

The International Association of **Economic and Social** Councils and Similar Institutions I.A.E.S.C.S.I.





Seventh International Meeting of Economic and **Social Councils and Similar Institutions**

The Hague - 5 and 6 July 2001

CONTENTS

-	Introduction: A word from the Chairman	4
-	Object of the I.A.E.S.C.S.I.	7
-	List of full and affiliate Members	8
-	How the I.A.E.S.C.S.I. operates	1 0
	- General Assembly	IO
	- The Board	11
	- The Chairman	12
	- The Executive Secretary	12
-	The work of the I.A.E.S.C.S.I.	13
	- Some thoughts with regard to the globalisation of trade	15
	The addresses of full and affiliate Members	23

INTRODUCTION: A WORD FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The aim of this brochure is to make you familiar with our International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions.

- I Who are we?
- II What do we want to do together?
- III What do we hope to achieve?

I Who are we?

We are assemblies, generally of a consultative nature, set up by our governments to enable a real dialogue to take place between the principal economic and social players in our countries and benefit from their combined deliberations.

This joint deliberation, this dialogue, is undertaken to consider matters of general interest, either at the request of our governments or on our own initiative, but it is always for the benefit of and intended for our governments.

In our countries, we are in some ways an important, sometimes very important, part of organised civil society.

II What do we want to do together?

Our institutes have been holding biennial meetings for 12 years now:

- to learn to know each other,
- to consider together matters of common interest.

Our meetings and our work in Paris, Quebec, Ouagadougou, Lisbon, Caracas and Port-Louis have highlighted what unites us, namely:

An organised and democratic dialogue between the principal economic and social

players in our countries. At Caracas in 1997 we decided to create an International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions in Port-Louis. We noted that this Association would be useful for fulfilling tasks that we all had in common. I list these tasks below:

- To encourage the circulation of information among ourselves and allow everyone
 access to all possible documentary sources, as most of today's economic and social
 problems have a continental, if not global, dimension;
- To highlight our tasks world-wide and encourage the creation of new Economic and Social Councils wherever possible, by virtue of the role which our consultative assemblies, with their experience of conducting dialogue between economic and social forces, are able to play to promote peace and development;
- Finally, to improve the organisation of our biennial international meetings by taking into account the interests of all of our institutes.

I will describe very briefly the principles that were uppermost in our minds when drawing up our articles of association which were adopted at Port-Louis in 1999.

- The Annual General Assembly of our Councils is sovereign and all decisions
 essential to the life of the Association are taken at the General Assembly.
- 2. We shall always seek to ensure that important decisions are taken by consensus. We want to co-operate in order to come together, not to split apart.
- In the interval between our General Assemblies, The Board which maintains a geographical and cultural balance is responsible for the day-to-day running of our Association.
- 4. An Executive Secretary performs the day-to-day tasks under the supervision of the Board and its Chairman.

We chose The Hague as the legal head office of our international Association, as the Dutch legal system is half-way between the legal systems of the English-speaking world and those based on Roman law i.e. close to the greatest number. Besides, this system is particularly suited to international activities.

III What do we hope to achieve?

Because of our considerable diversity, but also our common wish to promote a democratic dialogue between the economic and social players, we hope to participate in the emergence of a new international language from a new kind of solidarity no longer based solely on political analyses, but on comparing them with the experiences and analyses of the socio-professional players and the socio-economic managers of civil society.

We thereby hope to promote, throughout the world, a balanced thought process in which the imperatives of economic development are constantly required to refocus and redefine themselves to take account of the social and humanistic ends of our societies.

We represent an organised dialogue between economic and social forces. It is desirable that this dialogue should be instituted in all societies, as it is instrumental in achieving peace and development.

Herman H.F. Wijffels

OBJECT OF THE I.A.E.S.C.S.I.

The object of the Association is, while respecting completely the independence of each of its Members, to further and promote dialogue and exchanges between its Members and, more generally, to encourage dialogue between economic and social partners around the world.

