International IDEA
Democracy in the making

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

IDEAS FOR DEMOCRACY 2000/2001

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Secretary-General's Welcome

Bengt Säve-Söderbergh
Secretary-General

International IDEA was established in 1995, in an era of extraordinary democratic development worldwide. It was created with the conviction that promoting and supporting democracy requires international co-operation and commitment.

Our experience over the past few years has shown that demand continues to grow for new and innovative ideas on how to build and promote democracy and improve electoral processes. Increasingly, people are becoming aware that better democratic government is closely tied to the maintenance of peace, the resolution of violent conflicts and social and economic progress.

At International IDEA we have worked to contribute to the need for practical and innovative ideas to support democracy around the world. We have done this by distilling information from a variety of sources, academic and non-academic, as well as from our own experiences, and presenting it in usable forms. We have provided a meeting-place for practitioners to exchange ideas on some of the major challenges facing democracy. And we have worked to support transitions to democracy around the world, by promoting dialogue among a country's citizens

and developing agendas for democratic reform. In all of our work, our approach has been informed by the understanding that democracy is a process that needs to be nurtured and strengthened, protected and advanced. It is a long-term process of building trust, which cannot be achieved through elections alone.

In the past two years we have initiated dialogue processes and produced democracy assessment reports in Indonesia and Nigeria, and institutionalized our capacity-building programmes in Burkina Faso and Guatemala; we have provided options and tools on how to enhance democracy at the local level and how to improve the functioning and funding of political parties; and we have brought together practitioners to formulate recommendations on issues such as how to use information technology to advance democracy and how to make a stronger link between poverty alleviation and democracy promotion. You will read more about these activities in the following pages.

As a young organization, we too have been growing and exploring how to improve our effectiveness and impact. Indeed, in many ways 2001 is a transitional year. We are moving from our

start-up phase of establishing an Institute to the second phase of consolidating our work, integrating our activities, and implementing the lessons we have learned. Last year, International IDEA's member states conducted an evaluation of the Institute's activities and programmes. We are in the process of implementing many of the recommendations resulting from that process. Among our priorities, we intend to operationalize our existing relationships with partners and associate members to more effectively join forces and enhance our impact. To achieve our goals, we realize that we need a much stronger and more predictable funding base. We are thus moving to a multi-year funding commitment from our member states. You will read more about these developments in the Organization section of this report.

Building and consolidating democracy is an on-going process. It requires collaboration and co-operation among and between all those concerned. Above all it requires time and commitment. The same perhaps can be said for building an organization.

We have enjoyed many successes over the past few years and we have learned many lessons. Today, as we look to the future, we remain committed to the principles that gave birth to the Institute and confident of International IDEA's role in the global pursuit of democracy.

Bengt Säve-Söderbergh
Secretary-General
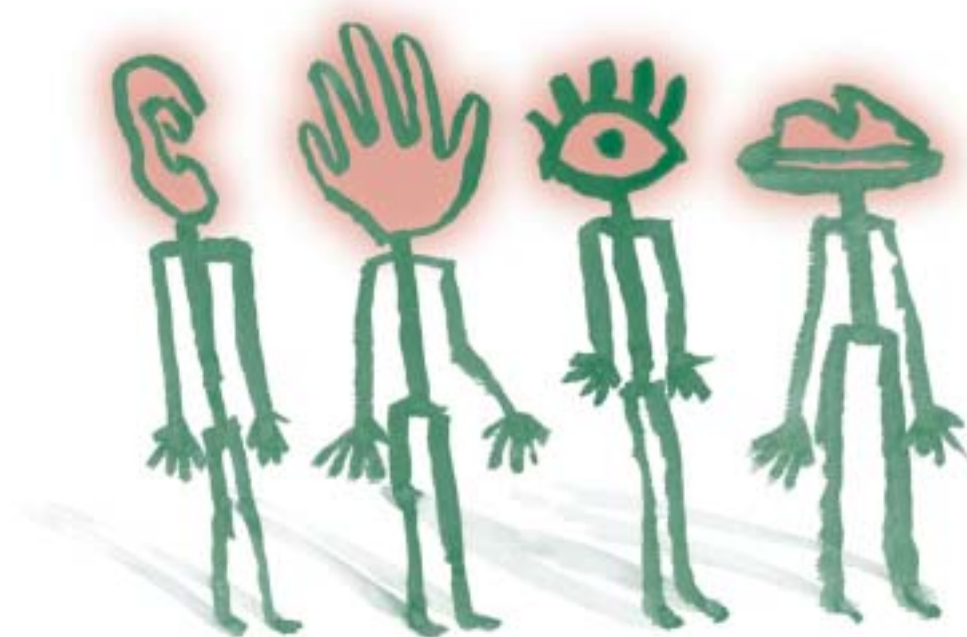
Overview

Democracy has made steady progress around the world in the past two years. There have been remarkable advances in some regions, but major setback in others. In Mexico, the election of Vicente Fox in July 2000 ended seven decades of one-party rule. In Yugoslavia, a grassroots movement led by young people armed with mobile phones brought an end to authoritarian rule and set in motion the difficult transition to democratic government.

But an appreciation of democracy's advance must be tempered by awareness of an equally compelling and less optimistic reality. Subversion of the rule of law in Zimbabwe and continued military rule in Pakistan are only two recent examples of democracy being stifled in some parts of the world by ethnic conflicts, corruption and military coups.

Other challenges also hinder democracy's progress. In many newly democratizing countries, the initial enthusiasm for democracy is turning to disillusionment as people sense that its dividends have not been realized in practice. In established democracies, citizens often feel frustrated by their perceived lack of influence over governments. Distrust of politicians and apathy has reduced political participation and voter turn out, particularly among young people.

Paradoxically, while the spread of democracy has never been wider, faith in its actual practice and confidence in its benefits seems to be waning in some regions.

Objectives

> ***Democracy is for everyone. The challenge today is finding ways of making this a reality.***

International IDEA's objective is to support, promote and nurture democracy. This support extends to all aspects of the democratic process – from improving the functioning of political parties and enhancing democracy at the local level to improving the management and administration of elections.

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International IDEA provides options and practical tools to build and promote democracy around the world. It compiles lessons and experiences from different parts of the world and shares these with practitioners the world over. It provides an impartial meeting place for policy-makers and practitioners to exchange ideas and forge common approaches to promoting democracy. International IDEA does not seek to design particular models or prescribe specific forms of government. Rather, it tries to make people aware of available democratic choices so that they can make informed choices and chart their own way.

There is no single model of democracy, but there are commonly accepted democratic principles – respect for human rights, free and fair elections, a free press, the right to form political parties – and values – transparency, accountability, participation – that provide a basis for all democracies.

International IDEA in Action

There is no instant democracy. Building democracy is not just holding elections, it is a long-term process.

