



# Democracy Update

News and Views from the Democracy Coalition Project

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## COMMUNITY OF DEMOCRACIES CONVENES SEOUL FOLLOW-UP MEETING IN EUROPE

The Government of Romania, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, held a Regional Conference of the Community of Democracies for Central and Eastern Europe, entitled "Partnerships between Governments, Civil Society and International Organizations for Strengthening Democracy," which took place in Bucharest 14-15 November 2003. A parallel non-governmental forum was organized by the Romanian NGO Partners for Local Development Foundation (FPDL), with support from the Open Society Institute's Local Government Initiative and other donors.

In total, approximately 130 participants attended the regional Community of Democracies (CD) conference, including 35 senior governmental delegates from 20 European countries (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russian Federation, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro, the FYR of Macedonia, Ukraine, and Estonia). Also attending were representatives from the CD Convening Group countries (Mexico, Chile, Korea, Mali, Poland, South Africa, India, United States); a delegation from Italy, currently holding the EU Presidency; delegates from six international organizations (UNDP, Council of Europe, European Commission, OSCE, European Parliament and Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe); and 74 nongovernmental leaders from 22 countries.

**The Regional Governmental Conference** objective was to focus on assessing democratic progress, at a sub-regional level, as a follow-up to the Seoul Plan of Action adopted at the Second Ministerial Conference of the CD in December 2002. A second goal was to generate proposals of national and regional policies and measures to strengthen the democratic processes in Central and Eastern Europe. Besides the opening plenary session, the conference agenda was organized around three thematic roundtables: (1) Monitoring public institutions; (2) Developing mechanisms of regional cooperation to promote and consolidate democratic principles, values and institutions in Central and Eastern Europe; and (3) Promoting partnerships between governments, civil society and international organizations for strengthening democracy (held as a joint session with civil society forum).

**The Non-Governmental Forum** had two main objectives: (1) to share best practices and (2) to make recommendations to the governments focused on two central themes: "Good Governance and Fighting Corruption" and "Education for Democracy."

In order to meet the objectives set, the groups analyzed past experiences and identified the most important impact or change achieved through civil society activities as well as the most important challenges faced when trying to promote the change. Based on the lessons learned, the

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participants will attempt to more effectively (i) increase the impact of NGO's activities, and (ii) present recommendations for building effective partnerships between NGO's, governments and international organizations.

The NGO Forum concluded that "promoting good governance and fighting corruption" and "democracy education" is achievable only through a strong partnership among governments, nongovernmental organizations and international organizations. The result of these discussions was consolidated in the "NGO Perspective on Partnership", a document presented by the NGO Forum during the final joint session.

***Promoting good governance and fighting corruption and democracy education is achievable only through a strong partnership among governments, nongovernmental organizations and international organizations.***

*NGO Forum Conclusion*

The organizers expect the final Report of the conference will be published before the end of the year as "a contribution of our Region to the Community of Democracies International Ministerial Conference and NGO Forum to be held in Santiago de Chile in 2005." The organizers called special attention to the importance of sharing these regional experiences with the Chilean NGO PARTICIPA, responsible for organizing the 2004 Global Non-Governmental Forum of the Community of Democracies.

Romanian Foreign Minister Geoana concluded the conference by saying, "this was not a show, but a real community of democracies in action, and a clear demonstration of the valuable results that this partnership can generate." It is now hoped that increased consistency follow these words and that this process of dialogue with civil society will contribute to leading the Romanian government to be more responsive to the concerns raised by national and international NGOs regarding Romania's own human rights and democracy performance.

More details on the governmental forum can be found at [www.mae.ro](http://www.mae.ro) and on the non-governmental forum at [www.bucharest-cd-ngoforum.ro](http://www.bucharest-cd-ngoforum.ro). ✖

## **CHILEAN SECRETARIAT PRESENTS CIVIL SOCIETY STRATEGY FOR CD SANTIAGO**

The Executive Secretariat hosted by Chilean NGO PARTICIPA and chaired by Genaro Arriagada has developed a Chilean strategy to proceed with the Non-Governmental process of the Community of Democracies.

