, social, and political goal of Christian Democrats.

The creation of the EEC is an example of this policy.

The common resources of the planet such as the space, the seas, and the bottom of the oceans must be administered for the benefit of all mankind.

**APPEAL**

The appeal of the Christian Democrats is addressed to all, men and women - particularly to the young and the workers - who believe in the fundamental values of the human person and desire to engage in the creation of a vast world movement, premises for a new society.

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## **THE INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRAT UNION**

The International Democrat Union (IDU) is a working association of over 70 conservative, Christian Democrat and like-minded political parties of the center and center right.

Formed in 1983, the IDU provides a forum in which Parties holding similar beliefs can come together and exchange views on matters of policy and organizational interest, so that they can learn from each other, act together, establish contacts and speak with one strong voice to promote democracy and right-right policies around the globe. Founder Members of the IDU included Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, then Vice- President George Bush Sr, Jacques Chirac, now President of France, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and many other Party Leaders.

Countries can only develop their full potential if they develop recognizing the ideals of liberal democracy, freedom of the individual, and the need for economic growth to be based on individual initiative and free, competitive enterprise economies. The IDU has a clear role in a modern world, where today's idea in one country is tomorrow's policy in another.

### **WORKING TOGETHER**

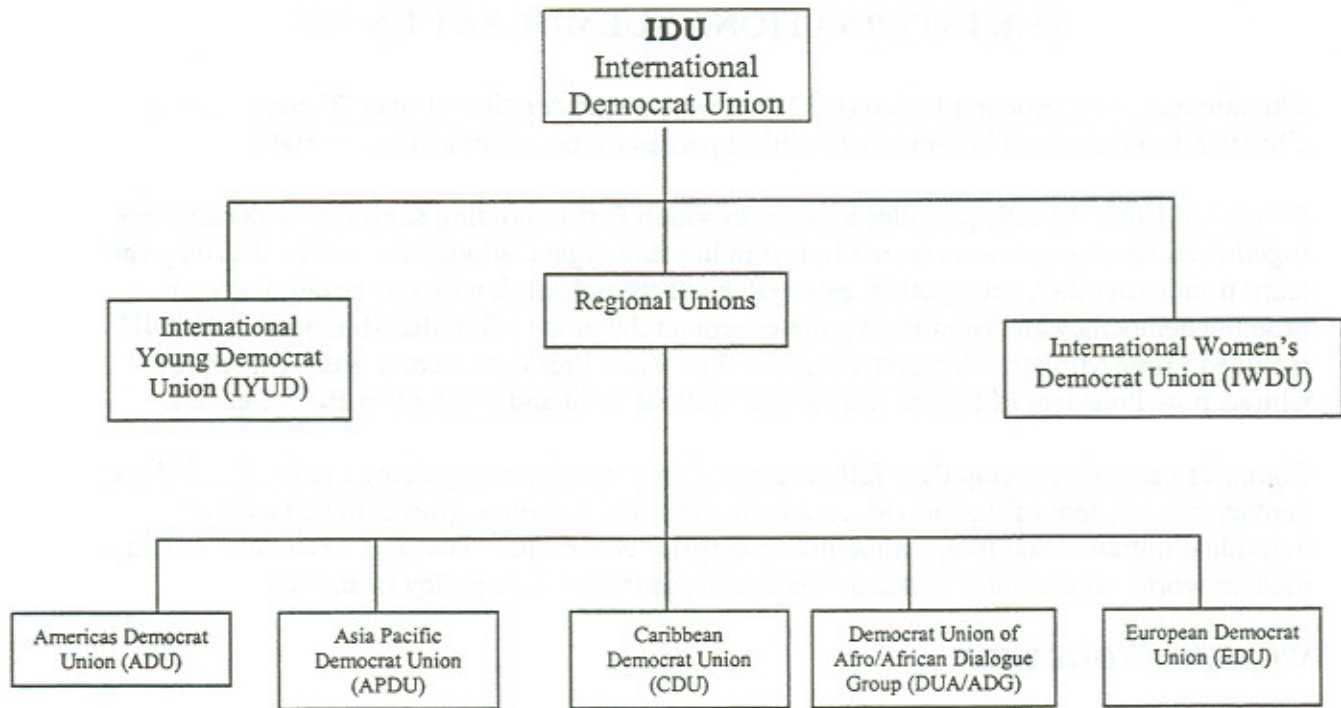
Through the IDU, member parties can exchange policy ideas, assist each other to win the political argument and to win elections. There are regular meetings of both the full IDU and its Regional Unions and Organizations. At IDU Executive Meetings, briefings are given on the local and topical issues, as well as consideration given to applicant parties. Apart from the Executives Meetings, the IDU holds annual events such as the Young Leaders Forum (Singapore, January 2001) as well as events like the special visit undertaken to Zimbabwe in May 2000. A major event is also held every four years to coincide with the Republican Convention, held in July 2000 in Philadelphia, where George W. Bush was selected as the Republican Presidential candidate.

