



International Bodyguard & Security Services Association

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International Parliament of States for safety and peace

The International Parliament for safety and peace (IPSP) has operated for over twenty-five years in Palermo, Sicily. It is an inter-governmental organization of States, founded on 15th December 1975 and it has parliamentary and diplomatic delegations in more than 130 Nations.

Founders of the International Parliament for safety and peace are the orthodox archbishop monsignor Viktor Busà, first president of the Board of States for the life protection, and the dead orthodox archbishop monsignor Makariós III, already president of the Republic of Cyprus. The international presidency with seat in Palermo, chief town of Sicily, is ruled for life by monsignor Victor Busà. Makariós III was the first general secretary. After his death, happened in 1977, Sypros Kyprianou new president of the Republic of Cyprus succeeded him and he took upon the vice-chair in 1987 and the International Parliament of States signed a convention of cooperation with the University of peace of the United Nations, with the seat at Escazù in Costa Rica. The International Parliament for safety and peace has been founded for defending the peace of all the peoples around the world and for security in every Nation. All States that join it have the duty to give each other help and cooperation. Being an association of States, the International Parliament has to give any moral, political, diplomatic, cultural, religious, economic and social support to all the governments of the Nations, to their peoples and to the respective parliamentary institutions. All the Nations are members by right of the International Parliament for safety and peace. They are represented by the respective head of State, of government, by the ministers of Foreign Affairs and by the presidents of the parliaments.

The heads of State propose to the lord president of the International Parliament for safety and peace those personalities who will have to represent the Nations at the inter-governmental organization, with the charges of ambassadors, plenipotentiary ministers, resident ministers delegates, chargés d'affaires and diplomatic councillors: they answer only to the supreme authority of the International Parliament of States. These diplomats are protected by the laws of the public international law and of the Convention of Wien of 18th April 1961. The seat of the international presidency in the International Parliament of States for safety and peace, as well as all the diplomatic seats operating in the different Nations, are considered neutral territories, after settled that the neutrality is a term belonging to the public international law that establishes the impartiality and the complete abstention of partisan initiatives of a State, while others are at war. Moreover it's a very widespread opinion that international legal status must be recognized to all the organized international Unions.

The concrete activities of such Unions turn externally into the activities of States members of the Union, to which therefore those are charged. It is the same of what happens for the hypothesis of co dominion. The States co-owners of the government power on determined territories exercise it setting up, through agreement, an international administration. The recognition has a constitutive nature of the international legal status of the State before the same recognition, so the State is not subject of international law. The recognition has declarative nature of the international legal statutes. It agrees that an inter-governmental organization of States has plene et jure the international legal status, so that it happens for the United Nations and other similar organisms.

Pro veritate, for the subjects of exclusive competence of the lord president of the International Parliament for safety and peace, we can surely affirm that the appointment of ambassadors, ministers and of any other office, taking shape the attribution of the qualification of "external authority" according to the international law, are of exclusive competence of the lord president, who is completely equivalent to a head of State, because he makes officially credit by the governments of the interested States their own ambassadors, ministers and chargés d'affaires. So, he enjoys all privileges, the immunities and the honours reserved to the heads of State; most in general you can refer back to the well-known Conventions of Vienna of 1961 and 1963.

The International Parliament has two branches: the High Chamber of senators and the deputies Assembly. The High Chamber is composed by 400 senators, while the Assembly has 800 deputies. Both senators and parliamentary deputies and councillors are elected every five years by the supreme Council of presidents and they can be confirmed again in the future elections.

According to the international law regulations, the members of the International Parliament enjoy the immunity inside the States that have normal diplomatic relations. For the other Nations, where it does not exist such protocol relations, the members can enjoy only the functional immunity: as a matter of fact they cannot be prosecuted for their political and diplomatic activity in defence of peace, security, freedom and justice.

Every two-year period the International Parliament of States organizes conferences about security in the Mediterranean, attended by diplomats and politicians from all Nations. During the conference opening, the lord president awards the Trophy of Peace to the heads of State who remarkably distinguished themselves all over the world for their excellent gifts and that defended the peace, the justice, the social and political safety, as well as the freedom.

In 1989 the Trophy of Peace was conferred to the former president of Soviet Union Mikhail S. Gorbacsov; in 1995 the president of the Republic of South Africa Nelson Mandela was solemnly rewarded.

The International Parliament for safety and peace intervened more times in many international conflicts and diplomatic crisis, such as the clash between Turkey and Cyprus; the crisis between Somalia and Ethiopia, the conflicts in Uganda, central Africa, Mali and Chad, the war in the Middle East, the civil war in Sri Lanka, the war between Iraq and Iran, the war in the former Yugoslavia, the civil war in Rwanda, the crisis and the conflicts in Congo, Angola, Mozambique and Zaire, against the racism in South Africa, the civil war in Moldavia, the war between Russia and Chechnya, the different wars in central Asia, the war between Ecuador and Peru, against the racial and ethical violence all around the world, finally against the resumption of the nuclear tests of France.

The International Parliament for safety and peace has participated in some international conferences organized by the United Nations (Addis Abeba and Vienna) and has been invited as observer at the general political elections of the Republic of Congo.

The vice-presidency of the International Parliament at present is held by the president of Venezuela, Hugo Chevez Frias. During the year 2003, in occasion of the XI Conference on security in the Mediterranean, the International Parliament has awarded the Trophy of Peace to the president of Guinea, Lansana Conté, appointing him senator for life as well as general secretary.

On 21st September 2002 the Bill of Rights of Parliament has been officially recognized by the legislation of Ecuador through Antonio Posso Salgano, president of the same State.

The Parliament is recognized tacite et jure by the Italian Republic, under the Treaty of friendship between the USA and Italy, regulated by the law of 18th June 1949, n.385, with the recognition of the Italian constitutional Court with sentence published on the Italian Office Gazette n. 161 of 10th July 1985; moreover it has relations of diplomatic cooperation with the Latin American Parliament and with other national Parliaments.