The objectives of the civil society plan are (i) to organize and develop a participatory process for social and political actors for Santiago 2005 that will promote the creation of a non-governmental counterpart of the Community of Democracies; (ii) to provide governments, international and regional organizations, civil society actors and the donor community with a high-level analysis on democratic deficits and proposals for how to address them; (iii) to continue after Santiago, promoting the conditions for an ongoing involvement of different actors in this process; and (iv) to advocate and to contribute to raising global awareness on the importance of developing effective and comprehensive democracy promotion instruments, especially taking in consideration the present world context.

It envisages working at three levels: global, regional and national. At the global level, the organization of planning meetings with regional partners prior to the 2005 non-governmental forum in Santiago; at the regional level, the creation/reinforcement of partnerships with regional actors (NGO networks, unions, political parties, political foundations, etc.) from the following targeted regions: Asia, Latin America, Middle East & North Africa, North America, Western, Central and Eastern Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Russia, Balkans and NIS; at the national level, the creation of permanent National Constituencies for the Promotion of Democracy, after Santiago 2005, in countries where the need, the opportunity and the necessary commitment exist. This process will be led by the Executive Secretariat (ES), whose main goal is to coordinate every step of the process, integrating the global, regional and national levels, and giving sustainability to the process. Concretely, the Chilean strategy intends to coordinate the following agenda:

- Elaboration of Regional-based documents on Democratic Deficits
- Planning and coordination meeting (January 2004)
- Regional Workshops (Feb. – Nov. 2004)
- Final meeting of the preparatory process (Dec. 2004)
- Influence on the official negotiation process (Dec. 2004 -Mar. 2005)

- Ministerial meeting of the Community of Democracies (Mar. 2005)
- Systematization and evaluation of the preparatory process (Apr. – Jun. 2005)
- Creation/reinforcement of National Constituencies (Jul. – Sep. 2005)
- Final Report (Oct. – Nov. 2005)
- Outreach mechanisms (Nov. 2003 – Nov. 2005)

This strategy has been presented to different actors in Europe and in the United States and PARTICIPA is now in the process of elaborating the regional documents. They have begun collaborating with the Latin American chapter of the World Movement for Democracy whose purpose is to elaborate the Latin American democracy document. The first steps of the outreach strategy are presently being implemented and several proposals for funding have been submitted. The Chilean Government, the National Democratic Institute and the U.S State Department have already agreed to sponsor the Plan.

For more information, please check Participa's web site - <http://www.participa.cl>- or contact the Executive Secretariat at [secretariat2005@participa.cl](mailto:secretariat2005@participa.cl) ✕

## **EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF CD NON-GOVERNMENTAL PROCESS VISITS EUROPE**

Genaro Arriagada , former Minister of the Presidency of Chile, and Andrea Sanhueza, Executive Director of PARTICIPA, the Chilean NGO hosting the civil society Executive Secretariat of the Community of Democracies (CD), visited Berlin, Stockholm, London and Brussels this fall to consult European leaders on plans for the third CD conference to be held in Santiago in early 2005. The central objective of the visit was to begin consulting with governmental and non-governmental partners from different countries and to lay the groundwork for the 2005 Santiago Plan of Action. With the strong commitment of the Chilean Mission at the European Union and the support of the Democracy Coalition Project, the visit was a successful first step in inviting input and support to a more active civil society component to the CD process.

Following up DCP's efforts to engage key European political actors in the CD process, Arriagada and Sanhueza further increased European interest as well as engaged some new actors in the political process underlying the CD. The reaction of the European interlocutors to the visit was overall very positive and most actors showed strong interest in further cooperating with

the Secretariat or in receiving further information about the Santiago meeting. The involvement of the Chilean government was a central factor in creating these new opportunities for partnership as well as strengthening existing relationships; after this visit there is new momentum for the CD process in Europe.

