



INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON SOCIAL WELFARE

A World Organization Promoting Social Development

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL
DE L'ACTION SOCIALE
*Une organisation mondiale
pour le développement social*

CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL
DEL BIENESTAR SOCIAL
*Una organización mundial
para el desarrollo social*

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EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR
Stephen King

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:
Kampala
Kuala Lumpur
London
Montréal

Internet:
<http://www.icsw.org>

5, Tavistock Place
London WC1H 9SN
United Kingdom
Tel.: (44) 171 383 5381
Fax: (44) 171 388 5363
Email: info@icsw.org

Maria de Loudres Pintasilgo
Alameda Santo Antonio
Capuchos
Buidina 4, Apt 5
1150 Lisbon
Portugal

15 September 1999

Dear Maria De Lourdes Pintasilgo

I attach a copy of the report from the ICSW conference "A Regional Forum on Social Development", in which you gave an important keynote speech.

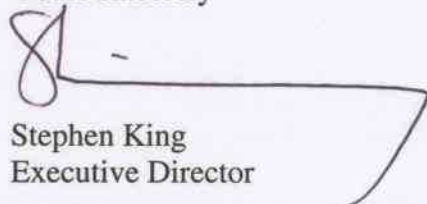
The report contains speeches that were made during the conference as well as reports and recommendations for priority action made from the four parallel workshops.

ICSW has held over 20 similar meetings in almost every part of the world and has an extensive programme of other meetings which will prepare recommendations for the Special Session of the UN General Assembly in Geneva next June. For further information on ICSW's work on the follow-up to the Copenhagen Summit, please visit our website on www.icsw.org.

I also attach a flyer for the ICSW European region's conference "For a Social Europe" which will be taking place in Lille, France on 23-25 September 1999. This will be a high level event with important participants from Governments and the European Commission as well as civil society organisations from across Europe. I do hope that you will be able to attend.

Once again many thanks for your involvement in the Paris conference.

Yours sincerely



Stephen King
Executive Director



The Copenhagen Papers

A series on implementation
of the World Summit for
Social Development,
Copenhagen, 1995



Copenhagen Paper no. 3

A European Regional Forum on Social Development

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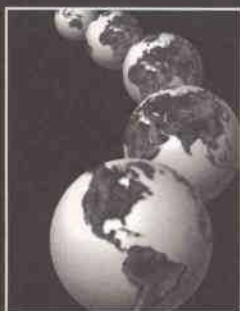
**Paris
November 5-6, 1998**



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A EUROPEAN
REGIONAL FORUM ON
SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT

Paris
November 5-6, 1998



The Copenhagen Papers

This publication is one of a series of papers about implementation of the commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development held in Copenhagen in 1995.

Some publications in this series are issues papers about aspects of Copenhagen implementation which are of special concern to the International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW) and other organisations. Other publications are reports of forums or other meetings about implementation including the series of sub-regional and regional forums which ICSW is organising throughout the world with other organisations.

The Copenhagen papers are an important complement to ICSW's other publications that include the quarterly magazine *Social Development Review*, which contains information and ideas on Summit implementation, *The Copenhagen Consensus* – a summary of the principal commitments, *Copenhagen + 5* – a bi-monthly newsletter to brief civil society and our *Social Development Website* (www.icsw.org).

ICSW is a global non-governmental organisation operating throughout the world for the cause of social welfare, social justice and social development. Our membership consists of global, regional and national organisations in more than 80 countries in every region of the world. We undertake policy development, advocacy and capacity building for our own members and other organisations.

Since the Copenhagen summit, ICSW has monitored progress with implementation, developed proposals for further progress, and stimulated advocacy of those proposals.

We are now preparing for the review of implementation of the Copenhagen summit which will be conducted by a Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in Geneva in June 2000. In preparation for this review ICSW is:

- ▶ **convening** global and regional civil society forums on Copenhagen implementation throughout the world;
- ▶ **publishing** papers, reports and other publications focusing on Copenhagen implementation;
- ▶ **advocating** specific implementation action at global, regional and sub-regional meetings of the UN and other bodies relating to the Copenhagen summit.

Further information on ICSW's activities is available through the contact points listed on the back cover of this paper.

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A European Regional Forum on Social Development

Paris

November 5-6, 1998

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INTRODUCTION

In November 1998 the International Council on Social Welfare convened a Civil Society Forum of non-governmental organisations in Europe to review and promote implementation of the agreements which were made at the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995.

The Civil Society Forum was part of a series which ICSW is organising around the world before the special review of implementation of the Copenhagen agreements which will be conducted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in June 2000. The General Assembly review will be held in Geneva five years after the Summit and has become known as Copenhagen + 5. It will concentrate on accelerating progress with implementation of the existing agreements, not on negotiating new agreements.

The European regional meeting was held in Paris and involved plenary sessions and parallel workshops. Speakers included leading governmental and non-governmental experts. A number of keynote speeches are included in this conference report, alongside the main recommendations arising out of the workshops. The recommendations will be used to promote civil society priorities in the UN's official preparatory process for the Copenhagen + 5 review.

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SUMMARIES OF SELECTED SPEECHES

POUL NIELSON

Minister for Development Co-operation
The Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

GIAMPIERO ALDHADEFF

Executive Director
Solidar

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GREETJE LUBBI

Director
Netherlands Organisation for International Development Cooperation (Novib)

DEREK OSBORN

Chair
United Nations Environment & Development UK Committee
(UNED-UK)

FRANCINE FOURNIER

Assistant Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

BOB DEACON

Director
Globalism and Social Policy Programme

Opening Address

The Minister began by stating that the Copenhagen Social Summit was a milestone on the road towards the elaboration of a new development paradigm. The approach evolved during the 1980s – the so-called “Washington Consensus” – equated development with economic growth and good economic performance; balanced budgets, liberalisation, deregulation and privatisation. However, it was gradually realised that economic growth by itself did not do away with mass poverty, marginalisation and exclusion.

At the Copenhagen Summit, the international community took significant steps on the road towards a new development paradigm. The “Copenhagen Consensus” places the individual human being at the centre of development, underlining that sound economic policies have to be accompanied by policies directly aimed at social development and eradication of poverty. He felt that the new consensus had gained ground since then.

The Minister went on to state that today’s consensus recognises the importance of public institutions and public action to prevent and correct the shortcomings of the market. Neo-interventionism is replacing neo- or ultra-liberalism. Three years after Copenhagen, he noted that eradication of poverty has been incorporated as the overriding objective in the policies of the World Bank, the United Nations system, and of donor countries.

Poul Nielson commented on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Report entitled “*Overcoming Human Poverty*” and what efforts the developing countries themselves have made. The report states that of 130 developing countries, 43 have now adopted national poverty plans. Another 35 have national planning frameworks in which poverty is explicitly addressed, but only 38 countries have set targets for the eradication of extreme poverty and 39 for overall poverty. The UNDP report concludes that

the world has made significant progress in the struggle against poverty, but that much more is needed.

There is, however, a lack of detailed and precise knowledge about poverty. There needs to be improved statistics, and the Minimum National Social Data adopted by the UN system, is an important step in this direction. The Minister went on to say that the Danish government intends to devote a significant part of the next Copenhagen Seminar for Social Progress in 1999 to the question of conceptualisation, measurement and monitoring of the various elements that determine processes of development and improved well-being of people.

However, in spite of progress, the UNDP Poverty report is sobering reading. Certain statistics stand out:

- ▶ 32% of the population of developing countries earn less than US\$1 per day;
- ▶ 30% of all children under five are underweight;
- ▶ 14% of the population will not attain the age of 40;
- ▶ the female illiteracy rate is 38%.

The Minister spoke of the main challenges ahead: 1) an enabling environment for social development; 2) resources; and 3) the role of NGOs.

1. Creating an enabling environment

This is a challenge, first of all for developing countries themselves. Reforms cannot be imposed from the outside. If they are to succeed, local ownership and local roots are essential. A democratic culture is key to this. Democracy implies decisions by the majority and respect of the minority. Democracy includes the right of the poor to mobilise themselves. They are not pawns in the struggle against poverty, but should be actively engaged themselves. The struggle against poverty is really about empowerment and participation of the poor. Good governance, rule of law, and respect for human rights are essential elements of an enabling environment.

2. Resources – Official Development Assistance (ODA)

The absence of an enabling environment is one of the main reasons for insufficient progress from the Copenhagen Summit and in the struggle against poverty. The fall in ODA is another main reason.

During the 1970s and 1980s, ODA remained stable at around 0.35% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of donor countries. But the past decade has seen a steady decline. In 1997 ODA reached the all-time low of 0.22%, a far cry from the UN target of 0.7%.

ODA has an essential role to play in helping the poorest countries and in building up the sectors that do not attract private flows: health, education, the social sectors, and capacity building in general. The question of ODA is fundamentally a question of global solidarity. The industrialised countries must honour the commitments entered into at the Copenhagen Summit.

Developing countries will not be able to pursue sound policies if their economies are crippled by heavy debt. In response to international concerns about the debt situation of poor countries the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank launched the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. Although the Minister recognised NGO concerns about HIPC, he did state that the initiative has helped with debt relief.

3. The role of NGOs

The Minister spelt out what he considers to be the key roles of the NGO sector:

- ▶ that they continue to make sure that governments and public opinion do not forget their commitments to the “Copenhagen Consensus”;
- ▶ that they take an active part in monitoring the implementation of the Copenhagen Summit.

The example set by ICSW through its publications is an essential contribution to the preparatory process leading up to the special session of the UN General Assembly in the year 2000. Innumerable NGOs are executing concrete projects in developing countries.