Promoting democratic development in countries

International IDEA works towards this goal both in its normative work as well as through capacity-building programmes in the field. In countries where democracy is starting to take shape, the Institute brings together a wide spectrum of, often polarized opinion to discuss how best to advance democracy in their country. This dialogue process covers the range of issues essential for building democracy – from civil-military relations to electoral system reform, from gender equality to ethnicity, from the economy to the role of the international community. Recommendations generated through this process are published in *Democracy Assessment Reports*. These reports outline the main challenges for democracy in a country, the pace with which change is occurring, and the opportunities for progress. In Indonesia, for example, the Institute published *Democratization in Indonesia: An Assessment*, which makes a wide-ranging set of recommendations for consolidating democracy in the country.

The Institute helps to disseminate these democracy assessment reports through a variety of means throughout a country and supports the development of local permanent institutions to continue the work of advocacy and dissemination. In this way, the agenda for democratic reform in a country is locally charted and locally driven. In Guatemala for example, an independent, impartial organization has been established, the "Participation and Democracy Programme", to follow-up on the assessment report's recommendations.

These centres become partners in the democratization effort both within the country and in the region.

In 2000, International IDEA also developed a methodological tool that allows citizens to conduct a systematic appraisal of democracy in their own country. Developed as a comprehensive questionnaire and available online, the project has sparked interest and debate around the world. You will read more about this "State of Democracy" project and International IDEA's capacity-building programmes in the following pages *(see "Supporting Nations on the Road to Democracy", page 28)*.

> People have to do democracy for themselves, but you can provide them with options and tools with which to do it. You cannot build democratic institutions for people, only with them.

Managing conflict

Building democracy is an essential part of how you can promote peace and human development.

The overarching challenge of peace-building in countries emerging from conflict is the construction of a sustainable domestic political order. International IDEA's "Democracy and Conflict Management" programme develops ideas, options and tools to strengthen the internal politics of fragile states, to establish sustainable democratic and electoral systems, and to assist in the reconstruction of society.

In 2000/2001, International IDEA continued the advocacy programme for *Democracy and Deep-Rooted Conflict: Options for Negotiators*. The handbook was translated into Spanish, with new case studies relevant for Latin America *(see "Conflict Management", page 24)*.

The Institute also initiated a project to examine the various methods and options available to promote reconciliation after a violent conflict. A handbook on this issue will be published in 2002 *(see "Democracy and Reconciliation", page 25)*.

Enhancing participation

An important challenge for all democracies today is the low level of participation in political processes. In this area, International IDEA has recently published a handbook examining how participation can be enhanced at the level of decision-making closest to the people – the local level. The handbook provides policy-makers with practical options for increasing community input, managing diversity, reforming local institutions and enhancing participation *(see "Democracy at the Local Level", page 23)*.

Political parties are also facing problems of declining membership and participation.

The Institute has started a long-term project on the functioning of political parties, focusing first on the issue of funding. A handbook on this issue will be published in early 2002 *(see "Functioning and Funding of Political Parties", page 24)*.

Elections

In its elections related work, the focus of the Institute's work is on improving the skills of election managers and enhancing the sustainability, professionalism, efficiency and cost-effectiveness of electoral processes.

Its database of information on the administration and cost of elections (the ACE Project), is being recognized by practitioners as the single most important resource for those involved in electoral management. The online tool averages more than 30,000 visits monthly. The ACE partners continued to update and expand the database in 2000/2001 and introduced new topic areas on electoral integrity, media and technology *(see ACE Project, page 26)*.

There is growing demand for training in the electoral field and in developing curricula to serve this need. In response, International IDEA is working with other organizations to develop curriculum and training materials. A successful course for election administrators was developed, together with the Australian Election Commission and the United Nations, and successfully implemented in East Timor in 2001.

International IDEA has also initiated the collection and accessible presentation of data on the election process of most countries in the world. EPIC (Election Process Information Collection) will provide comparative information on electoral system development and reform, providing an invaluable resource for researchers, legislators, international and national election bodies and the media.

International IDEA continues to promote norms and guidelines to help professionalize the field of election administration and management. It has translated its codes of conduct (for electoral observers, administrators and political parties) and guidelines (for those seeking to get involved in electoral observation) into several languages and has tried to generate common understanding on how to pursue these activities.

Providing Forums and Forging Partnerships

One of International IDEA's main objectives continues to be to provide an impartial meeting place for democracy practitioners to interact, share experiences and develop approaches to advance the democracy agenda. Several such occasions are held throughout the year in various parts of the world. In Gaborone, Botswana, for example, a regional conference was held in May 2000 to discuss the challenge of building and consolidating democracy in Southern Africa.

The largest such gathering is the annual **Democracy Forum**. Each year, democracy practitioners assemble to examine a specific topic in detail and to formulate recommendations and strategies for advancing the issue in question. The objective of the 2000 Democracy Forum, "Democracy and Poverty: A Missing Link?" was to develop concrete strategies for addressing poverty reduction and democracy assistance in a mutually reinforcing way. Democracy Forum 2001, "Democracy and the Information Revolution:

Values, Opportunities and Threats", examined the impact of information and communication technology on democracy *(see Democracy Forum, page 34)*.

Advocating Democracy

Mainstreaming democracy in the international policy debate is another priority for International IDEA. International IDEA's discussion paper on the major challenges facing the UN in the area of democracy assistance and practical ways forward was extensively reproduced in Secretary-General Kofi Annan's report to the Millenium General Assembly in 2000 and in his report to the Fourth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies held in Cotonou, Benin in December 2000. Many of the Institute's recommendations were included in The Cotonou Declaration adopted at that conference *(see "Democracy and the United Nations", page 35)*.

An opinion piece by Secretary-General Bengt Säve-Söderbergh titled "Islam Needs Models of Homegrown Democracy" was published in the International Herald Tribune in March 2000.

International IDEA's policy seminars, organized for its member states, are another way in which the Institute tries to advocate democracy. Recent policy seminars have examined the following topics: "Is Democracy the Road to Peace?" and "Democracy and the Information Revolution".

Information and Promotion

In 2000, the Information Division formulated a Publishing Policy that provides guidelines for issues from translations to editorial development, and designed a new visual identity for all Institute publications and products. It led an inter-divisional task force in formulating a Promotion Strategy and Plan of Action to advance the policy-related conclusions of its projects to target audiences. It also produced a marketing strategy to better disseminate Institute publications. An important focus of the Division's current activities is working together with programme staff to implement these strategies.

The Institute's website has been redesigned and restructured to enhance usability. The full text of all publications is now online, programme descriptions have been organized in a more thematic arrangement, and numerous interactive features have been added. The number of visits to International IDEA's website has more than doubled since last year, averaging 800 visits daily.

Organization

Evaluation and Consolidation

In 2000, the Institute as a whole – Council, Board, management and staff – recognized the need to undertake various activities, with the assistance of external consultants, to ensure the Institute's efficient transition from its start-up phase to the second phase of institution building. Central among these was an evaluation process instigated by the Institute's Council. Independent consultants made a range of recommendations covering financial and human resource management, management structures, work planning and relationships with partner organizations.

Based on these recommendations, the Institute's management formulated an action plan that includes specific ideas on programme integration, staff-management relations, appointment of a deputy secretary-general, membership strategy, and planning tools and processes. The plan was endorsed by the Board and Council and is currently being implemented.