In Brussels, the Secretariat met with members of the institutions of the European Union both for political and funding purposes. At the European Parliament, the Secretariat had encouraging meetings with Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) of the different political parties: MEP Ignacio Salafranca (Vice-President European People's Party), Rolf Linkohr (Party of European Socialists), Emma Bonino, Marco Pannella and Gianfranco dell'Alba (Independent/Radical Party), Graham Watson (European Liberal Democratic and Reform Party) and José Pacheco Pereira (European People's Party).

At the European Commission, the Secretariat met with Tomás Duplá del Moral, Head of Unit (DG Relex), Miriam González, Latin America desk of the Cabinet of Commissioner Patten, Charles Whiteley (DG Relex) and Tim Clarke (Europaid). The Chilean proposal was well received, and the Executive Secretariat has started a process of negotiations with the EC office in charge of EC funding, Europaid. This process has recently led to a concrete proposal for EC support to the Non Governmental process of the Community of Democracies.

Although the EU Council General Secretariat has not been receptive to the CD process in the past, it has shown greater interest in the Santiago meeting after the visit of Arriagada. Jim Cloos, Director, European Council, has personally expressed his desire to support the Secretariat's objective of strengthening the involvement of the EU member-states in the buildup to the Santiago meeting.

The Executive Secretariat also met with some Permanent Representations of Member States – the current EU Presidency Italy, the next Presidency Ireland, France, the Netherlands and Germany-and some of the NGOs present in Brussels (e.g. Amnesty International, CIVITAS International, Asociación Latinoamericana de Organizaciones de Promoción).

In other European destinations, several European actors –like the Westminster Foundation and SIDA, the Swedish Development Agency- have expressed support for the work of the Secretariat and are presently considering funding proposals. ✕

## CLUB OF MADRID URGES IMF TO SHOW GREATER DEMOCRATIC SENSITIVITY

◆ *The members of the Club of Madrid urged the IMF to strengthen democratic governance in those countries where it intervenes, and to be more democratic in its own procedures and decision making.*

◆ *The institution, chaired by Fernando Henrique Cardoso, stressed that "the prospects for democratic survival and success require more effective international cooperation to assist democratic governments in times of financial crisis and to prevent crises from recurring."*

**Madrid, November 4th, 2003.** The General Assembly of the Club of Madrid, an organisation led by former heads of state and government from democratic countries and chaired by Fernando Henrique Cardoso, approved a Final Declaration on the impact of International Monetary Fund (IMF) programs on democratic governance of the countries where it intervenes.

After analysing the relationship between the IMF and several countries now in the process of democratic transition and consolidation, and which have experienced financial crises over the last twelve years, the 26 members present at the Assembly of the Club of Madrid called on "*all democratic governments to pursue sound economic policies within the framework of a market economy and their own democratic procedures. We urge them – the Final Declaration adds – to focus on effective strategies to foster and enhance sustainable development in the long-term.*"

The 26 former Heads of State and Government, the representatives of the constituent foundations of the Club (FRIDE – Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior/Foundation for International Relations and Dialogue – of Spain, and the Gorbachev Foundation of North America) and a select group of experts from all over the world analysed the cases of Brazil, Korea and Poland, with a view to drawing conclusions from the particular cases of those three countries. DCP Executive Director, Ted Piccone, who also serves on the Club's management committee, and Tom Palley of the Open Society Institute prepared background materials for the debate.

These experiences led the members of the Club of Madrid to stress that "*democracy has proven to be not only a great value in itself, but*



Club of Madrid members, Prime Minister Jospin, President Clinton, Prime Minister Campbell, President Fernandez and John Williamson lead plenary session of the Second General Assembly of the Club of Madrid, held in Madrid, Spain, November, 2003.