The Minister concluded by reiterating the efforts and policies of the Danish Government. They were:

- ▶ continuing the policy of devoting 1% of GDP to ODA;
- ▶ contributing to the debate about the “Copenhagen Consensus” through the annual Copenhagen Seminars for Social Progress;
- ▶ contributing actively, and financially, to the UN Special Session to review progress on implementation. Here there will be three main aims:
 - emphasis on and further elaboration of the “Copenhagen Consensus”;
 - monitoring progress in the implementation of the Summit Commitments;
 - making sure that representatives of developing countries and of the poor themselves are able to take part in the process and enabling their voices to be heard.

POUL NIELSON is Minister for Development Co-operation, Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



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Priorities for Action

Giampiero Alhadeff stated that the Copenhagen Summit was important because it signaled the end of the neo-liberal argument which had dominated most of the major industrial countries and international financial and political institutions. Since the Summit, there has been a dramatic shift in political power. Almost everywhere, political parties who believed that the market could deliver growth and prosperity and that the social dimension of society would look after itself, have lost power. The most dramatic shift has been in the European Union where there is now a socialist party in 13 of the 15 member states. Five of the seven world leaders in the G7 are social democrats.

The recent G7 package of reform of the financial institutions is a signal of the change which has taken place. Another powerful indication was the recent European Union (EU) Summit held in Austria where the fight against unemployment was given higher priority over financial stability.

Solidar had identified a number of priorities:

A. International Institutions

- ▶ Reform of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank to include social impact assessments in their lending policies.
- ▶ Give more attention to the work of the World Trade Organization (WTO).
- ▶ Ensure that the new round of WTO negotiations reflects the new political map of the world and includes consideration of core labour standards, public health and environmental concerns. Without these reforms, the WTO will continue to be an institution which is deeply mistrusted.

B. International Policies

- ▶ Reform demands on international development assistance to make sure that poverty eradication is the overriding goal of all OECD countries.

- ▶ Unite behind a campaign for a serious consideration of the Tobin Tax.
- ▶ Ensure that core labour standards and trade are linked not just at the WTO but also in all other bilateral and multilateral trade treaties.

Solidar will also join with other European NGOs active in the Platform of Social NGOs and with the European Trades Union Congress (ETUC) to press for:

- ▶ a Bill of Rights for Europe;
- ▶ an EU framework programme to combat social exclusion;
- ▶ a social impact assessment of the EU's trade and economic policies as regards its relations with the South and with East and Central Europe.

He concluded that the NGO sector is not uniform and, although it sometimes passionately disagrees, the sector knows about collaboration and common ground. Yet the sector is treated as the Cinderella of the political and administrative process. Sometimes the sector is consulted; at other times not.

In the European Union there is still not a legal framework for the recognition and consultation of NGOs. He felt that the sector needs to strengthen its power in the EU, and that recognition and statutory consultation would be a very important first step.

GIAMPIERO ALHADEFF is Executive Director of Solidar, an independent European alliance of development, social welfare and humanitarian aid non-governmental organisations.

Priorities for Action

Greetje Lubbi began by introducing NOVIB, which is a Dutch non-governmental development organisation, a member of Eurostep and Oxfam International.

She described how Eurostep has played an active role in the World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) and worked through the Development Caucus and Women's Caucus with NGOs from all over the world.

In August 1994 these NGOs produced a document entitled "*Quality Benchmark for the Social Summit*". It grew from the fear that the Social Summit would not be addressing the economic and political environment necessary to allow social development, nor the ways in which the implementation of the Summit's Declaration and Programme of Action could be ensured.

Since then the Quality Benchmark has served as an instrument for measuring progress made in preparations and the outcome of the Summit and was used as a tool to generate debate at the national level (more than 1000 organisations have endorsed it). Macroeconomic issues and structural adjustment programmes and debt are viewed as crucial areas by the Declaration of the Copenhagen Summit.

After the Summit, Novib focused on the implementation of commitments. A group of NGOs formed the Social Watch network. They publish an annual report as a watchdog to monitor governments' compliance with agreements of Copenhagen and Beijing. In February 1999, at the UN Commission for Social Development, the next Social Watch report will be presented. It will contain a "Fulfilled Commitments Index".

Greetje Lubbi saw Novib's priorities for action towards the Dutch government and the EU as being: to build on the Quality Benchmark and Copenhagen commitments, and to focus on the implementation, but not to add new 'issues'. She

strongly believed that there was no room to renegotiate commitments.

Ms. Lubbi identified the following areas for follow-up:

1. Enabling Environment

► The Declaration and Programme of Action state that Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) should include social development goals and protect people living in poverty and vulnerable segments of society from budget reductions on social programs and expenditure, while increasing the quality and effectiveness of those expenditures. It was also agreed that the impact of SAPs on social development must be reviewed, including the impact on women. A lot has to be done, including the review of SAPs which is underway in the SAPRI-initiative, and more pressure needs to be put on the IMF to assess the impact of their policies in South East Asia.

► The need to find solutions to multilateral debts was explicitly recognised. The 1996 mechanism for Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) was an important step but is not enough. There needs to be more and accelerated debt reduction, and during the 1999 HIPC review NGOs should push G7 governments to make HIPC effective to more countries and to change the instrument as well as pledge more money to the HIPC fund. HIPC should lead to considerable debt reduction in order to release funds for social development. She believed that the Jubilee 2000 campaign could be a big support to this.

2. Basic Social Services

The Copenhagen Summit called for new and additional resources (with reservations from the United States). ►



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GREETJE LUBBI

cont'd

Greetje Lubbi stated that the inclusion of the 20/20 compact, which is about development aid and recipient governments' expenditure, is the only quantitative criterion.

Regarding aid donors, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) published a document “*Shaping the 21st Century*”. It puts commitments of the international conferences in a time frame. By 2015 the following goals must be achieved:

- universal primary education;
- reduction of infant, child and maternal mortality;
- universal access to reproductive health services;
- gender equity; and
- halving the number of people in extreme poverty.

Greetje Lubbi stated that urgently needed steps by donor countries are:

- ▶ to give more aid instead of less, noting that world aid fell from \$55.4 billion in 1996 to \$47.6 billion in 1997 (a fall of 7.1% in real terms) and that public deficits in OECD countries have been reduced from 4.3% of combined GDP in 1993 to 1.3% in 1997, yet aid continues to be cut;
- ▶ to redirect aid to the social sector. (In 1996, donors reported that 2.4% of ODA was spent on basic health care and 1.4% of ODA on basic education);
- ▶ to spend aid in countries where the majority of the population is in absolute poverty (aid to the poorest countries is at its lowest level in a decade).

Ms. Lubbi went on to state that these figures come from the “*Reality of Aid*” report 1998, an NGO review of development assistance published by Eurostep and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA). The first sentence of this report states:

“If policies were programmes and promises were dollars, the Reality of Aid could report great progress on the road to eradicating global poverty this year. But at a time when donors acknowledge that ending poverty is possible, it seems that commitments are being offered instead of resources.”

She ended by stating that the political changes in European countries will have to lead to real change in international cooperation and will have to materialize into more resources for social development in Europe and in developing countries.

GREETJE LUBBI is a Director of Novib, the Netherlands Organisation for International Development Cooperation.

United Nations Environment & Development UK Committee (UNED-UK)

Lessons from Earth Summit II or Rio + 5

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) was held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. Popularly known as the Earth Summit, it was attended by over a hundred heads of state and government. It agreed to an ambitious programme (Agenda 21) for promoting sustainable development throughout the world. Conventions on climatic change and on biological diversity were also agreed, together with a declaration of 27 principles for sustainable development and a statement of principles for the sustainable management of forests. The conference also broke new ground procedurally in the way in which it involved participants from all the major sectors of society, not just representatives of governments.

Annual meetings of the UN Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) have provided a means for following up Rio at the international level. Perhaps inevitably, these meetings of the CSD have not been able to generate as much energy and commitment as the major Rio Conference itself. Derek Osborn believed that there were similar problems following up the other UN conferences.

It was against this background that the five-year review processes were set up as special sessions of the General Assembly to review progress and to try and recapture some of the spirit of the initial conferences. A special session of the General Assembly took place in June 1997; sometimes referred to as Earth Summit II. Whilst it was recognised that some good progress had been made between 1992 and 1997, not nearly enough had been done; and, on many of the major global issues the position had continued to deteriorate. Poverty and inequality are spreading in many parts of the world. Fresh water supplies have dwindled or are being over-used and polluted. Greenhouse gases are accumulating and the threat of damaging climatic change is growing. Forest cover continues to shrink.

Sadly, public attention and the collective political will throughout the world to tackle these issues constructively, creatively and co-operatively also seems to have diminished. Crucially, the global political deal that was struck has come unstuck. At Rio, the countries of the North agreed to make new and additional resources available to the South to enable them to handle their development in a more sustainable and environmentally friendly way from the outset. But the North did not deliver. The total amount of official aid instead shrunk by 20% between 1992 and 1997.

The review process in New York in 1997 tried to face up to this. It achieved a useful result in planning the future work programme of the Commission for Sustainable Development over the next five years in a rational way with a clear focus each year, rather than trying to review everything every year. In spite of these modest gains the session clearly did not generate the kind of political attention and momentum to make for real movement on the key issues. Why were the results comparatively disappointing? Partly because of failure to focus. Partly because of lack of time. Partly because of insufficient participation and engagement by major groups, and lack of political engagement. Partly because of failure to address issues of resources properly.

Derek Osborn felt that time is of the essence in these large overview processes. There has to be time to identify the key issues, and then to explore the real objectives and sticking points on them for all key players. What lessons could be drawn from this process for Copenhagen + 5? He identified a number of crucial issues.