The IDU also organizes campaigning seminars for politicians and party workers. These involve exchanges of information on campaign technology, fund-raising techniques, opinion polling, advertising and campaign organization. The IDU plays an essential role in enabling like-minded, center-right parties to share experiences in order to achieve electoral success.

### **MEMBERSHIP STRUCTURE**

The IDU has over 70 Member Parties from 56 countries belonging to itself or one of its Regional Unions. It is the only international organization of its kind with full members from both Russia and the USA. Many of its members come from democracies newly established during the 1990's.

In addition to full membership of the IDU, parties can also join one of the Regional Unions or the Women's and Youth Organizations under the International Democrat Union umbrella.



## Liberal International

<http://www.liberal-international.org>

The Liberal International is a global network of Liberals, as well as the world union of Liberal parties. It acts as a platform and political meeting point and represents its member parties. The main goal of the organisation is the promotion of liberal values. It also awards an annual Prize for Freedom. Below you will also find information on the history of the Liberal International, including the origins of its Manifesto, its presidents, patrons and leaders and about the congress and membership. The Liberal International cooperates with other groups, such as the European liberals.

### Historical Origins

International contacts between Liberal parties date back to the 19th Century. A paper called "Plan des Libéraux pour recommencer la révolution", published in 1823 in France, contained proposals for closer relations between French Liberals- originating in the Jacobin Clubs - and the Italian Carbonari, the English Radicals and the Spanish Liberals.

Almost a hundred years later, a series of regular meetings of liberal politicians from several European countries were initiated in 1910. In 1913 the liberal and democratic parties met under the Chairmanship of M. Gobat (Switzerland) in The Hague. Following an initiative by the French Radicals, on August 29, 1924 in Geneva, the "Entente Internationale des Partis Radicaux et des Partis Démocratiques similaires" was formed under the Chairmanship of M. Ferdinand Buisson (France), holder of the Nobel Prize for Peace, and it met regularly until 1934. The growth of fascist and national-socialist dictatorships, and finally the outbreak of World War II, brought these international political contacts to an end.

Amongst its main aims the Entente listed - "The establishment of relations between Parties and nations for a better mutual understanding, for a better knowledge of the national viewpoints of every people, for the elimination, in the light of common superior principles, of friction points and of the antagonisms stemming from ancient prejudices; to conciliate these national points of view and the various people's aspirations, to establish the unanimous will for peace showing the need of a strengthened and enlarged League of Nations that is the expression of human solidarity; to promote, by all possible means, the recourse to mediation in case of disagreement."

On the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of the foundation of the Belgian Liberal Party on 16th June 1946, delegates of the Liberal Party of Belgium, the Liberal Party of Great Britain, the Radical and Radical-Socialist Parties of France, the Radical Party of Denmark, the Party of Freedom of Holland, the Radical Democratic Party of Switzerland, the Popular Party of Sweden, the Liberal Party of Italy and a representative of the Spanish Liberals in Exile met and voted the Declaration of Brussels: "We assert that our aim is to develop among man a faith in education and in the value of character, to give them a sense of liberty and responsibility and to fit them for service to their country and to mankind, and we assert that, in view of the growing danger

of political and economical tyranny, the free man, endowed with a social and international conscience, is the hope of the world." On the proposal of Mr Leone Cattani they laid the foundations for the establishment of the Liberal International.