The Association proposes to encourage the creation of Economic and Social Councils in countries that do not have them and, by exchanging projects and organising meetings, to contribute to the prosperity and economic development of nations and the emergence of democratic civil societies in a spirit of mutual respect and peace, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Article 3 of the Articles of Association

LIST OF FULL AND AFFILIATED MEMBERS OF THE I.A.E.S.C.S.I.

Full members

The Economic and Social Councils or Similar Institutions of:

- South Africa
- Algeria
- Belgium
- Benin
- Burkina Faso
- Cameroon
- China
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Curação
- Finland
- France
- Gabon
- Greece
- Guinea
- Hungary
- Italy
- Lebanon
- Luxembourg
- Mali
- Mauritius
- Morocco
- The Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Tunisia

Affiliate members

- European Economic and Social Committee
- Association of African Economic and Social Councils
- Mercosur Economic and Social Forum
- Economic and Social Council of the Province of Cordoba (Argentina)
- Economic and Social Council of the Canton of Geneva (Switzerland)
- Economic and Social Council of Macao (China)

HOW THE I.A.E.S.C.S.I. OPERATES

General Assembly

The Association organises an Annual General Assembly where all the major positions and decisions concerning the life of the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions are adopted, always after seeking a consensus.

Every two years, this Annual General Assembly coincides with the organisation of the International Meetings which are open to all Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions, whether or not they are members of the I.A.E.S.C.S.I.

These International Meetings make it possible:

- for institutions to get to know each other better
- to organise a dialogue with the major international institutions on a topic worked out by all our Councils.

The budget of the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions is mostly made up of subscriptions from its Members.

The I.A.E.S.C.S.I. is also in receipt of subsidies granted by parliaments or governments.

In addition, it accepts contributions in kind, of whatever nature, from certain Councils.

For example, the European Economic and Social Committee provides the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions with the services of its interpreters and translators free of charge.

Likewise, the Economic and Social Council of France bears most of the operating expenses of the Executive Secretary's office.

Likewise, most member Economic and Social Councils make every effort, each according to its means, to limit the expenses of the International Association of Economic

and Social Councils and Similar Institutions, and to bear some of the costs of the Executive Secretary's office.

Members of the Board of Management

The Institutes of the following countries were appointed for two years in 1999:

- South Africa
- Algeria
- Belgium
- Burkina Faso
- China
- France
- Gabon
- Greece
- Italy
- Mauritius
- The Netherlands
- Romania

The following affiliate members also participate in the work of the Board but are not entitled to vote in meetings:

- European Economic and Social Committee
- Association of African Economic and Social Councils
- Mercosur Economic and Social Forum

The Chairman

The Chairman of the International Association is the chairman of the institution appointed to organise the next International Meeting, unless, exceptionally, the Board decides otherwise.

The International Meetings are held every two years and are open to all Councils whether or not they are members of the I.A.E.S.C.S.I.

At Port-Louis in 1999, the application of The Hague to hold the 2001 meeting was unanimously accepted and Mr Herman H.F. Wijffels, Chairman of the Economic and Social Council of the Netherlands, was duly appointed Chairman of the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions.

The Chairman's contact details are:

Economic and Social Council of the Netherlands

Bezuidenhoutseweg, 60 – 2594 AW THE HAGUE

P.O. Box 90405 – NL 2509 LK THE HAGUE

Tel.: (31-70) 349-94-99 - Fax: (31-70) 383-25-35

E-mail: vanniekerk@gw.ser.nl

The Executive Secretary

The Executive Secretary is appointed by the Board and works under its supervision.

He is assisted by one or two joint Executive Secretaries.

The current Executive Secretary is Mr Bertrand Duruflé.

Director of International Relations of the Economic and Social Council of France

Palais d'Iéna - 9, place d'Iéna - 75775 PARIS Cedex 16

Tel.: (33-1) 56-28-94-20 - Fax: (33-1) 56-28-94-28

E-mail: international@ces.fr

THE WORK OF THE I.A.E.S.C.S.I.