A new approach to programme planning has also been designed, based on a three-year planning cycle. Planning for future activities will now be based on a sharper

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The Secretariat is based in Stockholm, in Strömsborg, a building on an island of its own. Strömsborg is situated between City Hall, the Supreme Court, the Parliament Building and the Prime Minister's Office.

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consideration of strategy and priorities aimed at matching International IDEA's human resource capacity with the core funds likely to be available.

To ensure that three-year planning can be taken forward with confidence, the funding situation is also being reformed, with donors being asked to make three-year financial commitments in the long term. The Institute will continue complementary financing arrangements.

These three pillars – a strengthened management, a new approach to programme planning and an effective financing strategy – will form an even stronger foundation for the Institute to carry out its activities in the years ahead.

Institute's Structure

- *Members* are represented in the *Council,* which meets regularly and provides overall direction for the Institute's work;
- The *Council* appoints a *Board of Directors*, headed by a chairman;
- The *Board of Directors*, presently composed of 13 board members, oversees the development of the Institute's policies and approves the Institute's annual work programme and budget;
- The *Board of Directors* appoints the *Secretary-General*, who heads the *Secretariat;*
- The *Secretariat* currently employs approximately 60 staff members from more than 30 countries;
- The *Headquarters* is in Stockholm, with some staff posted abroad.

Members

International IDEA membership is open to states and inter-governmental organizations. Associate membership is open to international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). With the addition of Uruguay and Mauritius in 2000, the Institute currently has 19 member state and four associate members.

The strategy of building partnerships and alliances was an important part of the Institute's agenda in 2000. Operationalizing such arrangements is a priority for the coming term.

The Institute has signed co-operative agreements with the following organizations since mid-1999: United Nations Electoral Assistance Division (UN/EAD); the Inter-American Development Bank; the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA); the International Organisation of the Francophonie (OIF); the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); and the Costa Rica-based UN University for Peace.

Members

Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, India, Mauritius, Namibia, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Uruguay.
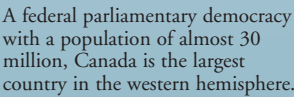
Associate members

The Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIHR), the International Press Institute (IPI), Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA), and Transparency International.

Co-operative agreements

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Electoral Assistance Division (UN/EAD), the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), the International Organisation of the Francophonie (OIF), and the University for Peace. Switzerland contributes to International IDEA's work.

A federal parliamentary democracy with a population of almost 30 million, Canada is the largest country in the western hemisphere.

Canada

Barbados

Barbados, with a population of 262,000, is one of the world's smallest democracies. A member of the British Commonwealth, it achieved independence in 1966.

Costa Rica

Costa Rica enjoys one of the longest democratic traditions of all Latin American countries. Democratic governance was instituted in 1889, and except for interruptions in 1917 and 1948, the country has remained democratic.

Uruguay

With its small size and democratic institutions, Uruguay is often referred to as the "Switzerland of Latin America". It has been a democratic republic since 1830.

Chile

Following independence in 1818, democratic governance predominated in the 20th century until the 1973 military coup. Competitive presidential and legislative elections were held in 1989.

Denmark

A parliamentary democracy, Denmark has a constitution dating from 1849 and a unicameral parliament established in 1953.

Norway

A parliamentary democracy with 4.3 million inhabitants. With more than one third of seats in the national legislature held by women, Norway has a high percentage of female representation in politics.

Sweden

A parliamentary democracy with 8.8 million inhabitants. Women today hold 44% of the seats in parliament. The capital of Sweden, Stockholm, hosts International IDEA.

Finland

Its present constitution dates from 1919, two years after becoming independent from Soviet Russia, and provides for a 200-seat parliament elected by universal suffrage.

A country with 15 million citizens, the Netherlands is a constitutional monarchy under a parliamentary system, first established in 1814.

The Netherlands

Belgium

A federal parliamentary democracy with a culturally and linguistically diverse population of 10 million.

Spain

Spain has had a democratic government since 1977, following nearly 40 years of dictatorship under Francisco Franco.

India

With over 600 million voters, India is the world's largest democracy. It became independent in 1947 and, since the adoption of the constitution in 1950, has enjoyed universal suffrage.

Portugal

With a population of 9.4 million, Portugal is a presidential-parliamentary democracy. Following years of instability and dictatorship, the transition to democracy began in 1975 with the election of a constitutional assembly which adopted a democratic constitution.

Mauritius

With a population of approximately 1.2 million people, Mauritius is a presidential-parliamentary democracy. The various population movements of the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries have made Mauritius a unique blend of different races and religions.

Australia

A federal parliamentary democracy with a population of 18 million. After British rule from 1770, six states formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901.

After 300 years of colonialism and four decades of apartheid, the first non-racial election was held in 1994. The country's 41 million people now enjoy a presidential democracy. The constitution was adopted in 1996.

Botswana

Botswana gained independence from Britain in 1966 and has had elected governments for more than 30 years.

South Africa

Namibia

Having been ruled under the South African apartheid system from 1948, Namibia became independent in 1990 under a UN-supervised transition. The citizens went to the polls in the first post-independence elections in 1994.

Board Members

President Martti Ahtisaari and Ms Cheryl Carolus joined International IDEA's Board in 2000, and Mr Thomas Carothers, Ambassador Legwaila Joseph Manson John Legwaila, Dr Henning Scherf and Mr Jos van Gennip joined in 2001.

Mr Ignacio Astarloa Huarte-Mendicoa
Under-Secretary of Justice, Spain, former Secretary-General of the Chamber of Deputies and Secretary of the Central Election Commission.

▲ **Ambassador Thorvald Stoltenberg**
Chairman
President of the Norwegian Red Cross, former Foreign Minister and Minister of Defence of Norway, and UN Special Representative in the former Yugoslavia.

Ms Cheryl Carolus
High Commissioner for the Republic of South Africa in London, UK.

Mr Thomas Carothers
Vice President for Studies, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, USA.

▲ **President Martti Ahtisaari**
Co-Chairman of the New York-based EastWest Institute and Chairman of the International Crisis Group, Brussels, former President of the Republic of Finland.

Professor **Kuniko Inoguchi**, Professor at the Faculty of Law, Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan.

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Mrs Monica Jimenez de Barros
Executive Director of Corporación APRENDER, former Executive Director of PARTICIPA and member of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Chile.

Ms Aung San Suu Kyi
General Secretary of the National League for Democracy in Burma and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate.

Ambassador Legwaila Joseph Manson John Legwaila (Botswana)
Member of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty.

Dr Henning Scherf
President of the Senate of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen, Germany

Mr Manmohan Malhoutra
Secretary-General of the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, India, former Assistant Secretary-General of the Commonwealth and adviser to the former Prime Minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Mr Jos van Gennip
Member of the Upper House of Parliament, the Netherlands.

Ms Maureen O'Neil
President of the International Development Research Centre, Canada.