- ▶ Start in good time. Copenhagen + 5 has started earlier and so stands a better chance of success than Rio + 5.
- ▶ Focus on a few key issues rather than try to address every one. ▶



DEREK OSBORN

cont'd

- ▶ The NGO community should be well co-ordinated.
- ▶ Identify outputs.
- ▶ Open up the debate around the world.

Derek Osborn ended by underlining two issues which the Copenhagen and Rio processes have in common. The first is the level of assistance from the North to the South to assist with sustainable human development. Although he felt that the efforts made at Rio + 5 in 1997 were not successful at the time, he felt that they have played a part in turning the tide of opinion, and reinforcing the sense among many of the donor countries that greater efforts must be made. The second emphasis is on reducing poverty which is at the heart of sustainable development just as much as in the Copenhagen Summit process. He felt that all of those involved in Rio and Copenhagen should work together toward this common goal.

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DEREK OSBORN is Chair of the United Nations Environment & Development UK Committee (UNED-UK).



Implementing the Copenhagen Agreements: Governance and Rights

Francine Fournier began by stating that governance is characterised by a series of procedures and practices which distinguishes it from traditional forms of government. "It refers to a complex set of institutions and actors that are drawn from, but also beyond, government". Governance in the global context can be applied to issues such as peace-building, human rights or the environment, where there is an absence of hierarchical authority and law enforcement, and where particular issues are negotiated between specific groups of stake-holders (in this case, sovereign states and international organisations). In the developmental context, international organisations have attributed features to governance which concern efficiency, such as fiscal rigour, market-led policies, and a reduced role for government intervention and privatisation. They also include issues concerning democracy, such as accountability, transparency, equity, justice, and the promotion of the rule of law, civic and socio-economic rights and decentralisation. Various adjectives have been adjoined: "good" governance, in the World Bank and OECD; "sound" governance in the UNDP; "democratic" governance in UNESCO.

Francine Fournier went on to state that the economy is being globalised, and a homogenising superstructure more concerned with the freedom of flows than with the reduction of inequalities is emerging. At the international level, we should not accept that the economic reality predetermines the realm of values. Globalisation is an economic given. But it is important to ensure that it retains a human dimension and responds to the demand for equity. Good global governance can contribute to this. Democracy and freedom, the keys for a balanced transition from growth to human development, have broadened the demand for equity which is no longer the province of a few privileged owners.

One of the merits of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action is that they recognise human rights as one of the components of social development. They explain that relieving poverty and combating social exclusion and extreme poverty are closely linked to the realisation of human rights, a point which highlights the human rights dimension of the two documents. The 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action also underlined that the existence of widespread poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and that its immediate alleviation and eventual elimination must remain a high priority for the international community.

Extreme poverty is in itself a violation of human rights because extreme poverty is the main obstacle for the implementation of all human rights and of the principles of the equal dignity of all human beings and of non-discrimination. The right to a decent standard of living, the right to adequate housing, the right to education, the right to work, the right to health, the right to protection of the family, the right to privacy, the right to adequate food and even the right to life are not implemented for those persons living in extreme poverty. The same can be said about the right to take part in political life, or the right to benefit from the results of technological progress, the right to participate in cultural life, and all other human rights. It is deplorable that, for many years, the problem of extreme poverty and its consequences for human rights has often been considered as a non-priority issue. It was placed at last on the top of the international agenda due to the efforts of experts working in the field of human rights.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is rarely followed by socio-economic applications.

Clearly, the follow-up to Copenhagen is a vital task not only for the United Nations bodies which are directly focussed on development but also for those



which regularly deal with human rights – the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights.

UNESCO as an integral part of the United Nations system and as an intellectual organisation pays a great deal of attention to the problem of extreme poverty and its impact on human rights. The Organisation sees a strong link between democratic governance and respect for human rights, development and poverty eradication. Economic security of individual citizens is a basic component of a culture of peace. The appropriation and effective exercise of this and other fundamental human rights are a matter of priority.

In implementing the Copenhagen Programme of Action, UNESCO's actions have been putting the emphasis on the following dimensions: the appropriation and exercise of human rights as a guiding principle of development; endogenous capacity-building and human resource development, through education at all levels and throughout life; democratic and participatory governance; the incorporation of cultural factors in development strategies; environmental awareness and harnessing science and technology for development. Indeed, comprehensive action in these areas is needed to work towards reaching the three objectives of the Copenhagen Summit: from unemployment to employment; from poverty to welfare, and from social exclusion to social integration. Development is to aim at a "triple win": economic efficiency; social equity; environmental prudence. Francine Fournier stated that, in the December 1999 issue of the *International Social Science Journal*, the focus will be on *Implementation of the Copenhagen Commitments*.

Bearing in mind that governments are chiefly responsible for seeing that the commitments made in Copenhagen are honoured in their countries, it should be considered appropriate to point out that, in order to achieve the social development goals agreed upon at the World Summit, the development model

selected nationally must be broad-based, invite participation and ensure that the benefits of progress are spread fairly among all members of the community.

Economic and political opportunities tend to reinforce each other. As Amartya Sen has pointed out, serious famines rarely occur in independent, democratic countries with a free press. One simple reason is that, although famines can kill millions of people, they do not kill dictators.

If there are no elections, no opposition parties, no forums for public criticism, those who rule do not have to worry about the political consequences of failing to prevent famine. That Botswana and Zimbabwe have been successful in preventing famine, while countries without democracy have not, is testimony to the importance of political participation and democracy in helping people meet their basic needs.

The Copenhagen agreements showed that governance, rights and human development move together in the long run. The biggest challenge for multilateral organisations is to reinvent the sense of community and to give room for international solidarity. We need a real democratisation of international relations. It will not be easy given the individualism of our time, but it is the only way to ensure that history's greatest transformations will be ethical. It is the only way development will indeed have a human face. As the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is being celebrated, it is not acceptable that socio-economic rights, which constitute an integral part of human rights, are disregarded. The deterioration of working conditions, with concomitant stress and health problems, informal (and illegal) extension of working hours in industrial nations, or poverty and malnutrition in developing countries are incompatible with socio-economic rights.

FRANCINE FOURNIER is Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences, UNESCO.

Social Rights and Globalisation

Bob Deacon reported on some of the initial thinking of the Globalism and Social Policy Programme (GASPP), based in Helsinki and Sheffield. GASPP aims to track the discourses at a global level on this topic. It focuses, in particular, on the ideas about national, regional and global social policy being articulated by the several global actors in the picture. These include the World Bank, the IMF, the UN agencies, international NGOs (INGOs), etc. He was concerned about the implications for global social governance of this discourse.

Bob Deacon felt that the challenge of globalisation to the capacity of states to continue to provide for the welfare of their citizens has been overstated. While there is the danger of a race to the welfare bottom in order to attract capital, there is equally, given the political will, space for governments to continue to redistribute resources within a country for welfare purposes. Much social spending is instead of disposable income. Workers, rather than capital, pay for their deferred income or for benefits in kind. There is agreement about two specific social policy implications of globalisation. One is that the tax base of the welfare state should be shifted from tax on labour to, for example, consumption taxation or ecotaxation although for the latter to work, this would require global agreements. The second is that the labour market has become segmented into a more secure, high-skill sector and a flexible low-skill sector within which wages are being pushed down by global competitive pressures. The policy implication of the latter development is that low wage earners should be able to access benefits as a subsidy to low wages.

Thus, he felt that it can be argued that globalisation creates the need for more, not less, welfare spending both within countries and between them. A call for a socially responsible form of globalisation is increasingly being made. As an antidote to social

protectionism in both north and south, globalisation must develop a social dimension.

He believed that the EU needs to be outward looking and assertive about its social model. Across the Atlantic, the EU is still perceived as embodying an outdated and doomed set of social protection measures. However, he believed for a number of reasons, not least the crisis in East Asia, that the high moment of fundamentalist liberal orthodoxy has passed and that we can look forward to a re-articulation of social democratic sentiments revamped to deal with transborder social issues.

Bob Deacon then turned to three global discourses that impinge on the future of global social policy. These are the discourse of human rights, of targeted poverty alleviation in the poorest countries, and of the role of INGOs in the global future.

On the issue of human rights, the focus on it in the past decade has two sides. The down-side is the damage done to the cause of human rights when the North and West have reduced their public expenditure budgets and, thus, their ability to put their resources into human rights. The North then gets accused of empty moralising. The other side of the coin is that even paper declarations about rights create the space for citizens everywhere to challenge their governments to give them what the world says they are entitled to. The existence of global rights empowers people to demand them of their governments. He believed that a future global social policy will have to be constructed on the basis of the triangulation of REDISTRIBUTION within and between regions, REGULATION within and between regions concerning social, health and labour standards, and EMPOWERMENT of citizens by regional and global institutions. The call for rights cuts in at two of these three points of the triangle. ►



cont'd

Bob Deacon felt that the concern on the part of the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to make concrete steps towards meeting some of the Copenhagen targets by, for example, halving the number of people in extreme poverty by the year 2015 is, in one sense, laudable and cannot be challenged. Specific targets have been set concerning the achievement of universal primary education and reproductive health rights. However, the other side of the coin of targeting the poor and the limited scope of the universalism aimed at is to open the space for the rest – universal secondary education and hospital care etc. – to be privatised. The focus on targeting the poor can chime with the World Bank's message to Eastern Europe, for example, to limit public provision in pensions and health care to more basic packages. Sometimes it seems, he remarked, as if Ministries of Overseas Development countenance in their aid policy a view of desirable social policy which they would never countenance for their own country.

He felt that the role of INGOs was a difficult one. On the one hand, INGOs are the conscience of the world putting the case for global social justice. On the other hand, many INGOs are multi-mandated mega-providers of services for the poor. The self-interest on the part of some INGOs in winning contracts as parallel service providers can undermine the capacity of governments alongside whom they work.