The objectives set out in the articles of association translate into various kinds of day-to-day work:

- In response to the desire for dialogue and exchange of information, the
 International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions publishes an annual directory.
- This directory contains details of the structure, tasks and work of each of our Assemblies.
- The Economic and Social Council of Greece, in conjunction with the Executive Secretary, is also preparing a comparative survey among all our Assemblies.
- In order to better prepare our International Meetings every two years, the
 International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions
 is seeking to concentrate on one or two major themes relating to current
 international economic or social issues, as agreed with all the Councils.
- We are reproducing in this publication the text adopted by our General Assembly held in Libreville in July 2000 concerning the globalisation of trade and its consequences.
- Between our Annual General Assemblies, the mandated representatives of the
 International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions
 – or each Council on its own initiative, acting in the name of the I.A.E.S.C.S.I. –
 endeavour to participate in the structuring of civil society at international level.

 This can take a variety of forms:

 Participation by means of visits, consultations and joint ventures in the creation of Economic and Social Councils or Similar Institutions anywhere where the opportunity presents itself.

- In 1989, there were about fifteen Economic and Social Councils in existence. Today
 there are almost fifty, of which over thirty, spread over all the continents, are
 members of the Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar
 Institutions.
- Maintaining contact with the international organisations that form part of the
 United Nations family in order to highlight the interest our International
 Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions and its
 Members have in them as institutionally qualified and important representatives of
 civil society.
- Relations are being established through the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions with:
 - the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
- the World Trade Organization
- the International Labour Organization
- Thanks to the experience and the assistance of the European Economic and Social
 Committee and the Association of African Economic and Social Councils, the
 International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions
 is endeavouring to promote integration of regional processes and dialogue of all
 kinds between economic and social players in the North and the South and
 conditions for development in the poorest countries.

Some thoughts shared by the Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions of the I.A.E.S.C.S.I. with regard to the globalisation of trade and its consequences

Libreville, 11 July 2000

I International trade is of course an important factor in ensuring economic growth and generating employment.

Over the past decade, globalisation has been characterised not only by an intensification of commercial activity but also by the growth of financial flows.

The gradual liberalisation of trade in finished goods and the factors of production has increased exponentially the importance of the financial markets and their influence on the world economy.

All this has given rise to a changed world "scenario" in which the gap between rich and poor and social fragmentation within the rich countries have been accentuated.

- II As part of a strategy for sustainable development, the World Trade Organization can play a decisive role in the process of regulation, especially if closer ties are formed with the other Bretton Woods Institutions.
- III To gain control of globalisation, civil society must organise itself, the economic and social players must express themselves and the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions can, if its Members have the will to do so, become one of the representatives to the World Trade Organization, capable of circulating information, ideas and suggestions from the WTO to the economic and social players and from the economic and social players to the WTO.

The Seattle Conference profoundly altered the focus of trade liberalisation in two ways:

- It is no longer possible to confine ourselves to lowering tariff and non-tariff trade barriers. We also have to be concerned about the impact of this liberalisation on the main parameters of our development models: basic workers' rights, protecting the environment, healthcare, cultural diversity and multifunctional agriculture;
- It is no longer possible to restrict all negotiation to a few players, the European
 Union and its partners, the United States and the Cairns Group. All developing
 countries must be included in the negotiations.

The combination of new subjects reflects concerns raised by the organised civil societies in developed countries and the new players, opening up the prospect of "controlled globalisation". Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise is self-evident.

The Seattle Conference has, for example, shown the size of the gulf between the wishes of the civil society of the developed countries and the interests of the developing countries. In this context, the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions is in a unique position to build bridges between the civil societies in the North and the South and to promote better mutual understanding and the search for common recommendations.

I TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The links between an economy opening up, growth and sustainable development are complex.

Developing countries can derive benefits from their participation in the global economy, but reality shows that it increases inequalities between and within countries.

In fact, access to the markets of the countries of the North is insufficient to bring about growth in the countries of the South and achieving growth does not automatically bring about sustainable development.

The rules can hardly be described as favourable to developing countries. Although they represent three-quarters of the world's population, the developing countries only receive a meagre share in the benefits of globalisation, almost all of which goes back to the emerging markets of Asia and Latin America. Vital questions remain for the poor countries, such as debt and the commodity markets, and, what is more, the World Trade Organization is putting off the process of dismantling the systems used by the rich countries to protect their industry and agriculture.