*also a system capable of designing and applying effective and sustainable market economy policies."* Although the IMF is, primarily, a financial institution, with a fundamentally economic focus to its activity, the members of the Club of Madrid urged the Fund to recognise the link between democracy and economic policies. The former Heads of State and Government thus pointed out that "*democracies are much stronger with good economic policies*" and stressed that "*the IMF should be sensitive to the importance of strengthening, not weakening democracies.*"

The members of the Club of Madrid urged "*the IMF to deepen its efforts toward transparency in formulating, communicating and explaining the economic policy requirements that it expects from governments that seek its assistance.*" They added: "*Policies must be technically correct, but citizens must also perceive them to be politically and socially fair.*" The members of the Club also urged the Fund "*to become more democratic in its own operations, including the composition of voting rights and the transparency of its proceedings.*"

"*The Club of Madrid – the declaration concluded – "also calls attention to the fact that the economy has become global, but politics has not."* It is therefore urgent that the international community work towards a new model of global governance, one that responds to the demands of its citizens for sustainable development and social justice.

The Club of Madrid will prepare a final report on the IMF and democracy to be published in January 2004.

- To access additional information about the Club of Madrid and the conference proceedings, go to [www.clubmadrid.org](http://www.clubmadrid.org)
- To read the Final Declaration, go to <http://www.demcoalition.org/html/home.html>
- To read the expert paper on "The IMF, Economic Development and the Promotion of a Democratic Open Society" by Thomas I. Palley of the Open Society Institute, go to [http://www.demcoalition.org/pdf/IMF%20 Democracy Pr omotion.pdf](http://www.demcoalition.org/pdf/IMF%20Democracy%20Promotion.pdf) ✖

## UN DEMOCRACY CAUCUS TAKES SHAPE

The Democracy Coalition Project has been working with a broad coalition of civic leaders and non-governmental partners to campaign for the establishment of a Democracy Caucus at the United Nations. The aim of building such a caucus is to promote common values of democracy and human rights within the UN system and to coordinate international support of member states' efforts to deepen democratic governance. This advocacy coalition proposes that the membership of a

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***Today, around the globe, we see nations working together because they are from the same region, or speak the same language, or export the same products. It is urgent now that nations work together because they share the same democratic values.***  
*Opening remarks of H.E. Alberto van Klaveren at the CD Regional Conference*

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Democracy Caucus consist of states meeting the criteria established for full participation in the Community of Democracies (CD) process, which last convened in Seoul in December 2002. The coalition envisions that this Caucus would be convened by the Chair of the CD Convening Group (currently Chile) during all sessions of the relevant bodies of the UN that address issues related to the promotion and protection of democracy and human rights, for example, the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights (UNHRC).

The coalition's efforts are beginning to bear fruit. On September 26, , the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the ten Convening Group countries and Italy, Peru and Romania approved a joint statement re-affirming their commitment to the creation of a

Democracy Caucus at the UN. The Convening Group "decided to strengthen a process of consultation and coordination at the UN...to promote and defend democracy" and to "consult and coordinate actions, as appropriate, at the UN General Assembly, the ECOSOC, and the Commission on Human Rights." Less than two months later, on November 18, Ambassador Heraldo Munoz, Chile's Permanent Representative to the UN, on behalf of these 13 countries, announced the Democracy Caucus' endorsement of UN Doc. A/58/ L.15, "Support of the UN System of the Efforts of Governments to Promote and Consolidate New and Restored Democracies" at the General Assembly. We look forward to continued progress as the 58<sup>th</sup> session concludes and as negotiations get underway for the spring 2004 session of the UNHRC. ✖

## DCP EXAMINES INTERNATIONAL RIGHT TO VOTE STANDARDS

A Democracy Coalition Project survey of the world's democratic constitutions found that in the last three decades—a period of time which has witnessed an astonishing increase in the number of politically free states—every single new constitution has established a citizen's entitlement to vote. Of the 118 democratic constitutions we examined, 108 constitutionally guarantee the right to vote.

The language of these constitutional provisions falls along a broad spectrum. On one end of the spectrum are those constitutions that simply establish the right of citizens to vote for constitutionally defined electoral positions. On the other end are those constitutions which not only guarantee universal suffrage, but also stipulate that this fundamental right exists at every level of government and/or curb the ability of the government to reduce the size of the electorate. The United States, the United Kingdom and India are three of the small minority of democracies that have not enshrined the right to vote in a written constitution.

