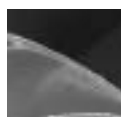


ANNEXES

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Annex 1: Guide to proposals and recommendations

This annex summarizes the main policy proposals and recommendations of the report, indicating the relevant paragraph numbers.

To achieve a fair globalization improved governance is needed at all levels: local, national, regional and global.

National governance

Policies, institutions and actions within nations are fundamental determinants of whether countries, and all people within them, benefit from globalization. Our proposals are therefore anchored at national and local levels. Recognizing that policies must respond to the needs and specific conditions in each country, the key priorities include:

1. Good national governance, built on a democratic political system, respect for human rights and gender equality, social equity and the rule of law. There should be institutions for the representation of all interests and for social dialogue. (238–245)
2. An effective role of the State in providing essential public goods and adequate social protection, in raising the capabilities and opportunities of all people and in enhancing economic competitiveness. (249–251, 255–259, 269–277)
3. Sound institutions to support and supervise markets; prudent management of the process of integration into the global economy; and macroeconomic policies for achieving high and stable growth. (247–248, 251–254)
4. Policies and institutional reforms to integrate the informal economy into the economic mainstream, through policies to raise productivity, incomes and protection and ensure a legal and institutional framework for property and labour rights and enterprise development. (261–268)
5. Making decent work a key goal of economic policy, by giving priority to employment creation, protecting fundamental rights at work, strengthening social protection, and promoting social dialogue. Policies should be gender-sensitive and based on a new social contract which reflects the interests of both employers and workers. (278–289)

6. Laying the groundwork for sustainable development by encouraging the adoption of the right technologies by enterprises and sustainable natural resource management by local communities. (290–292)
7. Empowering local communities through the devolution of authority and resources in line with the principle of subsidiarity; strengthening local economic capabilities; and recognizing the need to respect culture and identity, as well as the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples. (293–312)
8. Taking advantage of all potential benefits from cooperative action at the regional level, including the contribution of regional institutions to global governance, and ensuring that social goals are adequately reflected in the process of regional economic and political integration. (313–334)
9. Coherence between national policies and global interests. All States have to be responsible actors within global governance, taking into account the cross-border impact of national policies. (243, 260, 541)

Global governance

At the global level, the present system of governance is based on rules and policies that generate unbalanced and often unfair outcomes. Global governance needs to be reformed in the following key areas:

Fair rules

The rules of the global economy should be aimed at improving the rights, livelihoods, security and opportunities of people, families and communities around the world. That includes fair rules for trade, finance and investment, measures to strengthen respect for core labour standards, and a coherent framework for the cross-border movement of people.

The multilateral trading system and the international financial system should allow more space for policy autonomy in developing countries to enable them to accelerate their development in an open economic environment. (361–367)

(i) Trade

1. Unfair barriers to market access must be substantially reduced, especially for goods in which developing countries have a strong comparative advantage. In agriculture, new export credits and subsidies, and trade-distorting domestic measures should be prohibited and existing measures rapidly phased out. Trade barriers in textiles and garments also need to be addressed. At the same time, governments have the responsibility to put in place policies for the security of workers and industrial restructuring in both developed and developing countries. (369–379)
2. Technical standards for traded goods should be set in an objective and participatory way and developing countries should be provided with increased assistance to upgrade product standards. It is also important to prevent abuse of anti-dumping measures and to ensure that developing countries have technical support to assist them in procedural matters. (380–382)
3. Greater market access is not a panacea. A more balanced strategy for sustainable global growth and full employment is essential, based on an equitable sharing among countries of the responsibility for maintaining high levels of effective demand in the global economy. (372)

4. Fair rules for intellectual property must balance the interests of technology producers and technology users, particularly those in low-income countries for whom access to knowledge and technology is limited. (383)
5. Global rules also need to better recognize the need for affirmative action in favour of countries which do not have the same capabilities as those who developed earlier, and to this end the WTO provisions on Special and Differential Treatment need to be significantly strengthened. (369, 385–386)

(ii) Global production systems

There is a need for a more consistent and coherent framework for FDI and competition policy, which balances all interests, rights and responsibilities.