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Former Board Members

The following members of the Board completed their terms of office in June 2001:

Sir **Shridath Ramphal** (Chairman), former Secretary-General of the Commonwealth and Co-Chairman of the Commission on Global Governance

Dr **Adama Dieng**, Registrar of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda; former Secretary-General of the International Commission of Jurists

Sir **David Steel**, Presiding Officer, Scottish Parliament and former President of Liberal International, UK

Dr **Erling Olsen**, former speaker of Parliament, Denmark. Dr Olsen has taken a temporary leave of absence from the Board in order to assume duties as Deputy Secretary-General of International IDEA

2000/2001 in Review

Providing Practical Information on Democracy

Democracy at the Local Level

There is a dramatic revival in emphasis on *local democracy* around the world. The reasons for this renewed interest are many – from the pressures posed on cities by globalization and urbanization to the challenges of promoting social peace in increasingly diverse local settings. More than ever cities need innovative tools for democratic governance to manage the challenges and respond to the opportunities of today's urban environment. International IDEA's newest handbook responds to this need by providing a practical review of key concepts and essential tools to enhance local democracy.

Democracy at the Local Level: *The International IDEA Handbook on Participation, Representation, Conflict Management, and Governance* provides ideas and options for:

– designing systems of local governance

– managing culturally diverse cities

– enhancing local elections and representative democracy, promoting citizen participation

– expanding the role of the international community to enhance local democracy

The handbook was launched at the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) Congress in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in May 2001 and was discussed at a workshop on the impact of information technology on local democracy held during the Democracy Forum in Stockholm, June 2001. International IDEA has undertaken an active advocacy strategy that includes developing curriculum materials and online course content and implementing training workshops with partners.

Democracy at the Local Level

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Conflict Management

"The fact that this book amounts to a handbook for a range of different practitioners throughout the world means that, stylistically, it is very accessible. In fact, the book combines some of the best qualities of an analytical, scholarly work and a do-it-yourself manual. This refreshing approach means that the book, apart from having skillfully edited and arranged text, is full of fact sheets, information menus, graphs, and maps." Book Review, Civil Wars

Democracy and Deep-Rooted Conflict: Options for Negotiators

Since its launch in October 1998, *Democracy and Deep-Rooted Conflict: Options for Negotiators* has proved to be one of International IDEA's most popular publications. It is widely used in training programmes for diplomats, United Nations officials and as a text for university courses. The handbook has also been distributed to those negotiating peace settlements in different regions and utilized by those involved in conflicts in Colombia, Bougainville and the Balkans, among other areas.

International IDEA continues its advocacy work in this area through workshops and seminars and by translating the handbook into various languages. A Spanish-language edition of the handbook, with new case studies focusing on the Latin American region, has been produced and launched at a seminar on "Democratic Institutions and Conflict Resolution" in Colombia in August 2001, in co-operation with the University for Peace. A Bahasa Indonesia version of the handbook is also available.

Advice and assistance has been provided to, among others: the Office for Democratic Institution and Human Rights (ODIHR) on possible future political arrangements in Kosovo; the European High Commissioner for Minorities in compiling "Guidelines for the Participation of Minorities in Government" and the UN Department of Political Affairs on peacemaking and preventive diplomacy.

Functioning and Funding of Political Parties

Political parties are fundamental to any democracy. Examining their role and functioning and recommending ways to enhance their performance is an important part of the Institute's work. The *International IDEA Political Finance Project* analyses the main challenges facing political parties today, from decline in membership to problems of funding, and provides a forum for party functionaries from established and transitional democracies to meet across regional and ideological lines.

The International IDEA Handbook on Funding of Parties and Election Campaigns will be published by the end of 2001. It compiles information on laws and subsidies for 60 countries, believed to be the largest collection of such information to date. Intended for practitioners and reformers in the field, the handbook provides a description of various models of political

finance around the world, their legal framework and the options offered by the available models. It also elaborates on a range of techniques for dealing with issues such as monitoring and enforcement, external funding of parties, and political finance reform.

An Overview of the handbook was launched at a conference, "Network Democracy – Enhancing the Role of Political Parties", co-hosted by the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy, in The Hague in April 2001.

Democracy and Reconciliation

Issues relating to justice, truth and reconciliation after violent conflict or during democratic transition are increasingly becoming a focus of attention in international policy circles. International IDEA has undertaken a project to examine the various political, social and other mechanisms and tools available to promote peaceful co-existence and reconciliation in the aftermath of a violent conflict or democratic transition. The issues of justice and truth have been discussed by many from a human rights point of view. The Institute's contribution in this field is to provide a more comprehensive approach to the subject, combining legal/human rights, democratic, social and political perspectives in the analysis, within the broad framework of conflict management. A handbook is scheduled to be published in 2002. A programme of consultative, information-sharing, and skills-training workshops is also being planned, aimed at those areas in particular need of support.

## Women and Youth: Participation in Politics

Since its publication in 1998, International IDEA has presented the recommendations outlined in its handbook *Women in Parliament: Beyond Numbers* at numerous conferences around the world. These include a regional seminar in Cotonou, Benin, a conference of women speakers of parliament in Cape Town, South Africa and events for women parliamentarians in Finland and Kyrgyzstan. The handbook examines the obstacles women face in getting into political positions, analyses how effective women have been in contributing to changes in legislation once in power and outlines strategies women parliamentarians have used to bring about change in the political process.

As part of its advocacy work, the Institute is translating the handbook into French and Spanish, and including new case studies relevant for each audience. In addition, the "Women in Parliament" website (www.idea.int/gender) is being revised to provide up-to-date information on the status of women's political participation world-wide.

Building on the findings of its report on youth voter participation and on the outcome of its 1999 Democracy Forum on this subject, International IDEA is developing a new project to undertake systematic analysis with a view to developing strategies to accommodate the needs and interests of young people within mainstream political organizations, political parties and civil society organizations. Networking and advocacy is planned for early 2002 with

The International IDEA Handbook on Funding of Parties and Election Campaigns

Women in Parliament: Beyond Numbers

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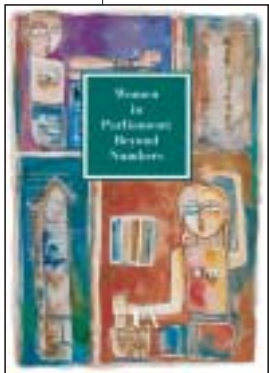
youth organizations, NGOs, political party youth wings and other civic organizations. A "youth" website is being created to disseminate key findings and provide an on-line forum for youth groups, organizations and young people to network and discuss issues relevant to them.

Electoral Issues

Administration and Cost of Elections (ACE) Project

"The resources made available through the ACE Project are uniquely comprehensive and valuable for electoral administrators in a wide range of national contexts. The ACE resource has two great strengths. The first is its scope and diversity: ACE draws on examples of electoral processes, practices and materials from many different parts of the world, and from many different types of elections. The second is its organization: a great deal of thought has gone into the development of a structure for the materials which is logical, and which facilitates easy use. ACE is the single most valuable source of new ideas and insights for anyone involved in the design or implementation of electoral processes." Michael Maley, Director Research and International Services, Australian Electoral Commission

International IDEA is updating and expanding its comprehensive database of comparative information on electoral management, in collaboration with the United Nations and the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES). New topic areas on electoral integrity, elections and the media and elections and technology were released in 2001.