These were some headlines from a new DCP study on "The International Status of the Right to Vote." DCP's Alex Kirshner was invited to present the study to a strategic roundtable meeting held November 21 in Washington on the legal and political merits of a campaign to amend the U.S. Constitution to guarantee the right to vote. This meeting was motivated by the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Bush v. Gore* that U.S. citizens did not have the constitutional right to vote for the President of the United States.

The event was organized by the Center for Voting and Democracy and the Appleseed Electoral Reform Project. The conference was attended by leading academics and democracy advocates from the United States including: John Podesta (Center for American Progress), Jonathan Soros, Professor Jamin Raskin (American University), Professor Alex Keyssar (Harvard University), Anita Earles (UNC Law Center for Civil Rights) and Miles Rapoport (Demos).

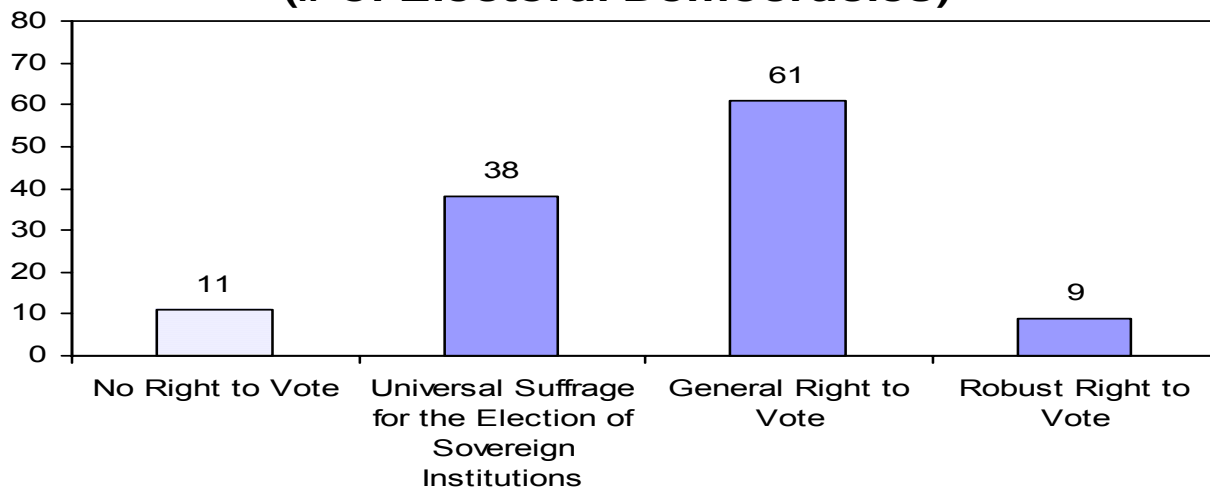
The DCP survey examines language used to define the right to vote in these 118 constitutions, as well as significant international

treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and regional agreements such as the American Convention on Human Rights. To get some sense of how these right to vote clauses have been interpreted, we examined two rulings each from the high courts of Canada and South Africa. We also looked at two cases concerning the international right to vote, which were ruled on by the European Court of Human Rights.

• You can find this paper on our website: [http://www.demcoalition.org/html/global\\_intl.html#comunique](http://www.demcoalition.org/html/global_intl.html#comunique). For more information on voting rights issues in the US, visit [www.fairvote.org](http://www.fairvote.org). ✪

## THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTIONS

### Types of Right to Vote Articles (# of Electoral Democracies)



- Universal Suffrage for the Election of Sovereign Institutions:**  
In these constitutions, the right to vote is not expressed as an individual right, but universal suffrage and secret elections are mandated for the fulfillment of positions in sovereign bodies, such as a legislature.
- General Right to Vote:**  
These constitutions have articles or clauses outlining citizens' entitlement to choose their representatives at all levels of government.
- Robust Right to Vote Provisions:**  
These constitutions either go beyond asserting a right to vote by explicitly curbing the state's power to limit those who are eligible to vote and/or they establish an affirmative obligation of the state to promote electoral participation.