1. Dialogue and cooperation on cross-border competition policy needs to be enhanced to make global markets more transparent and competitive. Among other benefits, this will make it easier for firms from developing countries to enter global production systems. (390–393)
2. A more transparent, coherent, and balanced framework for FDI is required, which reflects all interests, reduces problems of incentive competition and strengthens the contribution of FDI to equitable development. Efforts should be stepped up to find a generally agreed multilateral forum to work out such a framework. (394–399)

(iii) International financial system

Gains in the spheres of trade and FDI cannot be fully reaped unless the functioning of the international financial system is significantly improved. It should support sustainable global growth and improve the terms of integration of poor countries into the global economy.

1. A determined effort is required to ensure that there is greater participation of developing countries in the process of reforming the international financial system. (405–407)
2. It is imperative to accelerate progress towards reducing the problem of financial volatility and contagion in emerging markets. Rapid steps should be taken to ensure that the supply of emergency financing is increased in times of crisis and that this is available to countries facing financial contagion. (411)
3. Global financial rules and policies should permit developing countries with underdeveloped and poorly regulated financial systems to adopt a cautious and gradual approach to capital account liberalization and to have greater scope for adjustment policies which minimize social costs. (408–409, 413)
4. Efforts to devise more effective mechanisms that provide for a fair allocation of responsibilities and burdens between debtors and lenders should be intensified. (412)

(iv) Labour in the global economy

Fairer economic rules of the game need to be complemented by stronger respect for core labour standards and fair rules for the cross-border movement of people.

1. The capacity of the ILO to promote respect for core labour standards should be reinforced. All relevant international organizations should assume their responsibility to promote these standards and ensure that their policies and programmes do not impede their realization. (426)

2. Steps should be taken to build a multilateral framework that provides fair and transparent rules for the cross-border movement of people. We recommend a systematic approach which (a) extends and revitalizes existing multilateral commitments on issues such as the rights and protection of migrant workers and trafficking, especially of women; (b) develops common approaches to major policy issues through dialogue between countries of origin and destination (c) and seeks to build a global framework for an orderly and managed process in the common interest. (433–444)
3. A global forum for exchange of views and information on the cross-border movement of people is needed, and multilateral organizations dealing with this issue should be strengthened. (445–446)

Better international policies

Action to achieve fairer rules must be supplemented by more coherent and equitable international policies.

1. A greater effort of resource mobilization at the international level is a basic requirement. The commitment to the target of 0.7 per cent of GDP for ODA must at long last be respected. The effectiveness of aid delivery must be improved. (453–458)
2. Debt relief should be accelerated and deepened. (459–462)
3. A wide range of options for additional sources of funding should also be actively considered. These must be additional, and not seen as a substitute for commitments to achieve the 0.7 per cent ODA target. (463–470)
4. The potential of voluntary private contributions and philanthropic endeavours for global solidarity should be more fully tapped. (471–472)
5. There should be more support for socially responsible investment initiatives to channel resources to low-income countries. (474–475)
6. International action is essential to raise educational investment and technological capability in developing countries. (482–487)
7. International action is likewise needed to support national social protection systems, in order to ensure that there is a minimum level of social protection in the global economy. (488–491)
8. There is a need for a more effective mechanism for global macroeconomic management. Beyond the need to manage financial flows and exchange rates in the short term, macroeconomic policy coordination should also aim to achieve full employment over the longer term. (410, 494–497)
9. There should be stronger action and wider social dialogue to promote decent work in EPZs and more generally in global production systems, and the ILO should provide advice and assistance to those engaged in such dialogue when required. (498–501, 563–566)
10. Decent work for all should be made a global goal and pursued through more coherent policies within the multilateral system. All organizations in the multilateral system should deal with international economic and labour policies in a more integrated and consistent way. (502–510)
11. Education, health, human rights, the environment and gender equality should all be addressed through an integrated approach to economic and social goals. (511–514)

More accountable institutions

(i) The multilateral system and State actors

A critical requirement for better global governance is the reform of the multilateral system to make it more democratic, transparent, accountable and coherent.