Conditions are hardly more favourable when it comes to migratory flows. The closing of borders and the expulsion of immigrants during these periods of unfavourable economic conditions are widely used by the industrialised countries to control the supply of immigrant labour. They are therefore becoming more and more selective about the profile of applicants for immigration that they will accept and give precedence to the immigration of a highly qualified labour force, thereby causing a brain drain from poor countries.

The effects of globalisation on inequalities, under-employment and under-development are also worrying.

The difficulties encountered by countries in providing a framework for non-structured activities that would favour the development of informal employment often translate into the uncontrolled development of large-scale operations at the margins of legality such as the packaging and sale of pharmaceutical products, the drug trade, etc.

The growth of child labour could also be cited among the other consequences of globalisation for the poor countries of Africa. Purely as a result of the economic crisis and the lowering of incomes, child labour has now become a veritable world-wide plague, before which national governments, weakened by globalisation, display a regrettable degree of impotence.

The answer to this somewhat depressing analysis is:

- To develop the international system so that it:
- provides better access to products from developing countries which have a comparative advantage;
- ensures that developing countries have a real say in trade negotiations;
- increases the amount and effectiveness of development aid provided from public funds:
- improves the coherence of European Union policies and coherence between
 action taken by the World Trade Organization and the actions of the Bretton
 Woods Institutions and the other agencies of the United Nations (International
 Labour Organization [ILO], United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], etc.)
- To advance the developing countries themselves so that they:
 - can establish the rule of law and guide government action towards areas of fundamental interest to the community, which is the prerequisite for development;
- can create a stable and predictable environment to encourage investment and saving;
- can provide a basic education;
- encourage regional integration.

II STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Globalisation, accompanied by the liberalisation of international financial flows, has become an engine for economic growth, a process that energises the international and national environment, as well as the players in the international arena and the competition between them. The liberalisation of economic processes and their globalisation benefits many countries but until now the growth in the world economy has reflected a low level of integration of a large number of developing countries and countries in transition in the global process.

The pace of globalisation is outstripping the ability of governments to create a national legislative framework and conclude multilateral co-operation agreements to ensure stability, limit trends towards creating monopolies and alleviate certain dysfunctional aspects of the market economy. It has been proved that the mechanisms of the market are not enough to solve certain global problems such as the degradation of a country's environment, poverty, marginalised countries or social groups and inequalities in implementing and assimilating scientific research. These imbalances, like their solution, call for the adoption of long-term international strategies.

According to this analysis:

- To improve the way the World Trade Organization operates:
 - procedures should be put in place that facilitate consensus, transparency and efficiency,
 - developing countries should be given a more important role (e.g. the Bureau of ACP in Geneva),
- practical measures should be developed to facilitate "capacity building" and provide technical assistance with trade and investment,
- the organisation's external transparency should be improved, reinforcing and improving the structure of its dialogue with civil society. All of which could mean, among other things, establishing a dialogue between the departments of the World Trade Organization and the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions.

- To encourage the integration of developing countries and especially LDCs (least developed countries), we could envisage:
- widening and giving a greater hearing to the dialogue concerning the issues surrounding the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreement,
- promoting the EU initiative to exempt the least developed countries from duties and quotas.

On the other hand, negotiations require time. The intention to sign up for negotiations involving over one hundred countries in three years, as is the case with the round currently in preparation, seems very ambitious. After all, the Uruguay Round began in 1986 and did not end until 1994.

The World Trade Organization will not acquire legitimacy and improve its performance if it acts in haste. On the contrary, it will rather be over time that the member states of this organisation will be able to defend innovative policies to reduce inequalities and promote a more responsible attitude towards the management of national economies, greater benevolence and solidarity between rich countries and poor countries and a greater degree of "citizenship", so that economic decisions are no longer hijacked by experts and technocrats cut off from civil society.

This does not mean that we have to wait to start fresh negotiations. Quite the reverse; although the debates must not be hurried, they should be organised as quickly as possible, conclude within a reasonable time and allow the developing countries the time they need to adjust.