This electronic election encyclopedia enables quick access to comparative information on any aspect of the election process, along with sample manuals, checklists, forms and relevant country case studies. The information is available online (at www.aceproject.org) and in CD-ROM. The project is available in English, French and Spanish.

International IDEA, in collaboration with the Australian Election Commission and the United Nations, is also undertaking an ambitious curriculum development project based on the ACE resource. An interactive five-week course for election administrators was successfully tested in East Timor during spring 2001. The course emphasizes project management skills, operational planning and development of election calendars and budgets as learning tools. There are also plans to conduct the course in Burkina Faso, targeting the region's francophone election administrators.

Election Process Information Collection (EPIC) Project

As an increasing number of nations seek to reform their electoral systems and improve procedures, election professionals are seeking reliable and comprehensive data on a range of electoral issues. For the first time, accurate and comparative information on how countries around the world administer elections will be available in an accessible format through EPIC's website (www.epicproject.org) and database by the end of 2001. Developed jointly with the United Nations Development Programme and IFES, the EPIC Project offers reliable data on electoral systems, laws, management and administration. Answers to commonly asked questions such as, "Which countries provide public funding to political parties?" or "What is standard practice regarding the compiling and update of voting registers?", will be available in an efficient manner. By collecting and organizing this information in a database, practitioners will be able to compare information on a regional basis, extract statistical information on common practices, and evaluate options for electoral reform.

Full data for 50 countries will be available by the end of 2001, and election information on most countries will be available progressively during the next three years.

The Voter Turnout Project

International IDEA's Voter Turnout Project is the most comprehensive global collection of voter turnout statistics covering all democratic elections from 1945 to the present. Available online and regularly updated (www.idea.int/turnout), it includes statistics from more than 1,600 parliamentary and presidential elections in over 170 countries. Graphs, charts, and tables highlight trends in voter turnout in the 1990s, compare turnout between old and new democracies, and reveal turnout patterns for first and second-generation elections. Political participation in different regions is analysed, information on compulsory voting is included, and issues such as the impact of literacy, the correlation between turnout and national wealth, and the link between civil liberties and turnout are highlighted. A database is being developed to make the resource even more useful. In addition to the online tool, information and analysis is also published in two print volumes. A third edition that examines issues of political mobilization and participation by looking at voter registration will be published at the end of 2001. Future editions will be thematic and published biannually.

The project has generated great interest among the media, researchers, students, policy-makers, practitioners and civil society. The website alone receives more than 5000 hits each month. Statistics have been quoted in newspapers, development reports and academic journals including *Christian Science Monitor* and *Foreign Policy.*

Supporting Nations on the Road to Democracy

Nigeria

International IDEA seized the gauntlet to produce a comprehensive report on the wishes of the Nigerian people for a just and democratic society when they facilitated a cross-country dialogue with the help of international sponsors. To the coordinators of the report, all Nigerians of all works, grids and creed have had the opportunity to "talk"… International IDEA, therefore, has very legitimate basis for reporting, in aggregate, the grievances, aspirations and recommendations of Nigerians, be they of the Southwest, Northeast, South-South Middle Belt, or Northwest. Habib Mohammed, This Day (Lagos)
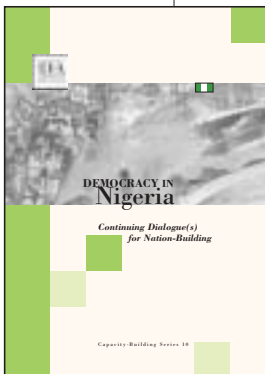
Democracy in Nigeria: Continuing Dialogue(s) for Nation-Building was launched in November 2000, following an intensive consultation process involving hundreds of meetings throughout the country. The report, the first comprehensive publication on the current democratic transition process, outlines concrete recommendations on issues such as constitutional governance, civil-military relations, gender equality, electoral reform, and the economy. The report's underlying message is the need to negotiate new relations between the state, civil society and the private sector and to develop a new compact for social justice that is broad-based and consensus oriented.

International IDEA has undertaken an active strategy to disseminate the report throughout the country and to promote discussion on its key recommendations. It is organizing a series of thematic workshops with policy-makers at the national, regional, and state levels, and with civil society organizations in order to generate national ownership in the democratization process. To ensure that the report reaches a wide audience, the Institute is working with NGOs to: produce radio programmes, particularly on local-language radio stations; adapt the report to theatre mediums; and develop a comic magazine of the main ideas to target illiterate groups and young people. The Institute plans to consolidate its network of Nigerian experts as a more formal entity, known as the *Resource Persons Group*.

International IDEA is also supporting three key elements of the democratic reform agenda in Nigeria. It is helping the Human Rights Violations Investigations Commission by facilitating contact with experts who have hands-on experience of such investigations, organizing workshops on reconciliation, and assisting the Truth Commission to travel to South Africa to learn from that country's experiences. The constitutional reform process is a priority area in 2001. International IDEA is providing a forum for policy-makers on constitutional reform to discuss relevant issues with Nigerian constitutional experts. The Institute is also assisting the electoral reform process

by helping the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) develop national capacity for electoral management, as it prepares for the first post-transition general elections in 2003.

International IDEA has agreed to a follow-up programme, through the Nigerian collaborators with whom we work and who were largely responsible for this report. The [Lagos]office will remain and will be responsive to any request from Nigeria itself. It is important that this is a Nigerian process. The dialogue that has to ensue will be between Nigerians. We are friends of Nigeria, and International IDEA will do what a good friend does, be on hand." Sir Shridath Ramphal, in an interview with The Punch, December 2000

Burkina Faso

International IDEA's (IIDEA) capacity-building approach was innovative and added value in several aspects. Where many donors applied a blueprint approach to governance issues, ending with the rehabilitation of parliament buildings, but without functioning parliaments, IIDEA centered its attention on people, their interactions, and on complex processes of social change. Where other donors become shy and turn around the issue, IIDEA went slowly but surely to the essence of the governance debate: it talks about politics, about elections, about political participation, and human rights." From the Impact Assessment Report of the Burkina Faso Programme, July 2000

An in-depth evaluation of the Burkina Faso programme was conducted in 2000 to assess the impact of International IDEA's work on the country's democratization process and to clarify the future direction of the Institute's involvement. Two key recommendations were that the Institute should intensify its involvement in the country in 2001/2002, and that the ownership and sustainability of the programme should be maintained by establishing local institutions to carry forward the assessment report's recommendations.

In response, International IDEA is helping to set up the *Centre for Democratic Governance (CDG)*, an impartial, independent organization comprised of members of the *Contact Group* consisting of 20 members representing a broad cross-section of Burkina Faso society, to carry forward the institutionalization phase of the Institute's involvement. A strategic work plan for the Centre was agreed to at a workshop in Ouagadougou in December 2000. The Centre will contribute to deepening the democratization process in the country through analysis and applied research, training and civic education, and dissemination and advocacy work. It will focus on four main areas:

– Political parties and the political party system
– Political participation and democratic culture

La réforme du système électoral au Burkina Faso

– Constitutionalism and the rule of law

– Reform of the electoral system.