1. The Bretton Woods institutions should establish a fairer system of voting rights giving increased representation to developing countries. (521–525)
2. The working methods and negotiation procedures in the WTO need to ensure the full and effective participation of all member States. (527)
3. All UN system bodies should strengthen their evaluation units, adopt clear policies on disclosure and publish results accordingly. External evaluations should be encouraged and there should be regular reporting on follow up. (529)
4. We call on Heads of State and Government to promote coherent policies in international fora which focus on the well-being and quality of life of people. The issue of achieving greater international socio-economic policy coherence should also be placed on the agenda of gatherings of world political leaders. (532)
5. There should be serious consideration of existing proposals to create an economic and social security council, and a global council on global governance. (530-531)
6. ECOSOC's capacity to coordinate global policies in the economic and social fields should be strengthened by upgrading its level of representation, including an executive committee at ministerial level and inter-ministerial interaction on key global policy issues, and the adoption of new forms of functioning. (533–534)
7. Financial contributions to the multilateral institutions must be increased so that they can discharge enhanced responsibilities, and this should be combined with increased efficiency and effectiveness. (536)
8. All organizations, including the UN organizations, need to be more accountable to the public at large for the policies they pursue. National governments and parliaments should contribute to this process by reviewing decisions taken by their representatives to these organizations. (528, 539–540, 543)
9. We also call for the progressive expansion of parliamentary oversight of the multilateral system at the global level and for the creation of a Global Parliamentary Group concerned with coherence and consistency between global economic and social policies. (544–545)

(ii) Non-State actors

Beyond the multilateral system, business, organized labour, CSOs, and global networks all make an important contribution to global governance.

1. The voluntary initiatives of companies, both national and transnational, could be strengthened to enhance their contribution to the social dimension of globalization. The ILO should convene a forum on this issue. (555–557)
2. Formal structures for consultation with the international labour movement and the business community should be established in the Bretton Woods institutions and the WTO. (562)
3. Greater support should be given to strengthening civil society organizations and movements, and respect for the rights and freedom of individuals to form associations should be enhanced. The representation of CSOs from developing countries in global civil society networks should be increased. Greater interaction with the multilateral system should be promoted. (568, 570–572)

4. CSOs should be transparent and accountable, without impeding the rights of citizens to organization and voice. Self-regulation initiatives could be encouraged. (569)
5. Responsible media can play a central role in facilitating a movement towards a fairer and more inclusive globalization. Policies everywhere need to emphasize the importance of diversity in information and communications flows. (577)
6. There should be better coordination between international organizations and global networks and partnerships engaged in exchange of information, advocacy and resource mobilization in the economic and social field. (581)

Mobilizing action for change

Action to achieve these reforms will require the mobilization of many actors. Beyond the current negotiations and debates in existing national and multilateral fora, we propose the following actions and initiatives:

1. At the national level, we invite governments and non-State actors to engage in broad-based dialogues to review and formulate follow-up action at local, national and regional level. (594–596)
2. The organizations of the multilateral system should examine their own procedures to ensure that there is coherence of action with respect to universal values and human rights to better implement them in practice, and to improve international dialogue. (513, 602)
3. International organizations should launch Policy Coherence Initiatives in which they work together on the design of more balanced and complementary policies for achieving a fair and inclusive globalization. The first of these should address the question of growth, investment and employment in the global economy. (608–611)
4. National reviews of the social implications of economic, financial and trade policies should be undertaken by the organizations of the international system with a mandate on social issues. National ownership is indispensable. (606)
5. A series of multi-stakeholder Policy Development Dialogues should be organized by the international organizations most concerned to further consider and develop key policy proposals in this Report. (613–617)
6. A Globalization Policy Forum should be established by interested international organizations. The Forum will be a platform for regular dialogue between different points of view on the social impact of developments and policies in the global economy. Participating institutions could produce a regular “State of Globalization Report”. (618–622)
7. Research programmes and data collection on the social dimension of globalization should be strengthened. (623–629)



Annex 2: The World Commission: Background and composition

The World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization was created by decision of the ILO Governing Body in November 2001. The Commission was to prepare a major authoritative report on the social dimension of globalization, including the interaction between the global economy and the world of work.*

The ILO's Director-General was invited to consult widely in order to appoint Commissioners with recognized eminence and authority, with due regard to gender, regional balance, tripartite perspectives, and reflecting the principal views and policy concerns in globalization debates.