## DCP BUILDS ON THREATS TO DEMOCRACY INITIATIVE

Recent dramatic events in Venezuela, Bolivia and Georgia illustrate that democracies must take forward-looking action to ensure that popular discontent is addressed through legal, peaceful and democratic means. The Democracy Coalition Project, which played an advisory role in preparing the Independent Task Force Report on Threats to Democracy presented to the Community of Democracies Ministerial in Seoul, has undertaken a research and advocacy project focused on a set of recommendations addressed to these prevalent scenarios.

Specifically, the international blue ribbon panel of leading experts convened by the Council on Foreign Relations called on democracies to facilitate peaceful and democratic change by 1) clearly outlining rules of succession and developing legal procedures to manage change when an elected government loses popular support; and 2) adopting internal legal measures that diminish the likelihood of a coup. Accordingly, DCP is preparing an inventory that will collect and analyze select national constitutions and domestic laws that establish legal means to prevent and respond to threats to democracy. The study will be presented to the governments leading the Community of Democracies process as they establish the agenda for the Santiago meeting.

DCP's aim is to share best practices and to suggest 'model' provisions. We have chosen to focus on ten countries, from a wide variety of regions, most of which have undergone major political transitions to democracy in recent years: Argentina, Canada, Venezuela, South Africa, Thailand, Nigeria, Spain, Romania, South Korea, and Russia. For each country we will conduct a detailed examination of whether their laws: inhibit unconstitutional seizures of power; institutionalize the process of recall/impeachment; and define rules of orderly succession. In addition to conducting primary research, we intend to consult with Task Force members and other legal and political experts to deepen our understanding of the efficacy of the laws and the process which led to their establishment. We will disseminate our findings through a series of meetings, publications and activities at the next CD meeting in Santiago in early 2005.

●To find more information on the threats to democracy project please visit <http://www.cfr.org/public/democracy/>

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## COUNTRY IN FOCUS: GEORGIA

Recent dramatic events in Georgia illustrate many of the contentious issues at play in the consolidation of democracy across the world. The Democracy Coalition Project has followed events closely in Georgia over the last two years as civil society campaigned to hold the Shevardnadze government accountable to its promises to strengthen democracy.

On November 23, Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze resigned his position in the face of massive popular outrage concerning the November 2 parliamentary elections. Both international and local observers concluded that the elections were marked by fraud in all areas and therefore should be declared invalid. The Supreme Court invalidated the outcomes of the proportional party list component of the election. In Ajaria, the region under the semi-feudal control of Aslan Abashidze, the Revival Union party—controlled by Abashidze—claimed a voter turnout rate of 95% and that 95% of those votes were for the Revival party. Under Georgia's proportional parliamentary system, this outcome would have made Abashidze the single most important figure in Georgia after the president.

Though pressure from outside governments and public demonstrations convinced Shevardnadze to resign, the transition happened under semi-constitutional circumstances. Article 76 states that "[i]n cases where the President is unable to perform his duties or in the case of pre-term expiration, the powers of the President are delegated to the Chairman of Parliament." Accordingly, Nino Burjunadze, Interim President of Parliament, named herself interim president, as stipulated by the constitution, on November 23. As further stipulated by the Georgian Constitution, new elections must be held within 45 days of this

transition. The election is currently set for January 4, 2004.

The leaders of the opposition are all former members of Shevardnadze's inner circle. The three leading figures are: Michael Saakashvili, a former minister of justice; Nino Burjunadze; and Zurab Zhvania, a former Speaker of Parliament and coordinator of Mr. Shevardnadze's mid-1990's reform.