The criticisms of and opposition to globalisation which urge some to fear the worst for the World Trade Organization have their origins in a growing insecurity linked to excessive liberalisation born out of numerous decisions taken regardless of public opinion and with disastrous consequences for ordinary citizens. The great majority of public opinions do not seek to abolish the World Trade Organization, which would not in any case solve the serious problems of today. Rather, all public opinion is doing is challenging current practice which consists of setting trade against society. It is quite possible to change this practice. And that is why the World Trade Organization and the other international institutions need a new start.

The political dimension of globalisation must be developed. On the other hand, the regulation of social relations must not be left solely to competition. As stated above, political co-operation must also intervene to regulate the market and introduce solidarity into it as well.

Economic and Social Councils or Similar Institutions have a major part to play in this context.

III TOWARDS CONTROLLED GLOBALISATION

With the globalisation of trade, financial flows and the means of production, the past decade has seen an unprecedented period of unification of the world economy.

The lowering of barriers to the international movement of finished goods and factors of production, combined with pressure from the financial markets, is intensifying competition between companies, but also making national regulatory and social protection systems compete with each other (in the absence of multilateral standards in these areas).

It is becoming necessary to introduce regulation at international level in the areas of environmental protection, basic social rights, healthcare and consumer protection to prevent a downward spiral.

It is also becoming necessary to advance international economic and social law to keep pace with the liberalisation of trade.

In this regard, the additional reductions in customs duties granted unilaterally by the European Union in return for due compliance with the framework conventions of the International Labour Organization or compliance with environmental standards by exporting developing countries are an interesting example.

At national level, civil society must also be accorded a much more important role. Moreover, for a number of development partners, the effectiveness of aid is linked to the promotion of "participatory development". The lending policies pursued by sponsors are giving more and more importance to small-scale decentralised projects aimed at promoting participatory development, protecting the environment, preserving populations' rights and taking account of the role played by specific social groups, e.g. women, in development. The donors are thereby insisting on the need to pair democratisation with economic

liberalisation and make economic growth compatible with respect for the environment.

Relations between non-governmental organisations and national governments must be reinvigorated. The numerous opportunities which allow a rapprochement by stimulating debate on the themes and issues that call civil society into question must be multiplied.

The Economic and Social Councils have a pre-eminent part to play in this regard. As an "organised civil society" and in view of their composition and their place as the "Senior Adviser" to the Executive, the Economic and Social Councils remain indispensable points of contact between the authorities and society as a whole.

Participation in civil society, especially at a level as high as the level at which the Economic and Social Councils are positioned, is therefore essential.

The Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions, meeting at their General Assembly on 11 July 2000 in Libreville, therefore clearly affirm:

- Their intention to facilitate the creation, all round the world, of Economic and Social
 Councils and Similar Institutions, that is to say the possibility for civil societies as
 responsible economic, social and cultural bodies to organise themselves and
 express an opinion, arrived at democratically through debate and deliberation,
 consistent with what is considered desirable by a majority of representative and
 responsible operators;
- Their wish to place at the disposal of the international organisations, and in
 particular the World Trade Organization, their experience, their ability to conduct
 research and make proposals and their permanent relationship with the economic
 and social forces which go to make them up, through the International Association
 of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions which they together
 constitute.

The addresses of Members (Full and Affiliate)

OF THE INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COUNCILS AND SIMILAR
INSTITUTIONS I.A.E.S.C.S.I.

Africa

Association of African Economic and Social Councils (AAESC)

Affiliate member

Chairman: Mr Famara Ibrahima Sagna

Chairman of the former Economic and

Social Council of Senegal

Vice-Chairman: Mr Louis-Gaston Mayila (*)

Chairman of the Economic and Social

Council of Gabon

Vice-Chairman: Mr Mohamed Salah Mentouri (*)

Chairman of the Economic and Social

Council of Algeria

(*) See addresses under Algeria and Gabon.