In February 2002, H.E. Ms. Tarja Halonen, President of the Republic of Finland, and H.E. Mr. Benjamin Mkapa, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, accepted the Director-General's invitation to act as Co-Chairs of the Commission. Nineteen other members were appointed from across the world's regions, with a diversity of backgrounds and expertise. Five ex-officio members, including the Director-General and the Officers of the Governing Body, provided linkage between the Commission and the ILO.

The Commission has functioned as an independent body and takes full and independent responsibility for this Report and its methods of work. All its members served in their individual capacities. The Commission has thus been free to address any issues, solicit any advice, and formulate any proposals and recommendations that it considered pertinent to its task.

Members of the Commission

Co-Chairs

H.E. Ms. Tarja Halonen, President of Finland

Tarja Halonen was elected President of Finland in February 2000 and is Finland's first female Head of State. She graduated from the University of Helsinki with a Master

* See ILO Governing Body documents: "Enhancing the action of the Working Party on the Social Dimension of Globalization: Next steps" (GB.282/WP/SDG/1), Geneva, November 2001; and "Report of the Working Party on the Social Dimension of Globalization (GB.282/12), Geneva, November 2001.

of Law degree. President Halonen became a lawyer with the Central Organisation of Finnish Trade Unions in 1970, a position which she held during her political career as MP and Cabinet Minister. She was a Member of Parliament from 1979 until she assumed the office of the President of Finland. Her cabinet appointments have included Minister of Justice (1990–91), Minister for Foreign Affairs (1995–2000) and Minister responsible for Nordic cooperation (1989–91). President Halonen has been active in the Council of Europe, acting as a Member of the Committee of Wise Persons of the Council of Europe (1998–99). She has paid close attention to issues of human rights, democracy, the rule of law and civil society throughout her political career.

H.E. Mr. Benjamin William Mkapa, President of the United Republic of Tanzania

Benjamin William Mkapa was elected President of the United Republic of Tanzania in November 1995. He studied at Makere University College in Uganda, obtaining a Bachelor of Arts in English in 1962. In 1966, he embarked upon a long career in journalism, serving as Managing Editor of two of Tanzania's leading newspapers, *The Nationalist Uhuru* and *The Daily News*. He was appointed, in 1974, as Press Secretary to the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Mr. Mwalimu Julius Nyerere. His career in international diplomacy included serving as High Commissioner to Nigeria (1976), Minister for Foreign Affairs (1977–80), High Commissioner to Canada (1982), and Ambassador to the United States (1983). In 1984 he was again appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. In the early 1990s he became Minister for Information and Broadcasting and, in 1992, he served as Minister for Science, Technology and Higher Education, prior to being elected President in 1995. Throughout his political career, President Mkapa has worked to strengthen Tanzanian democracy, while increasing the country's openness to international trade and investment.

Members

Giuliano Amato – Dr. Amato has served twice as Prime Minister of Italy, 1992–93 and 2000–01. More recently, he was Vice-President of the Constitutional Convention of the European Union. A Member of the Italian Senate, Dr. Amato has held several major Government positions, including those of Deputy Prime Minister, Treasury Minister, Minister of Institutional Reforms and President of the Italian Antitrust Authority. Dr. Amato is a lawyer by training. From 1975 to 1997, he was Professor of Italian and Comparative Constitutional Law at the University of Rome, School of Political Science.

Ruth Cardoso – President of the *Programa Capacitação Solidaria*, an organization that promotes partnerships in the fight against poverty and social exclusion. Dr. Cardoso, who was First Lady of Brazil from 1995 to 2002, was previously Senior Researcher at the Brazilian Centre of Analysis and Planning and Professor of Anthropology at the University of São Paulo. She is a member of the Board of the United Nations Foundation and the High-level Panel on Youth Employment. Dr. Cardoso is the author of several books on youth, social movements, civil society and new social actors.