A broad coalition of NGO's, led by the Liberty Institute, was a driving force behind the civic component of the revolution. These organizations received support from international foundations such as the Open Society Institute and the Eurasia Foundation. In addition, the Open Society Georgia Foundation funded exchanges between Georgian opposition organizers and members of the Serbia group Otpor, or "Resistance," the student group that had worked effectively to topple Slobodan Milosevic. OSGF also facilitated contacts between Georgian NGOs and the Slovakian Civic Eye group. Civic Eye played an integral role in the OK98 campaign that worked to remove then Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar in 1998. Students in Georgia organized under the slogan, Kmara!, or "enough," a slogan inspired by Otpor's anti-Milosevic slogan "You're Cooked." A number of observers have noted, that it was Shevardnadze's grudging allowance of the development of a civil society, especially an independent media, which was crucial to his own downfall.

With elections looming, the future of democratic governance in Georgia remains unclear. Georgia occupies a critical position in the geopolitical framework of both the United States and Russia and both countries have approached the situation with a careful eye towards maintaining their own interests in the region. ✖

### **FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF NEW OR RESTORED DEMOCRACIES MEETS IN MONGOLIA**

Senior officials and civil society leaders from over one hundred countries traveled to Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia September 8-12 for the Fifth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies (NRD). The conference, organized in cooperation with the United Nations, had three components: (1) The International Civil Society Forum; (2) Fifth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies; and (3) Parliamentarians Forum. The NRD conferences, which began with a

small group of newer democracies led by the Phillipines, Nicaragua and Romania, have enlarged to become a forum for all UN member states to exchange views on democratic development.

The International Civil Society Forum convened over 200 participants from 68 countries for two days of plenary and workshop sessions devoted to a wide range of democracy and civil society issues. Participants debated and approved a final declaration which called on civil society to fulfill their crucial role in the democratization process and for governments to respect this process. A contentious debate over US/UK occupation of Iraq unfolded throughout the week, along with heightened concerns about the impact of terrorism and counter-terrorism on human rights. DCP Executive Director Ted Piccone presented a workshop paper which covered the impact of globalization and international financial institutions on democracy-building.



Panelists: Ms. Katarina Patomaki, Executive Director, NIGD, Helsinki, Finland; Mr. Kamol Kamoltrakul, Programme Director, Forum-Asia, Thailand; Ms. Undarya, Advisor to the ICNRD Secretariat; Mr. Theodore Piccone, Executive Director, Democracy Coalition Project, USA, discussing the impact of globalization on democracy building at the International Civil Society Forum in Mongolia.

Approximately 109 governments sent representatives ranging from foreign ministers to local ambassadors, joined by senior figures from the UN (Asst. Secretary General for Political Affairs Danilo Turk), European Commission (EC Commissioner for Humanitarian Affairs Poul Nielson) and other multilateral institutions to attend the Fifth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies. Experts prepared 15 background and synthesis papers on various democracy-related topics, some of which were

presented in the discussions. 31 civil society delegates, including DCP's Piccone, actively participated in the governmental conference, and presented the final declaration from the non-governmental forum to the plenary as well as a statement raising concerns about the inadequate representation of Mongolian civil society in the conference. Notably, civil society delegates also were allowed to speak in the roundtable sessions and participate in the drafting committee negotiating the final declaration and plan of action.

The original text presented to government delegates contained a robust follow-up mechanism that called for creation of a working group and secretariat that would be charged with drafting a charter for the group, including procedures for responding to external and internal threats to democracy. This language was largely eliminated by the EU representatives, which did not want to



Genaro Arriagada and Andrea Sanhueza meet with leaders from the Transnational Radical Party and DCP's Claudia Caldeirinha during consultations in Brussels.

## Upcoming Events:



### Release of Club of Madrid IMF & Democracy Report

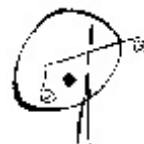
Date: January 20, 2004  
Place: CSIS, Washington, DC  
For further details please visit  
[www.demcoalition.org](http://www.demcoalition.org)

commit to fund a new bureaucracy. Instead, Mongolia was requested to present a watered-down plan of action to the UNGA. In addition, governments agreed to include language requesting that Mongolia initiate discussions with the Chair of the Community of Democracies "to exchange views on ways of bringing closer the two movements in a complimentary manner."