Bob Deacon's concluding comments were to suggest that the tide of liberalism has turned. He felt that we are in a new global era where the chances exist as never before to reconstruct a socially responsible global order. An alliance of invigorated UN agencies, global civil society, and a global network of social democratically-inclined governments is set to make fair progress in this endeavour in the new millennium.

BOB DEACON is a Professor of Social Policy at Sheffield University UK, and STAKES (National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health) Helsinki, and Director of the Globalism and Social Policy Programme.



REPORTS FROM WORKSHOPS

Poverty and the Copenhagen Agreements

An Enabling Environment and the Copenhagen Agreements

Unemployment and the Copenhagen Agreements

Social Exclusion and the Copenhagen Agreements

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WORKSHOP 1

Co-chairs: **FINTAN FARRELL**, President, European Anti-Poverty Network
MICHELLE GREUTER, ICSW Co-ordinator, Geneva

Poverty and the Copenhagen Agreements

Following the general debate, it was agreed that the lack of Copenhagen Summit impact on the general public was a concern. It was felt that the Commitments were too abstract. Greater efforts towards the media were required – improving the language, making it more concrete, sending clearer messages.

It was recommended that NGOs should:

- ▶ Pressure governments to evaluate their actions since the Copenhagen Summit, publish the results in the media and generate public debate.
 - ▶ Generate public opinion to pressure governments and also involve the business community.
 - ▶ Develop strong alliance-building among all NGOs, e.g. social, development, environment. Also build links with the business community and trade unions.
 - ▶ Become more professional; improve performance standards in order to achieve greater credibility and draw funders.
 - ▶ Have a clear knowledge of the language used by economists and politicians.
 - ▶ Draw attention to the problem of the corrupted and the corrupters in development aid. It was noted that corruption existed in Europe, not only in the developing world.
 - ▶ Develop and use the same indicators to measure progress on poverty when dealing with national reports.
 - ▶ Place the core conventions of the ILO on the agenda of the WTO.
- ▶ Draw attention to the policies of pension reform of the World Bank.
 - ▶ Enforce human rights, in particular economic, social and cultural rights.
 - ▶ Raise aid and quality of aid in EU to the levels and targets of the OECD.
 - ▶ Strengthen mechanisms and commitments to address poverty and exclusion (e.g. Council of Europe Social Charter and Article 137 of the Amsterdam Treaty).
 - ▶ Support other campaigns, e.g. Europe and the World/the World in Europe; Campaign for a Bill of Rights in the EU Treaties; Social Watch.
 - ▶ Introduce a tax on market speculation.
 - ▶ Call for a European regional meeting at governmental level to assess their progress in achieving the Copenhagen commitments.
 - ▶ Build on and strengthen the improvements made in relation to debt repayments.

Co-chairs: **CAROLA DONNER-REICHLÉ**, German NGO Forum on the WSSD

NIGEL TARLING, European Officer, National Council for Voluntary Organisations, UK

An Enabling Environment and the Copenhagen Agreements

The workshop related to Commitment 1 of the Copenhagen agreements.

The workshop participants discussed a number of different areas concerning human rights, especially focusing on economic and social rights, and resources for the follow-up to Copenhagen. Throughout discussions, however, three important strands became evident which cut across all the subject areas: co-ordination, coherence and transparency.

► **The need for co-ordination**

It was agreed that the NGO community needs to be well co-ordinated in its approach to governments on the follow-up to Copenhagen. For example, it was generally recognised that lack of resources was a key factor to holding back government action over the follow-up to Copenhagen. A means which has been discussed is the Tobin-type currency transaction tax. It is important that the NGO sector agrees on its position before approaching governments.

► **The need for coherence**

As was reiterated by Derek Osborn (UNED-UK), there has been a plethora of international conferences and declarations. A key role for the NGO sector is to monitor and draw attention to potential overlaps or even the incompatibility of decisions which are made in different forums. It was noted that there are conflicting messages being sent with the European Commission's development funding programmes.

► **Transparency**

It is essential that NGOs not only ensure that governments are transparent and involve NGOs in discussions (full dialogue in planning,

implementing and monitoring) but also that the NGO sector itself is transparent.

Recommendations

- NGOs should be well-co-ordinated in their deliberations and lobbying, and should lobby individual governments as well as international forums and decision-making bodies.
- NGOs need to be transparent and accountable;
- International agreements/declarations need to be coherent and funding programs need to be coherent and compatible.
- There is a need for resources to be identified to take forward the Copenhagen agreements;
- The setting of human rights benchmarks for development strategies, policies and all programs is an important method of ensuring programs and policies address the needs of people.
- The HIPC fund should be revised so that the conditions for highly-indebted countries are improved. There should be a shorter period for implementation.



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WORKSHOP 3

Co-chairs: **JAMES HOWARD**, Senior Economist, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)

CATHERINE KOBRIN, ICSW Special Representative, Geneva

Unemployment and the Copenhagen Agreements

The following ten priorities for implementation of the Copenhagen commitments were recommended:

1. Governments must live up to Copenhagen Commitment No. 3: "to promote the goal of full employment as a basic priority of our economic and social policies" by assuming their responsibilities with coordinated action at international level to raise world economic growth in response to the world economic and financial crisis which began in Asia, in conjunction with decisive measures at national level.
2. All governments must commit the necessary resources to tackle unemployment nationally. Governments in industrialised countries must commit much greater resources to international development assistance to help developing countries tackle their unemployment problems, which have been exacerbated by the Asian crisis.
3. New and innovative approaches are needed to tackle unemployment. Flexible ways to handle unemployment payments are needed to facilitate the transition from unemployment to employment without risking the loss of benefits when low-paid jobs are taken. Work-sharing, reduced working time and part-time retirement schemes, which have proven their success in some countries, should be considered for adoption.
4. A positive approach to provide "good-practice" models of successful practices in reducing unemployment should be adopted. This would enable comparison between different countries, both at international level and at regional level including in the European Union (EU) where a true "Social Europe" should be created. Similarly, good, socially-responsible practices by employers should be encouraged and reports on such approaches disseminated by employers' organisations.
5. Vocational training and education are a priority in all countries, entailing a major national and international effort to eliminate child labour and an increase in resources channeled to adult vocational training, which in the European Union should receive 1% of gross national product. The Vienna Summit of the EU should adopt this target for all EU member states. Employers in both developing and industrialised countries should contribute to the costs of such training (since they will be among the main beneficiaries).
6. Governments must tackle the specific needs of different categories of unemployed people including women, long-term unemployed people, people from ethnic minorities, people with disabilities and young people (who, on average, face a level of unemployment twice the national average).
7. Adequate social safety nets are required in all countries, with recognition of the right of unemployed people to a reasonable standard of living. Developing countries need to increase government resources which should be backed up by increased development assistance.

-
8. It is essential to develop good quality, realistic statistics as a basis for action, especially given the different definitions of unemployment which, in some cases, artificially reduce the apparent level far below its true degree.
 9. Good quality jobs are needed rather than the precarious, atypical employment, often in the informal sector, which is presently on the increase. All countries must respect the fundamental workers' rights (freedom of association, prohibition of forced labour, equal treatment and a minimum age for employment) as referred to in the Copenhagen Programme of Action. The small enterprises in the informal sector should benefit from positive measures in order to bring them progressively into the formal, legal sector.
 10. Good quality investment, including by multinational companies, should be encouraged. A binding international agreement is needed to prevent the lowering of fundamental workers' rights as part of competition between countries. This would attract foreign direct investment. The uneven distribution of foreign investment between regions means that some regions, particularly sub-Saharan Africa, receive very little and so require increased assistance from the richer countries.

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WORKSHOP 4

Co-Chairs: **HUGUES FELTESSE**, General Manager, Unir les Associations pour Développer les Solidarités (UNIOPSS), France

RONALD PENTON, President, The Swedish National Committee of ICSW

Social Exclusion and the Copenhagen Agreements

The concepts of exclusion and inclusion are very broad and they include a huge number of activities mentioned in the Declaration and the Programme of Action. It is important to find priorities and some practical approaches.

- ▶ The workshop made an inventory of important aspects and issues. First, some broad aspects:
 - access to fundamental human rights;
 - access to public policies;
 - the concept of citizenship – to enable everyone in society to contribute and to participate.
- ▶ Secondly, some important groups and problems to focus on:
 - a fear for a qualitative but not quantitative exclusion of vulnerable groups such as unemployed people, large families and single parents;
 - hostility towards ethnic minority groups (including indigenous minority groups, e.g. travellers);
 - children and families in socially vulnerable situations. Two problems were mentioned: the lack of secondary preventive strategies and children in long-term residential care;
 - youth and adolescents in non-enabling urban environments and problems related to this, such as violence;
 - access to basic supplies for families, such as clean drinking water;
 - access to proper housing and the question of eviction;
 - the role of NGOs and how to promote a constructive partnership between governments and NGOs, and inclusion of NGOs in the design and planning of programs and not just delivering services;

– the balance between public and market-run programs. The importance of maintaining a universal approach to social welfare.

Recommendations

- ▶ Focus on the situation for children and families in the review of the Copenhagen Agreements. This would include issues like the support of health, housing, and education.
- ▶ Explore the role of NGOs with special attention to involvement in the follow-up process but also involvement in national welfare programs.
- ▶ Review the implementation of the European Social Charter and to encourage its use in non-EU countries.
- ▶ Review how employment of good quality is promoted.
- ▶ Encourage universal social welfare approaches.