It will also undertake a biannual assessment of the quality and progress of democracy in Burkina Faso as well as biannual democracy opinion surveys of people's confidence in the country's democracy. The Centre has received initial funding, has an independent legal status, and is starting to carry out its work plan.

Initiated in 1996, International IDEA's programme for democratic development in Burkina Faso has the overall objective of advancing democracy by facilitating political dialogue and articulating a democratic reform agenda. Its democracy assessment reports, *Democracy in Burkina Faso* (1998) and *The Reform of the Electoral System in Burkina Faso* (1999) have been widely distributed. The civic education projects that the Institute started in 1999 to promote the report have proven extremely effective. The Institute is continuing to develop these projects, which include radio programmes that explain the structures and institutions of democracy and a theatre play that describes the principles and process of voting to rural populations. The play was performed in French, Djoula and Moore throughout the country in preparation for local elections in 2000, and was broadcast on national television several weeks before the local elections.

Indonesia

"I do hope that this, and similar reports, will be read by as many people as possible and become part of our public discourse. We need to ensure that the momentum we now have, and the foundations we have built, do not evaporate." Nurcholish Madjid, noted intellectual and Islamic scholar, Indonesia

In November 2000, International IDEA launched *Democratization in Indonesia: An Assessment*, the work of the Forum for Democratic Reform – an informal grouping of Indonesian politicians, academics, activists, and members of the military brought together by International IDEA to assess the challenges still confronting the country on its path towards democracy. The assessment report, which is available in English and Bahasa Indonesia, outlines how far the reform process has come, and provides numerous recommendations to build on the momentum generated by the democratization process which has been unfolding since 1998.

The report is distinctive in a number of ways. It is comprehensive, covering seven core themes:

– Civil society

– Civil-military relations

– Constitutionalism and the rule of law

– Gender
– Socio-economic development
– Regional autonomy
– and religious pluralism

The aim here is to give both decision-makers and broader Indonesian society an opportunity to understand these issues in a wider context. The assessment itself was carried out over several months to allow for an extensive dialogue process involving a wide array of participants. It takes into account Indonesia's unique conditions created by its own political, social, economic and historical development, and sets a standard for Indonesia's own reform movement. Finally, it provides a forward-looking national agenda for reform, rather than an overly academic or theoretical assessment.

In 2001, International IDEA is focusing on disseminating the report and encouraging public debate on the issues raised. Constitutional reform has emerged as the most urgent area of discussion. Consequently, International IDEA is providing technical assistance to the national parliament and civil society groups on comparative experiences in constitutional reform, particularly drawn from recent examples in the Philippines and Thailand.

In the area of electoral reform, International IDEA produced an Indonesian translation of the ACE materials, in collaboration with IFES, as well as of the codes of conduct for election administration and observation and political party campaigning. These publications are proving to be extremely useful to Indonesia's policy-makers as the national parliament and new National Election Commission prepare to debate the pros and cons of the various proposals for reforming the electoral laws and the laws governing political parties.

International IDEA's efforts to promote discussion on the report includes a media advocacy programme linked with regional radio networks and the use of workshops and case study analysis to promote women's political participation in national and regional parliaments.

This assessment provides a general direction for reformasi since so far there is no such direction at all, even from the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR). It is important because it promotes debate amongst the people at all levels. Nursyahbani Katjasungkana, MPR member and member of the Forum for Democratic Reform

Burma

In 2000, International IDEA continued to develop close contacts with the Burmese pro-democracy community in exile and with the National Reconciliation Programme (NRP), which engages ethnic nationalities in dialogues on conflict resolution and on strategies to mobilize collectively for democratic reforms. The Institute organized a workshop in Cebu, the

Philippines, inviting members of the region's military to share experiences about their own transition to democracy and to formulate strategies for initiating similar processes in Burma. In a workshop on negotiating in the context of deep-rooted conflict it brought together South African facilitators to share their experiences and insights. The Institute also organized a workshop in Port Dickson, Malaysia to engage an ASEAN network of opinion makers to discuss the implications of Burma's political situation for regional stability and development. The Institute is also working with Burmese women activists and networks to strengthen their participation in the NRP.

In 2001, International IDEA is continuing its efforts to promote dialogue and to support initiatives to prepare the democratic opposition to engage in negotiations towards a democratic transition in Burma. A report reviewing international engagement in Burma, focusing on both the constraints and opportunities to facilitate a transition to democracy, is being finalized.

Guatemala

International IDEA's work in Guatemala has entered the institutionalization phase, with the establishment of the Participation and Democracy Programme (PDP) – a national mechanism, staffed and managed by Guatemalans, to follow-up on the recommendations of the Institute's 1998 democracy assessment report. The objective of the PDP is to support local initiatives to promote dialogue and citizenship building. In line with the Institute's methodology of strengthening democracy by stimulating dialogue, the PDP is initiating three national dialogues in Guatemala: on the establishment of an intercultural society, on democratic governance, and on sustainable human development. The PPD is fully independent and is supported by International IDEA's member states in Guatemala (the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Canada).

Democracy in Guatemala: The Mission for an Entire People continues to be disseminated and discussed throughout the country and has been adopted in many university curricula. The executive summary of the report has been translated into four Mayan languages (Quechi, Katchiquel, Mam, and Quiche) and has been widely distributed.

South Eastern Europe

International IDEA has embarked on a comprehensive project entitled "*South Eastern Europe and the Stability Pact – New Means for Regional Analysis*", to assess the constraints and opportunities for democratic development in the region. The project, developed in co-operation with a newly established network of public opinion researchers and political analysts, involves setting up a system to measure and analyse issues and trends in public opinion of interest to regional and international policy-makers. The first round of qualitative research, based on focus group interviews throughout the region, is complete. This information is being used to develop questionnaires for the

next phase of quantitative research. The objective of the project is to provide the region's policy-makers, media and politicians with accurate information to assist them in formulating effective policies on conflict prevention and democratic development. The only ongoing project of its kind to provide comparative analysis of the South Eastern European region, it also aims to strengthen local capacity to assess and analyse democratic trends.

International IDEA has also embarked on a three-year project in *Georgia and the South Caucasus region*. An initial feasibility study was conducted in March 2001 and a democracy assessment is currently being planned.

Slovakia

International IDEA's programme in Slovakia, which began in 2000, has focused on the theme of local governance, one of the most important issues for the consolidation of democracy in the country. Local governance reform has been an integral part of the decade-long transition process in Slovakia and is a priority for the current government. In September 2000, the Institute published "Advancing Democracy in Slovakia through Local Self-Governance: Lessons Learned from Other European Countries", in English and Slovak. The report, a summary of workshop discussions, is targeted at policy-makers at the state and local levels, civil society representatives and regional and international organizations. It has been widely disseminated throughout the country.