Heba Handoussa – Professor Handoussa is a member of the Shura Council, Egypt's Upper House of Parliament, and a member of the Board of the Central Bank of Egypt. An economist by training, Professor Handoussa was Managing Director of the Economic Research Forum for the Arab countries, Iran and Turkey until 2003. She taught at the American University in Cairo and was subsequently appointed as Vice Provost. She has served as an adviser to the Egyptian Government and consultant to the World Bank. Her numerous research publications cover the areas of structural adjustment, industrial policy and foreign aid, institutional reform and comparative development models.

Eveline Herfkens – Executive Coordinator for the Millennium Development Goals Campaign and former Minister for Development Co-operation of the Netherlands (1998–2002). From 1996 to 1998, Ms. Herfkens served as Ambassador to the United Nations and the WTO, and was a member of the Board of the UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) and Chair of the Bureau of the Economic Commission for Europe. From 1990 to 1996, she was Executive Director of the World Bank Group. Before that, she was a Member of Parliament for the Labour Party of the Netherlands for nine years. Trained as a lawyer, Ms. Herfkens has also been active in several non-governmental organizations.

Ann McLaughlin Korologos – Vice Chairman of the Rand Corporation, Senior Advisor to Benedetto, Gartland and Company, an investment banking firm in New York, and a member of the Boards of several corporations including Microsoft Corporation, AMR Corporation and its subsidiary American Airlines, Fannie Mae, Harman International Industries, Kellogg Company, Vulcan Materials and Host Marriott Corporation. Ms. Korologos, who served as US Secretary of Labor from 1987 to 1989, also served as Under-Secretary of the Department of the Interior and as an Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Treasury. From 1996 to 2000, she was the Chairman of the Aspen Institute.

Lu Mai – Secretary-General of the China Development Research Foundation since 1998. Mr. Lu has also been Senior Research Fellow of the Development Research Center of the State Council since 1995. Mr. Lu has extensive experience in rural reform in China, and was Director of the Experimental Area office for Rural Reform, Research Centre for Rural Development of the State Council in the late 1980s. He is the author of numerous publications on economic reform, and served as a consultant for the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and other international organizations.

Valentina Matvienko – Governor of St. Petersburg since 2003. Before that, Ms. Matvienko served as Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation with responsibility for social issues, education and culture. She was also responsible for relations between the Government and trade unions, social movements and associations, religious organizations and the mass media. Ms. Matvienko first served as Deputy Prime Minister in charge of social issues in 1998. Prior to that, she was a diplomat and long-serving Government official. From 1991 to 1995, she served as Russian Ambassador to Malta, and from 1997 to 1998 as Russian Ambassador to Greece.

Deepak Nayyar – Vice Chancellor of the University of Delhi. Professor Nayyar is a distinguished economist. He taught at the University of Oxford, the University of Sussex, the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta and Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He served as Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India and was Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance. The author of several books and numerous articles, Professor Nayyar is Chairman of the Board of Governors of the World Institute of Development Economics Research, Helsinki, Chairman of the Advisory Council for the International Development Centre at the University of Oxford and Member of the Board of Directors of the Social Science Research Council in the United States.

Taizo Nishimuro – Chairman of the Board of Toshiba Corporation. A career business executive with Toshiba, Mr. Nishimuro has worked in international sales and marketing of electronic components and consumer electronics. He is currently Vice Chairman of the Japanese Business Federation which was established in May 2002 through the merging of Japan's two main employers' organizations, Keidanren and Nikkeiren.

François Perigot – President of the International Organisation of Employers since June 2001. Mr. Perigot has had an extensive career in French industry, having served as Chairman and CEO of Thibaud, Gibbs et Cie (1968–1970) and then held the position of Chairman and CEO of Unilever France (1971–1986.) From 1986 to 1994, Mr. Perigot served as President of the National Council of French Employers. Since 1997, he has been President of the Mouvement des Entreprises de France (MEDEF) International, the main employer organization in France.