Priorities for future action

- ▶ Encourage the European region of ICSW to coordinate the European review of issues related to exclusion and integration.
- ▶ Encourage the European region of ICSW to create a format for basic national reports using the conceptual framework used in the Copenhagen documents.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRIORITY ACTION

A Priority Plan of Action

The Copenhagen + 5 Review Process



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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRIORITY ACTION I

A Priority Plan of Action

- ▶ The United Nations should strengthen its structures and processes (especially through the Economic and Social Council and the Commission for Social Development) to play a more effective role in relation to international economic issues which affect social development and social cohesion, including closer engagement with the work of the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and World Trade Organization.
- ▶ European countries should strengthen their efforts for social cohesion by fully implementing the Social Charters of the EU and the Council of Europe, and should encourage greater interaction on these issues with intergovernmental groupings from other regions. All governments from developing and from industrialized countries must commit adequate resources to achieving adequate social development and meeting the targets of the Copenhagen commitments.
- ▶ Excess volume and volatility of transactions on international markets should be restricted by introduction of regulatory measures. A Tobin-type tax and equitable orientation of foreign investment for productive economic development should be enhanced.
- ▶ A multinational code of conduct for business, including strong environmental and social clauses, based on the draft UN Code of Conduct for Transnational Corporations, should be developed by a global or regional process which fully involves representatives of civil society.
- ▶ The resources and processes for monitoring and enforcement of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights should be strengthened. International development cooperation should focus on assisting developing countries to comply with the Covenant.
- ▶ International standards for national taxation should be explored in order to promote fair international competition and the collection of adequate public revenue. They should give special attention to adequate taxation of capital.
- ▶ European governments and international financial institutions should fully endorse the DAC targets for poverty reduction and should develop a specific costed programme including strengthened Official Development Assistance for achieving that target, including through increasing employment.
- ▶ Reform of social security and social insurance systems should ensure adequate basic levels of income for all people. Specific attention is needed to ensure vulnerable groups benefit from government programmes, including women, long-term unemployed people, ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, young people, children, homeless people and refugees.
- ▶ The scope and effectiveness of debt relief for countries with high debt levels should be substantially improved, especially through expansion and acceleration relief through the Highly Indebted Poor Countries initiative.
- ▶ The goal of full employment should be firmly re-endorsed, vocational training should be strengthened, and core ILO labour standards should be ratified and implemented. These should be enforced by effective international monitoring mechanisms.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRIORITY ACTION II

The Copenhagen + 5 Review Process

- ▶ It is essential that the Copenhagen + 5 Review process:
 - ensure that the Copenhagen agreements are not renegotiated;
 - focus on agreeing to a very brief, concrete and specific list of ten priority measures which will be taken at international levels to implement the Copenhagen commitments;
 - produce and widely publicise through the mass media a simple summary of the major problems which have been considered and actions which have been agreed;
 - include preliminary meetings at regional and national levels;
 - provide practical opportunities for specific and timely input by civil society organisations, rather than merely tokenistic involvement;
 - provide adequate financial resources for civil society involvement;
 - link with the reviews of the Rio, Cairo and Beijing conferences and in the UN millennium activities.
- ▶ Governments should:
 - provide details at the next session of the UN Commission for Social Development of their arrangements to involve civil society;
 - organise thorough civil society consultations on their draft national reports about implementation and about proposed government submissions to the preparatory meetings and the Special Session;
 - report back to civil society organisations and representatives after each preparatory session;
 - consult with civil society organisations in the preparation of national implementation plans after the Special Session itself;
 - sponsor or otherwise support expert meetings on issues of special importance and complexity such as the impact of financial markets or social development, and international coordination of tax policy;
- request UN agencies and other bodies to assist developing country governments and civil society organisations in their preparations for the Special Session.
- ▶ Civil society involvement in the Copenhagen + 5 process should:
 - be well-coordinated;
 - be transparent and accountable;
 - place special emphasis on influencing individual government delegations;
 - focus especially on strengthening regional processes for consultation and action;
 - engage with the World Bank, IMF, WTO and UNCTAD;
 - link with civil society involvement in the reviews of the Rio, Cairo and Beijing conferences and in the UN millennium activities;
 - include independent national reports on implementation, preferably in accordance with a standardized format.



List of Participants

GIAMPIERO ALHADEFF

Solidar, Belgium

CHRISTOPHER BEER

Y Care International, UK

BARBARA BENNATI

Emmaus International, France

BART BODE

Broederlijk Delen, Belgium

INGAR BRUEGGEMANN

International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), UK

ALICE CARL

Public Services International (PSI), France

CHRISTIANE CAUCHOIS

Conseil Départemental CRF de Paris, France

ELZA CHAMBEL

Commissariat Régional de la Lutte contre la Pauvreté,
Portugal

LILIAN CHATTERJEE

International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW),
Canada

SOLANGE CHOPPIN DE JANURY

Association Internationale des Charités, France

BETTA CHRONI

Social Work Foundation, Greece

ISABEL MARIA CORTES

Conselho Português de Cooperação e Intercâmbio
Serviços Sociais, Portugal

ANNIE ORLON DE CALAN

Ministère de l'Emploi, France

MARIA DE LOURDES PINTASILGO

Portugal

BOB DEACON

Globalism and Social Policy Programme (GASPP),
Finland/UK

JULIAN DISNEY

International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW),
Australia

CAROLA DONNER-REICHL

German NGO Forum on WSSD, Germany

FRANCIS EKON

International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF),
Ghana

MARTIN ELLIOT

Department for International Development (DFID), UK

JEAN MARIE FARDEAU

International Cooperation for Development
and Solidarity (CIDSE), Belgium

FINTAN FARRELL

European Anti-Poverty Network, Ireland

PATRICIA FEENEY

OXFAM - UK, UK

HUGHES FELTESSE

Unir les Associations pour Développer les Solidarités
(UNIOSS), France

ZSUZSA FERGE

Alliance for Social Professionals, Hungary

FRANÇINE FOURNIER

Social and Human Sciences - United Nations
Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
(UNESCO), France

DENISE FUCHS

European Women's Lobby, France

SAKIKO FUKUDA-PARR

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),
USA

OLIVIER GISCARD D'ESTAING

Business Association for the World Social Summit
(BUSCO), France

JACQUES GODCHOT

SID et Revue Administrative, France

MICHELLE GREUTER

International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW),
Switzerland

CLOTILDE GUILBERT

Union Nationale des Associations de Parents et Amis de
Personnes Handicapées Mentales (UNAPEI), France

EVA MARIA HANFSTAENGL

Advisory Commission of the Churches Development
Service of EILD (Evangelical Church in Germany),
Germany

JAMES HOWARD

International Confederation of Free Trade Union
(ICFTU), Belgium

ULLA HOYER

Emmaus International, France

DIRK JARRÉ

German Association for Public and Private Welfare,
Germany

HAMISH JENKINS

United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Unit
(UN NGLS), Switzerland

ARMAND JUTIER

Union Nationale pour l'Emploi dans l'Industrie et
le Commerce (UNEDIC), France

MARJALIISA KAUPPINEN

International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW),
Finland

STEPHEN KING

International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW),
Canada

CATHERINE KOBRIN

International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW),
Switzerland

MADELEINE LAVERNE

Comité Catholique contre la Faim et pour le
Développement (CCFD), France

GREETJE LUBBI

Netherlands Organisation for International
Development Cooperation (Novib), The Netherlands

VALÉRIE MEFTAH

Caisse Centrale de la Mutualité Sociale Agricole
(CCMSA), France

FEDERICA MOGHERINI

Youth Forum Jeunesse, Belgium

POUL NIELSON

Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark

DEREK OSBORN

Derek Osborn European Committee - United Nations
Environment & Development UK Committee
(UNED-UK), UK

IBRAHIM OSMAN

International Federation of Red Cross and
Red Crescent Societies, Switzerland

ZYGMUNT L. OSTROWSKI

ADE Association Européenne pour l'Étude de
l'Alimentation et du Développement de l'Enfant, France

ANDREJ PANOV

Union of Social Welfare, Russia

ANDREA PENNY

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),
Switzerland

RONALD PENTON

Swedish National Committee of ICSW, Sweden

ANNIE PODER

Terre des Hommes, France

CLAUDE RENARD

Business Association for the World Social Summit
(BUSCO), France

ROSE MARIE RUDER

Conférence Suisse des Institutions d'Action Sociale,
Switzerland

SIMON STOCKER

Eurostep, Belgium

NIGEL TARLING

National Council of Voluntary Organisations (NCVO),
UK

ELSKE TER VELD

Senate, The Netherlands

PETER UTTING

United Nations Research Institute for Social
Development (UNRISD), Switzerland

HANS VAN EWIJK

Netherlands Institute for Care and Welfare (NIZW),
The Netherlands

PAULA VIRIKKO

Finnish Federation for Social Welfare and Health,
Finland

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APPENDIX II

Programme

BEYOND COPENHAGEN: *European Implementation of the Social Development Summit*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5th

8H30 **REGISTRATION**

9H30 **FIRST PLENARY SESSION**

Implementing the Copenhagen Agreements: Progress and Prospects

Chair: **MARJALIISA KAUPPINEN**

European Regional President, International Council on Social Welfare

Speakers: **POUL NIELSON**, Minister for Development Co-operation, Denmark
JULIAN DISNEY, President, International Council on Social Welfare

Discussion

10H30 **BREAK**

11H00 **SECOND PLENARY SESSION**

Implementing the Copenhagen Agreements: Priorities for Action

Chair: **HANS VAN EWIJK**, Deputy Director, Netherlands Institute of Care & Welfare

Panel: **GIAMPIERO ALHADEFF**, Executive Director, Solidar
GREETJE LUBBI, Director, Novib
MARIE-FRANÇOISE WILKINSON, Executive Director, European Anti-Poverty Network