Advancing Democracy in Slovakia through Local Self-Governance: Lessons Learned from Other European Countries

Arab World

Although there has been no "wave" of democratization in the Arab World, many important developments for political reform and modernization are nevertheless taking place. International IDEA aims to contribute to these positive developments by implementing a joint programme with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) that involves working with local partners to organize workshops and produce publications (in both Arabic and English) on issues such as electoral system reform, constitutional reform, and legal and practical frameworks regulating relations between states and civil society. In collaboration with the UNDP, the Institute is also translating International IDEA's handbooks and other resources into Arabic. Another output of the UNDP collaboration will be an interactive website where experts from the Arab region are linked to experts from other regions to share experiences and lessons. The Institute has also produced two case studies, one on the relationship between democracy and poverty in the Arab region, and another on post-war reconstruction and political reconciliation in Lebanon.
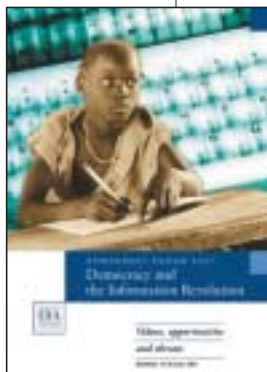

Democracy in the Arab World

Providing a Meeting-Place for Practitioners

Democracy Forum

International IDEA's annual Democracy Forum gathers policy-makers, academics and practitioners from around the world to discuss a specific theme and to formulate recommendations and policy proposals to advance the issue in question.

The theme of the 2000 Democracy Forum was **"Democracy and Poverty: A Missing Link?"** Over 100 politicians, policy-makers, donors, academics, NGO representatives, and UN officials from around world gathered to identify ways in which democracy assistance and poverty alleviation projects could be better linked in order to promote democracy and human development.

The Forum theme in 2001 was **"Democracy and the Information Revolution: Values, Opportunities and Threats"**. The objective of the Forum was to explore whether information and communication technologies (ICTs) will strengthen democracy by providing a powerful new force to facilitate public participation, communication and representation, or reinforce the existing gaps between the technology rich and poor. Over 250 people participated in five interactive workshops covering:

– Government/citizen interaction

– Political parties

– Elections and technology

– Local democracy online

– Opening up authoritarian states

Forum participants highlighted innovative ways by which governments, civil society and international organizations are taking advantage of information technology to revitalize democracy and formulated recommendations on the way forward. In addition, a Media Round table co-hosted by the *Financial Times* and *Dagens Nyheter* was held, with the participation of senior media representatives from around the world.

Electoral Management Bodies

A cornerstone of International IDEA's mandate is to provide electoral practitioners with an opportunity to meet, share experiences, and build a community of election professionals. The Institute supports a network of electoral management bodies (EMBs) of its member states. In September 1999, sixty-five top election managers, administrators and experts from 30 countries gathered in Cordoba, Spain to discuss issues such as how to manage change in election management, electoral disputes, the media and elections, and the relationship between election bodies and domestic and international observers. Another EMB meeting was held in June 2001, in conjunction with International IDEA's Democracy Forum.

International Electoral Experience in the Balkans

A seminar hosted by International IDEA brought together members of the Central Election Commission responsible for the conduct of elections in Kosovo with experts involved in organizing elections elsewhere in the Balkans in order to gain from their experiences. The seminar, "International Electoral Experience in the Balkans: Lessons for Kosovo", held in Stockholm in September 2000, was organized by International IDEA and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Mission in Kosovo. The seminar provided an opportunity for Commission members to gain specific insights into three key sets of relationships: those that exist between the body managing an election and political parties, the media, and security services.

Advocating Democracy

The State of Democracy

As part of its "State of Democracy" project, International IDEA has developed a comprehensive methodological tool that citizens can use to assess the functioning of their own democracy. Developed by an international panel of experts, the aim is to raise public awareness, spark discussions and help identify areas for reform. The methodology addresses four main areas of democratic governance: participation, citizenship, rule of law and democratic policy-making. It is unique among such assessments in that it allows assessors to measure how effective institutions are, rather than just whether they exist or not. Nor does it rank countries because this is considered too rigid a system to reflect a country's strengths and weaknesses.

The methodology was tested in eight pilot countries in Africa (Kenya and Malawi), Asia (Bangladesh and South Korea), Latin America (Peru and El Salvador) and two countries from among the established democracies (Italy and New Zealand). A simplified version of the assessment tool is available online as an interactive questionnaire (www.idea.int), which has received significant attention. A book outlining the assessment methodology and the results of the pilot study is being published by Kluwer Law International.

Democracy and the United Nations

In 2000, International IDEA was approached by the United Nations Foundation to undertake a project to identify new, imaginative ideas for revitalizing the UN, looking at issues from democracy to globalization and involving young people's views. On the eve of the UN Millennium Assembly in September 2000, the Institute presented its discussion paper to the UN Secretary-General. Entitled *Democracy and Global Co-operation at the United Nations: Toward Peace, Development and Democratization*, the report identifies

the key challenges facing the UN in the area of democracy assistance and suggests practical ways forward.

The report's recommendations were extensively reproduced in a UN Secretary-General report submitted to the General Assembly, who argued that they deserve serious consideration. The main thrust of the Institute's recommendations were also included in Secretary-General Kofi Annan's report to the Fourth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies held in Cotonou, Benin in December 2000. The Cotonou Declaration, which was adopted at the end of the Conference, includes eight recommendations from International IDEA's discussion paper.

International IDEA is continuing to assist the UN with the explicit aim of mainstreaming democratization support in the context of UN operations.

Democracy and Co-operation at the United Nations: Toward Peace, Development and Democratization

Finances and Funding

- The Institute's primary source of revenue for the last five years has been voluntary contributions from its member states, which have been steadily increasing. Member states and other intergovernmental and/or non-governmental organizations also made additional contributions to specific projects.

- In financial year 2000 a three-tier budgeting system was introduced under which the Institute's budget was divided into Core Funding (1 & 2) and Complementary Funding. The system was introduced to allow for better monitoring of funds and a clearer overview of the funding situation.

- In light of the increase in core support contributions from USD 5.8 million in 1999 to USD 6.2 million in 2000, voluntary contributions were also projected to increase for 2001, upon which the "Core 1" funding figure of USD 6.9 million projected for 2001 was based. Voluntary contributions received that surpass the "Core 1" mark will be allocated to "Core 2" funding.

- Complementary contributions – a funding concept introduced in 1998 to cover the financing of particular projects or programmes – took off from its inception. As additional project-specific contributions received since 1999 became larger and more diverse, it became apparent that there was a need to handle these funds separately with a view to both increasing the efficiency of financial reporting to funding agencies and improving management and monitoring of the funds received. To this end, improved working budgets for each project based on the "Core 1" and Complementary Funding figures were prepared by project managers for financial year 2001.

- 2000 saw an increase in the sources of complementary funds which have more than doubled, bringing complementary funding to a record high of close to USD 3 million, comprising 33 per cent of the Institute's total income. About USD 1 million of complementary funds from 2000 was deferred to 2001. Accrual accounting was also introduced to the financial structure of the Institute. Using these figures as a backdrop, Complementary Funding was projected at USD 4 million for 2001, including deferred income from 2000.