South Africa

National Economic Development and Labour Council

Executive Director: Mr Philip Dexter

Address: 14th Floor - Metal Box Center

25, Owl Street - Auckland Park 2092

P.O. Box 443 - Auckland Park 2006 JOHANNESBURG

Telephone: (27-II) 482-25-II
Fax: (27-II) 482-46-50
E-mail: master@nedlac.org.za

Algeria

National Economic and Social Council (CNES)

Chairman: Mr Mohamed Salah Mentouri

Secretary-General: Mr Derrar Lehtihet

Address: 3, rue Hassen Ibn Naâman

P.O. Box 372 HYDRA Les Vergers Bir Mourad Raïs 16000 ALGIERS

Telephone: (213-21) 54-13-94
Fax: (213-21) 54-04-33
E-mail: bourascnes@wissal.dz

Internet: www.cnes.dz

Economic and Social Council of the Province of Cordoba

Affiliate member

Chairman: Dr José Manuel de la Sota

Secretary of

Institutional Affairs: Dr Alejandro Telesforo Mosquera

Administrative

Secretary: Mr Oscar Miguel Terraza
Address: Avenida Hipólito Yrigoyen 494

5000 CORDOBA

Telephone: (54-351) 434-30-44 Fax: (54-351) 434-30-42

Belgium

Argentina

Central Council of Economy (CCE)

Chairman: Mr Robert Tollet Secretary-General: Mr Luc Denayer

Address: Avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée, 17-21

1040 BRUSSELS

Telephone: (32-2) 233-89-06
Fax: (32-2) 233-89-12
E-mail: mail@ccecrb.fgov.be

Belgium

National Labour Council (CNT)

Chairman: Mr Paul Windey
Secretary-General: Mr Pierre-Paul Maeter

Address: Avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée, 17-21

1040 BRUSSELS

 Telephone:
 (32-2) 233-88-94

 Fax:
 (32-2) 233-89-38

 E-mail:
 celen@nar-cnt.be

 Internet:
 www.cnt-nar.be

Benin

Economic and Social Council

Mr Raphiou Toukourou Chairman: Secretary-General: Mr Gabriel Hountondji

Address: o8 B.P. 679

COTONOU (R.B.)

Telephone: (229) 31-32-45 Fax: (229) 30-03-13

Burkina Faso

Economic and Social Council

Chairwoman: Ms Juliette Bonkoungou Address: Présidence du Faso

P.O. Box 7030

03 OUAGADOUGOU

Secretary-General: Mr Youssouf Ouattara

Address: oi B.P. 6162

OUAGADOUGOU oi

Telephone: (226) 31-61-04 Fax: (226) 31-06-54 Internet: www.ces.gov.bf

Cameroon

Economic and Social Council

Chairman: Mr Luc Ayang Address: P.O. Box 1058

YAOUNDE

Telephone: (237) 222-866 Fax: (237) 217-469

Secretary-General: Mr Dieudonné Nyemb Biboum

Address: P.O. Box 7175

YAOUNDE

Telephone: (237) 222-866 Fax: (237) 316-433

Chinese People's Consultative Political Conference

Mr Li Ruihuan Chairman: Vice-Chairman: Mr Chen Jinhua Vice-Chairman: Mr Hu Qili

Address: 13, Taipingqiao Street

BEIJING 100811

Telephone: (86-10) 660-24-488 - Ext. 237

(86-10) 661-91-591 Fax:

E-mail: fabcppcc@public.fhnet.cn.net

Côte d'Ivoire

China

Economic and Social Council

Mr Eustache Eba Boussou Secretary-General:

Address: P.O. Box 301

ABIDJAN 04

Telephone: (225) 20-21-71-80

Fax: (225) 20-21-91-40

Economic and Social Council

Chairman: Mr Philip M. Römer Mr Glenn H. E. Camelia Secretary-General:

Address: Ansinghstraat 17

WILLEMSTAD

(Netherlands Antilles)

Telephone: (599-9) 461-64-22 Fax: (599-9) 461-53-99 serant@curinfo.an

E-mail:

European Economic and Social Committee

Affiliate member

Chairman: Mr Göke Frerichs
Secretary-General: Mr Patrick Venturini
Address: Rue Ravenstein n° 2
1000 BRUSSELS

Telephone: (32-2) 546-90-11
Fax: (32-2) 513-48-93
E-mail: fritz.rath@esc.eu.int
Internet: www.esc.eu.int