Surin Pitsuwan – Member of Parliament and former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand. Dr. Surin has had a long career in Government and foreign affairs. He served as Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1997 to 2001, and before that was Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1992 to 1995. He has served as a Member of Parliament for six consecutive terms since first being elected in 1986. A graduate in political science, Dr. Surin holds a Ph.D. from Harvard University. He was a member of the Commission on Human Security and is a regular columnist for major newspapers in Thailand and the region.

Julio Maria Sanguinetti – President of the *Circulo de Montevideo*, a forum which aims to open up new forms of governance and achieve sustainable development in Latin America. Mr. Sanguinetti was elected as President of the Republic of Uruguay for two terms, from 1985 to 1990, and 1990 to 1995. He has had a long and distinguished career in politics, culture and journalism. His many accomplishments were recognized in the award of the UNESCO Simón Bolívar prize in 2000, and of several honorary degrees from universities around the world.

Hernando de Soto – President of the Institute for Liberty and Democracy in Lima, Peru, according to *The Economist* one of the world's most important think-tanks on development issues. An influential author of best-selling books on economic policy, in 1999 Mr. de Soto was chosen by *Time* magazine as one of the five leading Latin American innovators of the century. Regarded as one of the most influential thinkers on the informal sector, he has worked as an adviser to the Peruvian Government, notably on the development and implementation of strategies for bringing informal enterprises and property ownership into the economic mainstream.

Joseph Stiglitz – Professor of Economics, Business and International Affairs at Columbia University. A renowned scholar and teacher, Professor Stiglitz is one of the founders of modern development economics. He has held professorships at Yale, Princeton, Oxford and Stanford and was Chief Economist of the World Bank. He was Chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisors from 1993 to 1997. Joseph Stiglitz received the Nobel Prize for Economics in 2001.

John J. Sweeney – President of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO). A native of Bronx, New York, Mr. Sweeney has been President of the AFL-CIO since 1995. His trade union career began as a research assistant with the Ladies' Garment Workers. In 1960, he joined the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) as a contract director for New York City, and went on to become President of the International Union in 1980, an office which he held for four terms before being elected as the President of the AFL-CIO.

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz – Executive Director of Tebtebba Foundation (Indigenous Peoples' International Center for Policy Research and Education). An indigenous activist from the Cordillera region in the Philippines, Ms. Tauli-Corpuz founded and managed various NGOs involved in social awareness-raising, community organizing, research and development work. She is a member and the chairperson-rapporteur of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations since 1994. She was recently appointed a Commissioner of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, representing indigenous peoples.

Aminata D. Traoré – Author and Director of Centre Amadou Hanyrat Ba (CAHBA), one of the organizations of the African Social Forum. Dr. Traoré previously served as Minister of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Mali. She has worked and published on development issues, including North-South relations, bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation, democratic, local and international governance and globalization. She is one of the organizers of the first African Social Forum, held in Bamako in January 2002.

Zwelinzima Vavi – General Secretary of Congress of South African Trade Union (COSATU). Mr. Vavi worked in a gold-mining territory of Klerksdrop and Orkney, and

joined the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) as an organizer in 1987. In 1988, he became COSATU's regional secretary for the Western Transvaal. Four years later, he took up the position of National Organizing Secretary. Before taking his current position as General Secretary, he served as COSATU's Deputy General Secretary from 1993 to 1999.

Ernst Ulrich von Weizsaecker – Scientist and Parliamentarian. A member of the German Bundestag since 1998, Dr von Weizsaecker served as Chairman of the Bundestag commission on “Globalization of the World Economy: Challenges and Answers”. A distinguished scientist in the fields of biology and physics, Dr. von Weizsaecker has served as Director of the United Nations Centre on Science and Technology and of the Institute for European Environmental Policy. He has been a member of the Club of Rome since 1991 and has written and published widely on public policy, environmental and energy-related topics.

Ex officio members

Bill Brett – Chairperson of the ILO Governing Body for 2002–2003. Lord Brett served as a member of the Workers' Group of the Governing Body of the ILO for ten years and Worker Vice-Chairperson of the Governing Body for nine years. He has had a long and committed career with trade unions. He was appointed a member of the House of Lords of the United Kingdom in June 1999.