– Despite the introduction of a number of planning measures and the overall progress made in finance and funding, financial year 2000 was marked by the problematic development of a steady appreciation of the US dollar against other currencies. This development has had an adverse effect on the Institute in that while contributions were received in various country currencies, the main expenditures were in US dollars, causing a currency exchange loss that negatively influenced the Institute's overall finances. However, due to a number of immediate budgetary measures being undertaken, the deficit for financial year 2000 was half that of 1999.

– The Working Capital Fund, which was increased by about USD 1 million in 1999, has partly been used to finance deficits largely caused by negative currency exchange movements.

– Fluctuating currency markets continued to influence finances negatively in 2001. The Institute stays committed to a "No Deficit for 2001" plan, and is working to adjust its programme planning to match available resources.

Balance sheet as per 31 december 2000 (in US$)

	31 December 2000	31 December 1999
ASSETS		
Cash and Bank	3,538,659	3,388,159
Receivables		
Donors	798,217	37,500
Prepaid Expenses/Accrued Income	162,080	55,334
Other Receivables		
Swedish Tax repayable (VAT)	15,909	23,882
Project Advance	29,334	59,913
Travel and other Personnel Advances	17,084	28,912
Claim on Suppliers	14,449	3,115
TOTAL ASSETS	**4,575,732**	**3,596,815**
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Accounts Payable		
Trade	230,373	190,36
Accrued Expenses/Deferred Income	393,746	262,032
Social Charges on Income	38,478	37,922
Accrued Vacation Salary	105,869	54,822
Employee withholding taxes	38,248	32,809
Personnel Liabilities	171,476	163,789
Advanced Complementary Contributions	985,634	2,214
Capital		
Working Capital Fund	2,081,702	2,081,745
Reserve Fund	1,035,585	1,035,585
Fund Balance	./.505,379	./.264,467
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	**4,575,732**	**3,596,815**

Statement of income and expenditure for 2000 (in US$)

	2000	1999
INCOME		
Core Contributions (members)	6,223,214	5,719,396
Complementary Contributions	2,986,456	2,305,307
Complementary Contributions deferred income	(976,375)	
Book sales	27,356	39,942
Other income	219,119	488,666
TOTAL INCOME	**8,479,770**	**8,553,311**
EXPENDITURES		
Investments	93,228	193,199
Personnel Expenses	4,579,249	4,010,410
Travel Expenses	1,184,496	1,504,689
Office Expenses	1,051,085	1,300,322
Other Expenses	1,856,413	1,722,460
Sub-Total Expenditures		8,731,080
Add Capital Income/Expenses	(43,789)	299,952
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**8,720,682**	**9,031,032**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	**(240,912)**	**(477,721)**

Expense Summary

PROGRAMME/PROJECT EXPENDITURE

Projects	*Expenditures 2000	*Expenditures 1999
RULES & GUIDELINES		
ACE Administration & Cost of Election	52.007	216.236
Electoral Advice and Assistance	19.618	500.199
Future of Elect observation		16.564
Electoral Dispute Resolution	719	10.153
Code: Observation of Elections	2.166	1.173
Guidelines for Involvement	1.074	377
Code: Election Campaigning	1.786	460
Code: Administration of Elections	5.733	8.816
Comparative Electoral Law	4.595	
UNDP/IDEA Info.netw		21.814
EPIC	53.354	
Voter Turnout in Election		18.799
Occasional Paper Series	4.800	27.375
Increasing Youth Paricip.		83.760
External Voting Handbook	13.957	20.360
Electoral System Design	54.459	350
Political Parties	126.923	207.056
Deep Rooted Conflict	129.467	267.761
Local Governance	56.270	119.921
Sustainable Democracy : Botswana	198.229	
EMB Networking	15.266	
PEDD Partnership for Electoral Demo. and Dev	3.016	
Democracy and Reconciliation	7.559	
Kosovo Seminar	24.074	
Women in Politics	52.416	29.541
Small Projects & Project Development	660	87.687
Personnel Expenses	930.477	457.075
TOTAL RULES & GUIDELINES	**1.758.625**	**2.095.477**
CAPACITY-BUILDING		
New Regions		24.377
Burkina Faso	202.823	367.661
South-East Africa		460
Arab World	91.992	170.485
Bosnia	17.302	93.595
Slovakia	58.109	40.529
Balkans	219.632	
Guatemala	163.411	315.469
Mexico		4.506
Latin America Regional	29.130	68.771
Paraguay	18.247	
Guatemala Electoral reform	33.869	
Nigeria	544.472	491.779
Burma	102.801	57.712

Actual expenditure

Projects	*Expenditures 2000	*Expenditures 1999
Romania		4.742
Dem Assis & Dem Government	14.787	22.982
Nepal	400	4.241
Indonesia	341.170	179.301
South-East Asia		5.933
Advisory Meeting		970
Capacity Building Methodology	15.443	17.890
Democracy Assessment:Dialogue & Demo. Dev.	3.979	149.894
Policy Seminars		579
Small Projects & Project Development	2.780	11.662
Personnel Expenses	1.071.145	467.133
TOTAL CAPACITY BUILDING	**2.931.492**	**2.500.671**
APPLIED RESEARCH		
Democracy Forum	241.255	435.074
Seminars, Political Science Assoc.	122	
Voter Turnout	24.705	
Internal Gender Checklist		8.951
Seminars		49.441
State of Democracy	316.349	231.241
Small Projects & Project Development	849	
Personnel Expenses	291.015	105.596
TOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**874.295**	**830.303**
INFORMATION DIVISION		
Annual Report	31.525	128.384
Press Meetings	4.626	
Seminars	1.167	
Press Cuttings Bureaux	1.887	
Journalist Network	6.985	
Media Relations	836	8.837
Newsletter	24.342	
Brochure	15.169	
Leaflet	5.399	
Folder	152	
Audio/Visual Support	16.392	
Promotional Material		81.884
Advertisement	1.928	23.432
Travelling Exhibitions	17.301	
Book Fair Promotions	580	
Book Fair Publications	1.743	
Distribution Network	6.873	
Web-Site	63.004	11.270

Expense Summary

Projects	*Expenditures 2000	*Expenditures 1999
Periodicals	17.261	
Books	4.584	
Reuters	5.566	
Information Centre		26.830
Spider Intranet		
Work in Progress	2.797	3.162
Publications Catalogue	2.264	
Personnel	639.317	630.728
TOTAL INFORMATION SERVICES	**871.698**	**914.527**
TOTAL PROGRAMME	**6.436.110**	**6.340.978**

Projects	Expenditures 2000	Expenditures 1999
ADMINISTRATION		
Board and Council	240.134	195.520
Secretariat	1.980.019	**2,494,535
New Initiatives	8.784	
UN Foundation	55.631	
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	**2.284.568**	**195.520**
TOTAL INSTITUTE	**8.720.678**	**9.031.033**

**Note: ** includes 505.553 for costs in Financial Income, Expenses and Investments

PROGRAMME/PROJECT EXPENDITURE