Finland

Economic Council

Chairman: Mr Paavo Lipponen
Secretary-General: Mr Seppo Leppänen
Address: Prime Minister's Office
Snellmaninkatu 1-5

FIN-00170 HELSINKI Telephone: (358-9) 160-91-24 Fax: (358-9) 160-20-92

E-mail: seppo.leppanen@vnk.vn.fi

Economic and Social Council

Chairman: Mr Louis Gaston Mayila Secretary-General: Mr Bruno Ngokama Awassi

Address: P.O. Box 1075

LIBREVILLE

Telephone: (241) 72-11-69 Fax: (241) 73-19-41

E-mail: lgm@internetgabon.com

Greece

Gabon

Economic and Social Committee (OKE)

Chairman: Professor Andreas Kintis
Secretary-General: Mr Grégoire Thomas Papanikos
Address: 9 Amvrosiou Frantzi Street

GR 117 43 - ATHENS

Telephone: (30-I) 924-95-I0
Fax: (30-I) 924-95-I5
E-mail: myannak@hol.gr

France

Economic and Social Council

Chairman: Mr Jacques Dermagne
Honorary Chairman: Mr Jean Mattéoli
Secretary-General: Mr Patrice Corbin
Address: Palais d'Iéna
9, place d'Iéna

75775 PARIS Cedex 16

Telephone: (33-I) 44-43-60-00
Fax: (33-I) 44-43-61-63
E-mail: international@ces.fr

Internet: www.ces.fr

Economic and Social Council

Chairman: Mr Michel Kamano

Secretary-General: Mr Mamadou Bobo Camara

Address: Immeuble FAWAZ - Corniche Sud - Coleah

Commune de MATAM

P.O. Box 2947 CONAKRY

Telephone: (224) 45-31-25 Fax: (224) 45-31-28 E-mail: ces@sotelgui.net.gn Guinea

Hungary

Social Council

Chairwoman: Dr Judit Szemkeõ Secretary: Ms Forgò Gyôrgyne

Address: Ministry of Social Affairs and the Family

Roosevelt Square 7-8 H - 1051 BUDAPEST

 Telephone:
 (36-I) 332-II-07

 Fax:
 (36-I) 312-06-73

 E-mail:
 szt@szcsm.gov.hu

 Internet:
 www.meh.hu/szcsm

Italy

National Council of Economy and Labour (CNEL)

Chairman: Mr Pietro Larizza
Secretary-General: Professor Carlo Pinzani
Address: Viale David Lubin n° 2

00196 ROME

Telephone: (39-06) 36-92-354
Fax: (39-06) 36-13-666
E-mail: rappintern@cnel.it

Lebanon

Economic and Social Council

Chairman: Mr Roger J. Nasnas Provisional address: Rue Maamarie (Wardieh)

AXA M.E. S.A.L. Building

ıst Floor BEIRUT

Telephone: (961-1) 361-430
Fax: (961-1) 361-431
E-mail: snasr@inco.com.lb

Economic and Social Council

Chairman: Mr Lucien Thiel
Secretary-General: Ms Marianne Nati
Address: P.O. Box 1306

1013 LUXEMBOURG

31, boulevard Konrad Adenauer LUXEMBOURG-KIRCHBERG

Telephone: (352) 43-58-51 Fax: (352) 42-27-29 E-mail: ces@es.etat.lu

Macao

Luxembourg

Permanent Council of Social Dialogue

Affiliate member

Chairman: Mr Francis Tam Pak Yven
Secretary-General: Ms Noémia Lameiras
Address: Av. Horta e Costa, n° 26

5th floor D. Clementina Ho Building

MACAO - SAR - CHINA

Telephone: (853) 399-22-07 Fax: (853) 711-224

E-mail: cpcs@macau.ctm.net

Mali

Economic, Social and Cultural Council

Chairman: Mr Moussa Balla Coulibaly Secretary-General: Mr Mamadou Magassouba

Address: Koulouba

BAMAKO

Telephone: (223) 22-43-68
Fax: (223) 22-84-52
E-mail: cesc@cefib.com

Morocco

National Council for Youth and the Future (CNJA)