Discussion

12H30 **LUNCH**

14H00 **FIRST PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSIONS**

1. *Poverty and the Copenhagen Agreements*

Co- chairs: **FINTAN FARRELL**, President, European Anti-Poverty Network
MICHELLE GREUTER, International Council on Social Welfare, Coordinator, Geneva

2. *An Enabling Environment and the Copenhagen Agreements*

Co-chairs: **CAROLA DONNER-REICHLE**, Chair, German NGO Forum WSSD
NIGEL TARLING, European Officer, National Council for Voluntary Organisations

15H30 **BREAK**

16H00 **THIRD PLENARY SESSION**

Implementing the Copenhagen Agreements: Preparing for the Special UN Review

Chair: **SIMON STOCKER**, Director, Eurostep

Speakers: **KOOS RICHELLE**, Director, Department of International Co-operation, The Netherlands
INGAR BRUEGGEMANN, Secretary General, International Planned Parenthood Federation
DEREK OSBORN, Chair, United Nations Environment & Development UK Committee (UNED-UK)
DENISE FUCHS, President, European Women's Lobby

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6th

9H30 **SECOND PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSIONS**

1. Unemployment and the Copenhagen Agreements

Co-chairs: **JAMES HOWARD**, Senior Economist, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)
CATHERINE KOBRIN, International Council on Social Welfare, Special Representative, Geneva

2. Social Exclusion and the Copenhagen Agreements

Co-chairs: **HUGUES FELTESSE**, General Manager, Unir les Associations pour Développer les Solidarités (UNIOPSS)
RONALD PENTON, President, The Swedish National Committee of the International Council on Social Welfare

10H30 **BREAK**

11H00 **FOURTH PLENARY SESSION**

Implementing the Copenhagen Agreements: Governance and Rights

Chair: **FRANCINE FOURNIER**, Assistant Director-General, Social and Human Sciences, UNESCO

Speakers: **MARIA DE LOURDES PINTASILGO**, Former Prime Minister, Portugal
BOB DEACON, Director, Globalism and Social Policy Programme, Finland/UK

12H30 **LUNCH**

14H00 **THIRD PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSIONS**

Recommendations for Priority Action

15H30 **BREAK**



PROGRAMME

cont'd

16H00 FINAL PLENARY SESSION

Implementing the Copenhagen Agreements: Priorities for Future Action

Chair: **DIRK JARRÉ**, Head, International Department, German Association for Public and Private Welfare

Commentator: **OLIVIER GISCARD D'ESTAING**, President, Business Association for the World Social Summit (BUSCO)

Discussion

Closing Remarks

ICSW 70TH ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

La Maison de la Chimie, Paris

Thursday, November 5th 1998

17h30 - 19h00

Salle de Réception, Ground Floor

17H30 REFRESHMENTS

18H00 WELCOME

JULIAN DISNEY, President, International Council on Social Welfare

18H15 PRESENTATION OF RENÉ SAND AWARD

IBRAHIM OSMAN, Under Secretary General, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

JULIAN DISNEY, President, International Council on Social Welfare

18H20 SPEECH

SAKIKO FUKUDA-PARR, Director, Human Development Report Office, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
on behalf of:

The Human Development Report
(Recipient of René Sand Award)

18H30 CLOSURE AND REFRESHMENTS

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APPENDIX III

The Copenhagen Commitments

COMMITMENT 1

A commitment to create an enabling economic, political, social, cultural and legal environment that will enable people to achieve social development.

COMMITMENT 2

A commitment to the goal of eradicating poverty in the world through decisive national actions and international cooperation, as an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of humankind.

COMMITMENT 3

A commitment to promote the goal of full employment as a basic priority of our economic and social policies, and to enable all people to attain secure and sustainable livelihoods through freely-chosen productive employment and work.

COMMITMENT 4

A commitment to promote social integration by fostering societies that are stable, safe and just, and are based on the promotion and protection of all human rights, and on non-discrimination, tolerance, respect for diversity, equality of opportunity, solidarity, security and participation of all people, including the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and persons.

COMMITMENT 5

A commitment to promote full respect for human dignity and to achieve equality and equity between women and men, and to recognize and enhance the participation and leadership roles of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life and in development.

COMMITMENT 6

A commitment to achieving universal and equitable access to quality education, the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and universal access to primary health care; to respecting and promoting our common and particular cultures; and to striving to strengthen the role of culture in development.

COMMITMENT 7

A commitment to accelerate the economic, social and human resource development of Africa and the least developed countries.

COMMITMENT 8

A commitment to ensuring that when structural adjustment programmes are agreed to they should include social development goals, in particular of eradicating poverty, promoting full and productive employment and enhancing social integration.

COMMITMENT 9

A commitment to increase significantly and/or utilize more efficiently the resources allocated to social development to achieve goals of the Summit.

COMMITMENT 10

A commitment to an improved and strengthened framework for international cooperation for social development, in a spirit of partnership, through the UN and other international institutions.

For a full summary of the principal commitments made at the Summit, see "The Copenhagen Consensus" booklet, which is available from ICSW or at: www.icsw.org



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Social Development

review

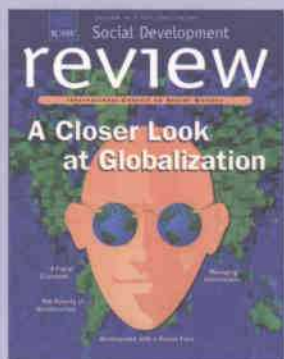
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INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON SOCIAL WELFARE

380 St-Antoine St. West, Suite 3200
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Y 3X7
Tel: (1-514) 287-3280
Fax: (1-514) 287-9702
Email: icswintl@colba.net
Website: <http://www.icsw.org>

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Colloque européen
23, 24, 25 septembre 1999

Au Nouveau Siècle
Lille (France)



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Sur la nécessité d'une politique sociale européenne cohérente

Le colloque a pour objet de faire progresser le débat sur la politique sociale dans la construction de l'Europe et donner ainsi à ce volet toute la place qui lui revient.

Depuis environ 50 ans, la plupart des pays de l'Europe de l'Ouest s'efforcent de développer une nouvelle identité pour l'Europe et ont créé, dans cette perspective, d'abord le Conseil de l'Europe, puis les Communautés européennes et enfin l'Union européenne. Le but de cet effort commun est de surmonter définitivement les anciens antagonismes et guerres entre les pays-nations pour établir une société européenne basée sur les droits de l'homme, la paix, la stabilité, le respect des diversités et le progrès.

Tandis que l'intégration économique a fait des progrès tout à fait considérables, culminant maintenant avec l'introduction d'une monnaie commune qui entraînera certainement une harmonisation fiscale et vise la convergence des différentes politiques économiques nationales vers une seule politique européenne, d'autres domaines importants de l'intégration de l'Europe restent bien en retard. Ceci est particulièrement vrai pour le développement de la "démocratie européenne" ainsi que la politique sociale européenne.

Les Etats membres de l'Union européenne hésitent à prendre les décisions nécessaires et des mesures appropriées pour surmonter le déficit démocratique des institutions européennes et à accorder au citoyen européen les droits de participation, de décision et de contrôle qui lui incombent. La culture politique européenne est décidément encore défailante.

Le retard en matière de politique sociale européenne est aussi évident. Tandis qu'il y a convergence des conditions de vie et de travail ainsi que, par exemple, de consommation et d'autres domaines de la réalité socio-économique des citoyens dans l'Europe de l'Union, les politiques sociales restent encore largement de la responsabilité des Etats membres - sous prétexte du respect du principe de la subsidiarité (mais, en fait, traduisant des égoïsmes nationaux prononcés).

Mais après le développement rapide et efficace des politiques économiques et monétaires européennes, le pas de "l'Europe des Marchands" vers "l'Europe du Citoyen" est indispensable. Un projet viable de civilisation européenne doit nécessairement inclure des valeurs de base de notre société, tels que la solidarité, la justice sociale et la pleine participation du citoyen aux affaires publiques.

La société civile européenne, dans ses différentes formes culturelles, doit être partenaire à part entière de la conception, la formulation et l'application de la future politique sociale européenne. Les ONG du secteur social disposent d'une riche expérience en matière de lutte contre la pauvreté et l'exclusion ainsi que dans la coopération internationale dans le domaine des droits de l'homme, y compris les droits économiques, sociaux et culturels.

Ces aspects sont particulièrement importants et intéressants pour les sociétés des pays candidats à l'Union européenne qui attendent de cette grande Europe unifiée un nouveau développement démocratique et une garantie pour une société juste, solidaire et participative.

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Centro de



On the need for a coherent European social policy

The goal of the symposium is to further the debate on social policy in the construction of Europe and thereby give the issue the attention it deserves.

For the past 50 years, the majority of countries in Western Europe have sought to forge a new European identity, creating for this purpose first the Council of Europe, then the European Communities, and lastly the European Union. The objective of this collective effort has been to surmount once and for all old antagonisms and past wars to establish a European society based on human rights, peace, stability, respect for diversity and progress.

Although considerable progress has been made toward economic integration, culminating now with the introduction of a common currency - a move certain to lead to fiscal harmonization and also aimed at the convergence of national economic policies toward a single policy for Europe - other fields important for European integration lag far behind. This is particularly true with regard to the development of "European democracy" and European social policy.

European Union member States are hesitant to take the necessary decisions and appropriate measures to overcome the democratic deficit affecting European institutions, and to grant Europe's citizens their due rights of participation, decision making and control. Without question, European political culture remains weak.

The lag in European social policy is also clear. Despite increasing similarities in living and working conditions, consumer habits and other aspects of socio-economic life for citizens of the European Union, social policy remains largely in the hands of member states - theoretically out of respect for the principle of subsidiarity (but in fact a reflection of profound national chauvinism).