***Notably, civil society delegates also were allowed to speak in the roundtable sessions and participate in the drafting committee negotiating the final declaration and plan of action.***

The Parliamentarians' Forum, convened under the theme "Role of parliaments in promoting democracy-relationship between parliament and civil society," reviewed the role of parliaments in promoting democracy, how parliamentarians view democracy and what is required not only by parliaments, but also other components of society to ensure that democracy is sustainable. They issued a separate declaration.

- Please visit Mongolia websites, <http://www.icsf-2003.mn/> (Civil Society Forum) and <http://www.icsf-2003.mn/> (Ministerial Conference) and <http://www.demcoalition.org/html/resou.html#events> to find information related to this conference.
- To read Piccone's presentation on the impact of globalization and international financial institutions on democracy-building visit [http://www.demcoalition.org/pdf/tp\\_mongolia.pdf](http://www.demcoalition.org/pdf/tp_mongolia.pdf) ✕



### Sana'a Inter Governmental Regional Conference on Democracy, Human Rights, the Rules of Law and the ICC

Date: January 10-12, 2004  
Place: Republic of Yemen

Objective: The conference will focus on enhancing dialogue, sharing experiences and establishing principles that will aid countries in the region, within their own cultural and religious context, to make progress on the path of democracy and the rule of law. For more information please visit:  
<http://www.npwj.org/modules.php?name=Sections&op=viewarticle&artid=145>

Upcoming Events Continued



**World Movement of Democracy's Third Assembly: "Building Democracy for Peace, Development, and Human Rights,"**

**Date:** February 1-4, 2004

**Place:** Durban, South Africa.

**Objective:** To bring together hundreds of democrats to share practical ideas and experiences in democracy promotion and to develop collaborative strategies to advance democracy in their countries and regions. Any questions or comments should be directed to [http://www.wmd.org/third\\_assembly/index.html](http://www.wmd.org/third_assembly/index.html)



**The CIVICUS 5<sup>th</sup> Biennial World Assembly: "Acting Together for a Just World"**

**Date:** March 21-25, 2004

**Place:** Gaborone, Botswana

**Objective:** To create a forum for civil society to exchange information about their achievements and challenges. The conference will focus on building civil society's commitment to addressing the many political, socio-economic and cultural injustices affecting the world in which we live. Visit <http://www.civicusassembly.org/> for more details.

One of the *"the most comprehensive research and evaluation tools available"* on democracy, according to Foreign Policy Magazine



**DEMOCRACY  
COALITION  
PROJECT**

**Defending Democracy: A Global Survey of Foreign Policy Trends 1992-2002**

**edited by Robert Herman and Theodore Piccone**

COUNTRY	Trend	Defending Democracy Score	Response to Overthrow of Democratically Elected Governments	Promotion of International Democracy
CHILE	↔	Good	Good	Good
CZECH REPUBLIC	↔	Good	Good	Good
INDIA	↔	Fair	Good	Good
MALI	↔	Fair	Fair	Good
MEXICO	↑	Fair	Fair	Fair
POLAND	↔	Good	Good	Very Good
PORTUGAL	↔	Good	Fair	Very Good
SOUTH AFRICA	↔	Fair	Good	Good
SOUTH KOREA	↔	Good	Good	Good
UNITED STATES	↓	Good	Fair	Good

As seen in the chart above, the ten Convening Group members of the Community of Democracies had a mixed record on democracy promotion over the last ten years. See the full chart and analysis of how forty governments were rated in the Democracy Coalition Project's survey of democracy promotion and foreign policy trends. For more information visit our website at [www.demcoalition.org](http://www.demcoalition.org) or request a copy by contacting us at 202-721-5630 or [info@demcoalition.org](mailto:info@demcoalition.org)