Sessional Chairman: Mr Said Ihrai
Secretary-General: Mr Habib El Malki
Address: Immeuble Essaâda
3, rue Beyrouth

4ème étage RABAT

Telephone: (212-37) 70-38-81 Fax: (212-37) 70-38-84 E-mail: cnja@mtds.com

Mauritius

Economic Development and National Integration Council (EDNIC)

Director: Mr Guy Wong So

Address: Ministry of Economic Development,

Financial Services and Corporate Affairs 9th floor, Emmanuel Anquetil Building

PORT LOUIS

Telephone: (230) 201-12-60 Fax: (230) 212-41-24

E-mail: medrc@bow.intnet.mu

Mecosur

Mercosur Consultative Economic and Social Forum - Argentina

Section Affiliate member

Co-ordinator: Mr Jorge Vanerio

Address: Confederación General del Trabajo de la

Republica Argentina (CGT)

Azopardo 802

1107 BUENOS-AIRES - ARGENTINA

Telephone: (54-II) 434-58I-55
Fax: (54-II) 433-I44-97
E-mail: mercantil@faecys.com.ar

Mercosur Consultative Economic and Social Forum - Uruguay

Section Affiliate member

Co-ordinator

(employers): Dr Juan José Fraschini Chalar

Co-ordinator

(trade unions): Mr Alvaro Padrón Carrau

Address: Edificio Mercosur

Luis Piera 1992 Piso 1° - Sala 20

MONTEVIDEO - URUGUAY

Telephone: (598-2) 402-90-24
Fax: (598-2) 408-05-57
E-mail: ohsa@adinet.com.uy

Netherlands

Mecosur

Economic and Social Council (SER)

Chairman: Mr Herman H.F. Wijffels
Secretary-General: Mr Niko van Niekerk
Address: Bezuidenhoutseweg, 60
2594 AW THE HAGUE

PO Box 90405

NL 2509 LK THE HAGUE

Telephone: (31-70) 349-94-99
Fax: (31-70) 383-25-35
E-mail: vanniekerk@gw.ser.nl

Internet: www.ser.nl

Poland

Tripartite Commission for Economic and Social Affairs

Chairwoman: Ms Elzbieta Sobótka

Address: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Nowogrodzka 1/3

00-513 WARSAW (48-22) 66-10-126

Telephone: (48-22) 66-10-126 Fax: (48-22) 66-10-164

E-mail: Elzbieta_Sobotka@mpips.gov.pl

Economic and Social Council

Chairman: Mr José da Silva Lopes Secretary-General: Mr Victor Filipe

Address: Rua João de Bastos nº 8

BELEM

1449-016 LISBON

Telephone: (351-21) 30-20-505 Fax: (351-21) 30-20-666

E-mail: ces.portugal@mail.telepac.pt

Romania

Economic and Social Council

Chairman: Mr Ioan Giurescu Secretary-General: Mr Radu Colceag

Address: Boulevard Magheru nr. 28-30

Et. 2 - Sector 1

cod 70159 BUCHAREST

 Telephone:
 (40-I) 2I0-64-53

 Fax:
 (40-I) 2I0-5I-57

 E-mail:
 ces@sunu.rnc.ro

 Internet:
 www.ces.ro

Switzerland

Economic and Social Council (Canton of Geneva)

Affiliate member

Chairman: Mr Marian Stepczynski
Secretary-General: Mr Jean-Pierre Thorel
Address: 22, rue de Lausanne
Case Postale 2292
1211 GENEVA 2

Telephone: (4I-22) 73I-03-22 Fax: (4I-22) 73I-03-53

E-mail: nadine.robert@etat.ge.ch
Internet: www.geneve.ch/ces/

Economic and Social Council

Chairman: Mr Chedli Neffati
Secretary-General: Mr Salem Cheikh
Address: 38, avenue Mohamed V

B.P. 27 - 1002 TUNIS

Telephone: (216-1) 830-317 Fax: (216-1) 835-225



Design: Brothers in Art, The Hague

Printing: SER, The Hague