Even in the wake of the rapid and effective development of European economic and monetary policies, the move from a "Europe of Merchants" to a "Europe of the Citizen" is essential. Any viable attempt to create a European civilization must reflect our society's basic values, values like solidarity, social justice and full citizen participation in public affairs.

European civil society, in its various cultural incarnations, must be a full-fledged partner in the design formulation and application of future European social policy. NGOs in the social field possess a wealth of experience in the struggle against poverty and exclusion, as well as in international cooperation on human rights issues, including economic, social and cultural rights.

These aspects are of particular importance and interest for societies in countries seeking membership in the European Union, and that look to a united Europe for a new form of democratic development and a guarantee of a just society based on solidarity and participation.

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Instituições



International Council
on Social Welfare
The European Region



ICSW

Comité national
d'action sociale



For a Social Europe

- Fundamental social rights
- A new citizenship

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

European Symposium

23, 24, 25 september 1999

At the Nouveau Siècle

Lille (France)



CNAS 5, rue Las Cases, 75007 Paris

© 01 47 05 37 37 - Fax : 01 45 50 42 11



Une Europe pour tous ● For a Social Europe
Colloque européen ● European Symposium

23, 24, 25 septembre 1999 ● Lille (France)

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

Programme



- *Un forum des auteurs est prévu durant le colloque.*
- *During the symposium will take place a forum of authors.*

Jeudi 23 septembre matin



Thursday, september 23 morning

Ouverture du colloque — 9 h 00

Marjaliisa **Kauppinen**, Présidente du CIAS - Région Europe
Antoine **Gambotti**, Président du CNAS

Allocution de bienvenue : un membre de la municipalité de Lille,

Discours introductif : Bernard **Kouchner**,
Secrétaire d'État à la Santé et à l'Action Sociale

Opening of the symposium

Marjaliisa **KAUPPINEN**, President of ICSW- European Region
Antoine **Gambotti**, President of CNAS

Welcoming address : a member of the City of Lille

Introductory Remarks : Bernard **Kouchner**, French Secretary of State For
Health and Social Welfare

Pause — 10 h 00 — Break

Séance plénière — 10 h 30

Président de séance Dirk **Jarre**, Président sortant du CIAS

Cent ans de politique sociale en Europe :
Professeur Walter **Hanesch**, Université de Francfort

Evolution des droits sociaux en Europe et nouvelle citoyenneté :
Professeur Hartmut **Kaelble**, membre du Comité des Sages,
"Pour une Europe des droits civiques et sociaux"
de l'Union Européenne

*Le traité d'Amsterdam :
ouverture d'un champ nouveau, nouvelles orientations,
nouvelles possibilités*

Professeur Robert **Lafore**,
directeur de l'Institut des sciences politiques de Bordeaux

Plenary session

Chairperson : Dirk **Jarre**, Immediate Past President of ICSW

One Hundred Years of Social Policy in Europe :
Professor Dr Walter **Hanesch**, the University of Frankfurt

Evolution of Social Rights in Europe and the New Citizenship :
Professor Hartmut **Kaelble**, Member of the Comité des Sages
"Civil and Social Rights for One Europe", European Union

*The treaty of Amsterdam :
new scope, new orientations, new possibilities*

Professor **Lafore**,
director Institut des sciences politiques, Bordeaux

Déjeuner libre — 12 h 30 — Lunch break

Jeudi 23 septembre après-midi

Thursday, september 23 afternoon

Ateliers — 2 h 30 —

Workshops

(Les travaux d'atelier se dérouleront de 14h30 à 18h. Une pause-café est prévue de 16h à 16h30)

(Workshops will run from 2.30 to 6.00 pm. Coffee break will be scheduled from 4.00 to 4.30)

A. Politiques sociales et droits fondamentaux :

Président : Jean-Baptiste **de Foucauld**, ancien Commissaire au Plan, rapporteur du Comité des Sages

Droits sociaux fondamentaux et citoyenneté :
Georges de **Kerchove**, Président ATD Quart Monde - Belgique

Politique active de solidarité, la lutte contre l'exclusion :
Maryvonne **Lyazid**, chargée de mission au Centre des études européennes - Strasbourg

B. Politiques sociales et économie :

Président : Lucila **Corral**, Echevin - Madrid

Le coût de la politique sociale : dépenses d'investissement ou de consommation ?
Professeur Francisco **Ramos**, Université Pontificia Salamanca

Interdépendance entre politique sociale européenne et développement économique de l'espace européen :
Jaime G. **Soler**, Trésorier Général Croix Rouge Espagnole

C. Union européenne, innovation, développement

Éviter la fracture par des mesures de rattrapage :
Hugh **Frazer**, Directeur Combat Poverty - Dublin
Volker **Kaske**, sénateur, Solidarités partagées, solidarités intergénérationnelles - Lübeck

D. Politiques sociales et société civile :

Président : Gunvor **Brettschneider**, ancien Directeur de l'École Suédoise des Sciences sociales - Helsinki

La société civile dans ses différents rôles et fonctions : Dirk **Jarre**

Les ONG du secteur social se repositionnent en Europe :
Léon **Dujardin**, Président, ESAN

Projet sur le dialogue civil pour combattre l'exclusion : Linda **Horn** - Hollande

A. Social policy and fundamental rights :

Chairperson : Jean-Baptiste **de Foucauld**, former Plan Commissioner, France - Rapporteur of the Comité des Sages

Fundamental Social Rights and Citizenship :
Georges de **Kerchove**, President ATD Quart-Monde - Belgium

Active Policy of Solidarity, the Struggle against Exclusion :
Maryvonne **Lyazid**, Centre for European Studies - Strasbourg

B. Social Policy and the Economy :

Chairperson : Lucila **Corral**, Municipal Magistrate - Madrid

The Cost of Social Policy : an Expenditure of investment or consumption ?
Professor Francisco **Ramos**, the University of Pontificia Salamanca

European Social Policy and Economic Development. Ties and Interdependence :
Jaime G. **Soler**, Head Treasurer, Spanish Red Cross

C. The European Union, innovation, development :

How to Avoid Societal Breakdown by social Investment :
Hugh **Frazer**, Director Combat Poverty - Dublin
Volker **Kaske**, senator, Shared solidarities, intergenerations solidarities - Lübeck

D. Social policy and Civil Society

Chairperson : Gunvor **Brettschneider**, former Director of Swedish School of Social Sciences - Helsinki

Civil Society in its different roles and fonctions : Dirk **Jarre**

Repositionning social secteur NGOs in Europe. The need for new partnerships and coalitions : Léon **Dujardin**, Président, ESAN

A Project on Civil Dialogue to Combat Exclusion : Linda **Horn** - Netherlands



Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

Vendredi 24 septembre

Séance plénière

Président Antoine **Gambotti**,
Institutions européennes et politiques sociales : Conseil de l'Europe
Pierre-Henri **Imbert** Directeur, Direction des Droits de l'homme

Institutions européennes et politiques sociales : Union européenne
Un membre du Parlement européen

Pause — 10 h 30

*Les ONG du secteur social et l'Union Européenne : Giampiero **Alhadeff**,
Président de la Plate-Forme des ONG du secteur social - Bruxelles*
Odile **Quintin**, Directeur général adjoint DG V - Bruxelles

Déjeuner libre — 12 h 30

Ateliers : A - B - C - D — 14 h 00

Réunion des rapporteurs — 17 h 00

Friday, september 24

Plenary session

Chairperson : Antoine **Gambotti**
European Institutions and Social Policy : The Council of Europe
Pierre-Henri **Imbert**, Director, Directorate of Human Rights of the Council of Europe

European Institutions and Social Policy : The European Union :
A member of the European Parliament

Break

*Social NGOs and European Union : Giampiero **Alhadeff**,
President, Platform of European Social NGOs - Brussels*
Odile **Quintin**, Deputy director DG V - Brussels

Break for lunch

Workshops : A - B - C - D

Meeting of the rapporteurs

Samedi 25 septembre

Séance plénière

Président de séance : Irène **Clerc**, vice-présidente du CNAS
Compte rendu des travaux d'ateliers, discussion

Pause — 10 h 00

Table ronde — 10 h 30

Les acteurs de la cohésion sociale : vision du futur

*Élus : Claude **Evin**, Député,
membre de l'Assemblée parlementaire du Conseil de l'Europe*
Outi **Ojala**, ancienne vice-présidente de la Commission
des affaires sociales et de l'emploi du Parlement européen

*Service public : Patrick **Venturini**, secrétaire général du Comité économique
et social de l'Union européenne*

*Acteurs économiques : Joaquín S. **Izquierdo**,
Directeur de la Banque Hipotecario - Madrid*

*Acteurs sociaux : Gérard **Fonteneau**, Confédération européenne des syndicats*
*ONG : Dirk **Jarre***

Discours de conclusion et clôture du colloque : Marjaliisa **Kauppinen** — 12 h 30

Saturday, september 25

Plenary session

Chairperson : Irène **Clerc**, Vice-President, of CNAS
Reports on workshops, discussion

Break

Round table

A Vision of Social Policy in Europe in the Future

*Elected Politicians : Claude **Evin**, Deputy,
member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe*
Outi **Ojala**, Former Vice-President of the Commission for Social Affairs and
Labour of the European Union

*Public Service : Patrick **Venturini** Secretary General of the Economic and Social
Committee of the European Union*

*Economic Field : Joaquín **Izquierdo**, Director of the Bank Hipotecario - Madrid*

*Trade Union : Gerard **Fonteneau**, European Trade Union Confederation*

*NGO : Dirk **Jarre***

Closure of the symposium : Marjaliisa **Kauppinen**

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**International Council on Social Welfare
The European Region**



Comité national d'action sociale

5, rue Las Cases - 75007 Paris
☎ 01 47 05 37 37



Excursions et réservations hôtelières

Le vieux-Lille

jeudi 23 septembre de 10h00 à 12h00

Ce circuit évoque les origines de la ville jusqu'à l'époque contemporaine et permet une approche historique et architecturale de Lille, à travers ses principaux monuments : le palais Rihour construit au XV^{ème} siècle par le Duc de Bourgogne Philippe le Bon, la Grand'Place entourée de la Vielle Bourse de style maniériste d'inspiration baroque (XVII^{ème} siècle) qui est incontestablement parmi les plus beaux bâtiments de la ville... A quelques pas, la rue Grande Chaussée, une des plus élégantes de la ville, bordée de belles boutiques de luxe. Et voici l'Îlot Comtesse. Il évoque le passé des Comtes de Flandres dont l'Hospice Comtesse reste l'un des derniers témoins au coeur du vieux Lille sauvegardé.