### **Manifesto and Foundation**

After a preliminary meeting in Oslo, in which British and Norwegian Liberals played an important role, the Liberal International (World Liberal Union) was founded at a Congress held in Oxford from 10-14 April 1947, attended by Liberals from 19 countries. There the first Liberal Manifesto was adopted. The countries represented were Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Spain (including two representatives from Catalonia), South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America.

The initiative for the creation of the Liberal International came from prominent liberal thinkers, amongst them Don Salvador de Madariaga, Spanish statesman and scholar, who became the organisation's first President. De Madariaga, Foreign Minister of Spain during the short period of the Spanish Republic before the take-over by Franco, never accepted the dictatorial rule over his country. He consistently refused to return until democracy was restored, and saw in the transnational cooperation of Liberals a useful instrument to keep up international solidarity with the liberal forces in Spain, even during the darkest years of Franco's tyranny. It was history's justice that Don Salvador de Madariaga lived to witness the return of Spain to the camp of liberal democracies, and shortly before his death in 1978 he was able to pay a visit to his country. At the meeting held in Oxford in April 1947 amongst the Patrons were then world-famous figures such as Viscount Samuel, J.C. Smuts, Benedetto Croce, Theodor Heuss, Gilbert Murray, Luigi Einaudi, Friedrich Meineke, William Rappard and Wilhelm Röpke.

On the occasion of its twentieth anniversary the Liberal International met again in Oxford and renewed its commitment to the principles of 1947 with the Declaration of Oxford of 1967. The organisation had grown into a more political type of body. Most of the countries which in 1947 were represented by individuals now had national liberal parties as members of the Liberal International. However, one aspect of the Liberalism represented earlier in Oxford had become considerably less important. Between the two World Wars, and immediately after the end of World War II, liberal forces from most of the East European countries had played an important role. The elimination of pluralism in what was to become the Warsaw Pact forced liberals from Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Baltic States, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria into exile. Some, like the liberal forces in the Soviet sector of Germany, managed to survive for a short while under communist rule. But it was not until the late 1980s that Central and East European Liberals were able to participate in meetings of the Liberal International.

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## Socialist International

<http://www.socialistinternational.org>

The Socialist International is the worldwide organization of socialist, social democratic and labour parties. It currently brings together 139 political parties and organizations from all countries.

### Historical Origins

The Socialist International, whose origins go back to the early international organizations of the labour movement of the last century, has existed in its present form since 1951, when it was re-establishing at the Frankfurt Congress. Since then it has been increasingly active and grown considerably in membership, particularly in recent years. Labour, social democratic and socialist parties are nowadays a significant political force in all the democracies of the world. Many member parties of the International, in all continents, are leading governments or are the main opposition force.

After its re-establishment in 1951, the International first developed its activities in Europe, after extending them to the rest of the world, to become today, a truly global organization. From 1976 to 1992, the late Willy Brandt, former chancellor of Germany and winner of the 1971 Nobel Peace Prize, was president of the Socialist International.

Pierre Mauroy, former prime minister of France, was president from 1992 to 1999. The current president is Antonio Gutierrez, prime minister of Portugal, who was elected in 1999.

Luis Ayala (Chile) was first elected secretary general by the Stockholm Congress in 1989 and re-elected in 1992, 1996 and by the most recent Congress in 1999.

### Basic Information

The supreme decision-making bodies of the International are the Congress, which meets every three years and the Council, which includes all member parties and organizations and which meets twice a year.

The Presidium of the International, which includes the president, vice-presidents and secretary general, meets from time to time to deal with specific issues. Other meetings on special themes are also held regularly.

The secretariat of the Socialist International, which is in London, coordinates the activities of the International convenes its meetings and conferences, issues statements and press releases and produces its publications, including the magazine Socialist Affairs.

In addition to the Finance and Administration Committee, the International has established committees or study groups on particular subjects or regions such as Africa; Asia and the Pacific; Central and Eastern Europe; Economic Policy, Development and the Environment; Human Rights; Latin America and the Caribbean; Local Authorities; the Mediterranean; the Middle East;

and Peace, Security and Disarmament. These committees or study groups have specific programmes of work and meet regularly.

The Socialist International also frequently sends missions or delegations to various countries or regions. In recent years these have visited on many occasions the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Central and Eastern Europe.

As a non-governmental organization, the Socialist International has consultative status (Category I) with the United Nations, and works internationally with a large number of other organizations.

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