Eui-yong Chung – Chairperson of the ILO Governing Body for 2003–04. Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva, Ambassador Chung is now Chairman of the WTO's Special Session of the TRIPs Council for the Doha Development Agenda.

Daniel Funes de Rioja – Vice-Chairperson of the ILO Governing Body and Chairperson of the Employers' group. Mr. Funes is Vice President of the International Organisation of Employers, Chairman of the Business Technical Committee in Labor Affairs of the Organization of American States, and Director of Social Policy in the Union of Industry of Argentina.

Juan Somavia – Director-General of the ILO since 1998 and former Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations. Mr. Somavia has had a long and distinguished career in civil and international affairs. He served twice as the President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and was Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the World Social Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen.

Alain Ludovic Tou – Chairperson of the ILO Governing Body (2001-2002) and Minister of Employment, Labour and Social Security of Burkina Faso since November 2000. Mr. Tou has occupied a number of senior Government positions, including Minister of Housing and Urbanization and Minister of Health.

The Secretariat

A Secretariat was established by the ILO to support the work of the Commission. The World Bank also seconded a senior staff member to the Secretariat. The Secretariat worked in close coordination with the Advisers to the Co-Chairs: Jarmo Viinanen and Heikki Pohja (Advisers to President Halonen), and Fulgence Kazaura, Ombeni Sefue, and Tuvako Manongi (Advisers to President Mkapa).

The members of the core Secretariat were Padmanabha Gopinath (Executive Secretary), Gerry Rodgers (Technical Director), Eddy Lee (Economic Adviser), Dharam Ghai, Arna Hartmann (World Bank), Susan Hayter, Michael Henriques (Manager, Operations), Rolph van der Hoeven (Manager, Technical Secretariat), Ruth McCoy and Aurelio Parisotto. Zohreh Tabatabai served as Communications Adviser.

Substantial contributions to the Secretariat's work were also made by Manolo Abella, José-Guilherme Almeida dos Reis, Rashid Amjad, Philip Bowring, Susan Davis, Janelle Diller, Tayo Fashoyin, Deborah France, Ajit Ghose, K.P. Kannan, Richard Kozul-Wright (UNCTAD), Bob Kytlo, John Langmore, Virgilio Levaggi, Francis Maupain, Steven Oates, Nana Oishi, Stephen Pursey and Hamid Tabatabai.

Annette Schut served as documentalist, and editorial support was provided by Rosemarie Beattie, Sheila Davey and Geraldine Fitzgerald. Administrative, financial, information systems and secretarial support were organized by Barbara Collins and Clare Schenker, and provided by Rowena Ferranco, Zydre Pember, Judy Rafferty, Véronique Arthaud, Mila Cueni, Sharon Dubois, Catherine Harada, Zohreh Mobasser, and Meral Stagoll. Additional web development support was provided by Michiko Miyamoto and Roberto Zachmann. Research assistance was provided by Renato Johnsson, Andrew Lang, Malte Luebker and Muriel Meunier.



Annex 3: Commission meetings, consultations, and research

Commission meetings

Six meetings of the Commission were held in Geneva on 24–26 March, 2002; 20–21 May, 2002; 12–15 October, 2002; 16–18 February, 2003; 17–20 May, 2003; and 10–12 August, 2003. An open-ended exchange was also held in Geneva from 4–6 October 2003.

In addition to its meetings, the Commission held extensive consultations and dialogues, and drew upon a programme of substantive technical work, organized by the Secretariat.

Consultations

The Commission benefited from an exchange of views with Horst Köhler, Managing Director of the IMF on 12 October 2002, Supachai Panitchpakdi, Director-General of the WTO on 14 October 2002 and James Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank on 18 February 2003.

The Commission also held a series of dialogues around the world, in order to hear a wide range of views and perspectives on globalization. Individual Commissioners and members of the Secretariat participated in 19 national dialogues, seven regional dialogues and nine consultations with key actors, which were held during the course of its work. These engaged a large cross-section of global public opinion involving over 2,000 leaders and opinion makers from governments, business, trade unions and civil society from all regions. Full reports of these dialogues are posted on the Commission website (www.ilo.org/wcsdg).