Tarif : 40,00 Fr/personne sur une base de 15 personnes minimum.

Le palais des Beaux-Arts de Lille

vendredi 24 septembre de 10h00 à 11h00

En juin 1997, un grand musée européen rouvre ses portes à Lille ; dans un bâtiment majestueux, totalement rénové et agrandi. Une collection exceptionnelle d'oeuvres d'art attend le visiteur : peintures, sculptures, faïences et objets d'art allant du XV^{ème} au XX^{ème} siècle, de réputation mondiale, sont exposés dans un cadre digne de leur valeur. Le musée de Lille est désormais le second musée de France après le Louvre.

Tarif : 60,00Fr/personne (visite guidée d'une heure comprise).

"Bruges illustre"

samedi 25 septembre de 14h00 à 19h00

ou le dimanche 26 septembre de 9h00 à 18h00

Un guide compétent parlant plusieurs langues se mettra à votre disposition pour vous commenter le circuit "Bruges illustre", le coeur historique de Bruges, découvert chaque année par des milliers de touristes. De la Grand'Place jusqu'au Béguinage, le long des canaux, des églises et musées célèbres...

Tarif : 130Fr/personne (2 heures de visite guidée et le transport au départ de Lille. Minimum 25 personnes inscrites).



Proposition d'une journée complète de 9 à 18 heures avec visite guidée, déjeuner, balade en bateau sur les canaux et transport : 350Fr/personne

Guided visits and accomodation

Lille old Town

Thursday, September 23rd from 10 am to 12 am

This tour will show you the town from its origins to the present time. You'll see the cultural and architectural richness of Lille, through its main monuments : Palais Rihour (built in the 15th), the Grand'Place with the old Bourse, an architectural gem dating from 1653...

Rue Grande Chaussée, you'll find one of the smartest streets with many luxurious shops.

As you'll be in the Ilôt Comtesse, you'll discover the past of Flanders counts. The Hospice Comtesse keeps their memory in the Old Town.

Cost per person : 40 Fr (2hours guided included. Minimum 15 persons).

The Lille palais des Beaux-Arts

Friday, September 24th from 10 am to 11 am

Lille has a "new" museum: The Lille Museum of Fine Arts has been totally renovated and galleries have been added. Art lovers will find in a magnificent building (architecture from 1885) paintings, drawings, sculptures, ceramics and art objects from the 15th to the 20th century. The Lille Museum of Fine Arts is the second most renowned French museum after the Louvre.

Cost per person : 60 Fr (one hour guided visit included).

"Bruges the Incomparable"

Saturday, September 25th from 2pm to 7pm

Or Sunday, september 26th from 9am to 6pm

A well-qualified guide speaking various languages is at your disposal to show "Bruges the incomparable", the historic heart of Bruges, a unique experience for thousands of visitors every year again.

From Market Square to the Beguinage, along picturesque canals, famous churches and museums...

Cost per person : 130 Fr (2 hours guided visit and transport included. Minimum 25 persons) the saturday.

Possibility for a complete day from 9 am to 6 pm with a guided visit, a meal, a boat trip on the city canals and transport included : 350 FF per person the sunday.

Réservation form

To send back before june 11 th to : Loisirs Accueil du Nord
6, rue Gauthier de Châtillon - B.P. 1232 - 59 013 Lille cedex

Mr, Mrs, Ms :

Address :

Phone :

Réserve with de Loisirs Accueil du Nord :



Accommodation

Number of nights :

Dates :

2 étoiles hotel	X 420,00 F (single) =	,00F
	X 220,00 F (double room per person) =	,00F
3 étoiles hotel	X 645,00 F (single) =	,00F
	X 380,00 F (double room per person) =	,00F

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Guided visit

Lille Old Town 23/9 from 10am to 12am	X 40,00 F/person =	,00F
Fine Arts Museum 24/9 from 10am to 11am	X 60,00 F/person =	,00F
Bruges half a day the 25/9 from 14 to 7pm	X 130,00 F/person =	,00F
Bruges for a day 26/9 from 9am to 6pm	X 350,00 F/person =	,00F

(For minimum of 25 persons)

Total amount**,00F**

Please, find enclosed a cheque for the total amount to
Loisirs Accueil du Nord .

Bulletin de réservation

A renvoyer avant le 11 juin à : Loisirs Accueil du Nord
6, rue Gauthier de Châtillon - B.P. 1232 - 59 013 Lille cedex

Monsieur, Madame :

Adresse :

Tél. :

Réserve auprès de Loisirs Accueil du Nord :

Hébergement petit déjeuner compris

Nombre de nuits :

Dates :

En catégorie 2 étoiles	X 420,00 F (individuelle) =	,00F
	X 220,00 F (double/personne) =	,00F
En catégorie 3 étoiles	X 645,00 F (individuelle) =	,00F
	X 380,00 F (double/personne) =	,00F

Visites guidées

Le Vieux-Lille le 23/9 de 10 à 12h	X 40,00 F/personne =	,00F
Le Palais des Beaux-Arts le 24/9 de 10 à 11h	X 60,00 F/personne =	,00F
Bruges 1/2 journée le 25/9 de 14 à 19h00	X 130,00 F/personne =	,00F
Bruges la journée le 26/9 de 9h à 18h00	X 350,00 F/personne =	,00F

(si minimum 25 personnes inscrites)

Soit un total de ,00F

Je vous adresse ci-joint un chèque bancaire ou CCP à l'ordre de
Loisirs Accueil du Nord de la totalité du montant.

Formulaire à compléter et à renvoyer au

CNAS, 5 rue Las Cases, 75007 Paris

Tél.: 33(0)1 47 05 37 37 • Fax : 33(0)1 45 50 42 11

1. Frais d'inscription * Individuelle Groupée** Etudiant Accompagnant

Avant le 11.06.99

FRF	1.500.00	1.200.00	800.00	800.00
Euros	228.67	182.96	121.96	121.96

Après le 11.06.99

FRF	1.700.00	1.400.00	900.00	900.00
Euros	259.15	213.43	137.20	137.20

* Les frais d'inscription couvrent l'envoi des actes (ou rapport final) du colloque, les déjeuners des 23 et 24 septembre, les pauses-café, la participation au concert et aux réceptions.

** Les inscriptions groupées concernent la prise en charge par un même organisme de 3, ou plus, inscriptions - Etablir une fiche par participant.

2. Participant

M Mme Mlle

Nom Prénom

Fonction

Nom et adresse de l'organisme

Tél.:

Télécopieur :



Choix de l'atelier

23 septembre A B C D

24 septembre A B C D

3. Paiement

Par chèque en Fr, à l'ordre du
Comité national
d'action sociale.

Par virement :

Société générale Paris Solférino
21, rue de Bellechasse - 75007 Paris

SOCIETE GENERALE			
Titulaire du Compte :	COMITE NATIONAL D'ACTION SOCIALE		
	5 RUE LAS CASES		
	75007 PARIS		
Désignation :	PARIS SOLFERINO		
	Liberté Sécurité Indépendance Équité		
30003	03051	00050041386	91
Chiffre Comptable	Chiffre Clé	Numéro de Compte	Code ISO
Identification et numérotation IBAN			
FR76	30003	03051	00050041386 91

Reservation form to send back to
CNAS, 5 rue Las Cases, 75007 Paris

Tél.: 33(0)1 47 05 37 37 • Fax : 33(0)1 45 50 42 11

1. Registration fee* Individual Group** Student Accompanying person

Before June 11th

FRF	1.500.00	1.200.00	800.00	800.00
Euros	228.67	182.96	121.96	121.96

After June 11th

FRF	1.700.00	1.400.00	900.00	900.00
Euros	259.15	213.43	137.20	137.20

* includes :

- a) final report
- b) lunch : September 23rd and 24th + coffee break
- c) an invitation to the concert and reception

** The taking-over of 3 registration (or more) from a same body.

Fulfill a registration form per person (use photocopies if necessary)

2. Registration information

Mr Ms Miss

Name First name

Title

Name and address of organization

Tél.: Fax :

Workshops

september 23 rd A B C D

september 24 rd A B C D

3. Payment

Enclosed cheque in FRF to
 Comité national
 d'action sociale.

Bank transfer
 Société générale Paris Solférino
 21, rue de Bellechasse - 75007 Paris

SOCIETE GENERALE			
Titulaire du Compte :	COMITE NATIONAL D'ACTION SOCIALE		
Adresse :	5 RUE LAS CASES 75007 PARIS		
Boite postale :	PARIS SOLFERINO		
30003	03051	00050041386	91
Cod. Banque	Cod. Banque	Numéro de Compte	Cod. BIC
Information Interbancaire (IBAN)			
FR76	30003 03051	00050041386	91