National dialogues

- | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| • Tanzania | Dar es Salaam, 19–20 August 2002 |
| • Senegal | Dakar, 26 August 2002 |
| • Uganda | Kampala, 4 October 2002 |

- Philippines Manila, 12 September 2002
- Russia Moscow, 25 September 2002
- Mexico Mexico City, 8 October 2002
- Costa Rica San José, 28 October 2002
- Chile Santiago, 4 November 2002
- South Africa Johannesburg, 9 November 2002
- Finland Helsinki, 13 November 2002
- China Beijing, 26 November 2002
- Argentina-Uruguay Carrasco, 2 December 2002
- India New Delhi, 11 December 2002
- Egypt Cairo, 21–22 December 2002
- Brazil Brasilia, 20–21 January 2003
- Poland Warsaw, 6 February 2003
- United States Focus groups in Indianapolis, IN, 22 April 2003
Washington, DC, 24 April 2003
- Germany Berlin, 28 April 2003

Regional and sub-regional dialogues

- Latin America Lima, 7 December 2002
Santiago de Chile, 1 July 2003
- Asia Bangkok, 16–17 December 2002
- Europe Brussels, 3–4 February 2003
- Africa Arusha, 6–7 February 2003
- Caribbean Barbados, 9 April 2003
- Arab States Beirut, 8–9 May 2003

Other dialogues

- Side event at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 2 September 2002
- Informal session with civil society organizations at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 2 September 2002
- High-level Business Delegation meeting with the World Commission, IOE, Geneva, 16 October 2002
- Dialogue with the International Trade Union Movement, ICFTU and WCL, Brussels, 26 November 2002
- Informal session at the State of the World Forum, Commission on Globalization, Mexico City, 4 December 2002
- Dialogue on “The Social Dimension of Globalization – A Critical Assessment by Civil Society”, Thammasat University and Friedrich-EbertStiftung, Bangkok, 17–18 December 2002
- Side event at the World Social Forum, Porto Alegre, 24 January 2003
- Side event “The Values of Globalization” at the World Economic Forum, 25 January 2003
- Roundtable with leaders of non-governmental organizations, Geneva, 6 June 2004

Technical support

An extensive knowledge base was developed by the Secretariat to support the Commission's work. This included a review of the work of previous Commissions, surveys of relevant literature and research, a compilation of policy ideas and experiences, the preparation of a number of substantive papers and gathering of data on trends in the social dimension of globalization. There were also technical consultations with other international organizations, including the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), UNDP, UNCTAD, the World Bank, the WTO, and the IMF.

Knowledge Networks, involving policy practitioners, technical experts, academics and other actors, were established to tap expertise on the following subjects:

- Values and goals in the context of globalization
- Local markets and policies in the global context
- Policies for inclusion at the national level: making the benefits of globalization reach more people
- Cross-border networks of production and technology: promoting development and decent work
- International migration: labour mobility as part of the global policy agenda.
- International governance for inclusive globalization
- Globalization and culture.

Gender and employment were addressed as cross-cutting themes.

A series of meetings was organized by the Secretariat to draw on the expertise of these Knowledge Networks; a list is given below. These helped to identify the issues that needed to be addressed, reviewed different policy approaches that could be taken and highlighted options for consideration by the Commission.

Reports of Knowledge Network meetings, a statistical database, an electronic "ideas bank" of policy proposals relevant to the social dimension of globalization, an annotated bibliography and a series of technical papers are being made available on the Commission website (www.ilo.org/wcsdg). Separate arrangements are being made for publication of this material.

Meetings of the Knowledge Networks

- | | |
|--|--|
| • Globalization and Exclusion | Geneva, 16–17 September, 2002 |
| • International Migration | Geneva, 18–19 September, 2002 |
| • Cross-border Networks of Production and Technology | Geneva, 19–20 September, 2002 |
| • Values and Globalization | Electronic conference, 24–30 September, 2002 |
| • Local Markets and Policies in Global Context | Geneva, 7–8 November, 2002 |
| • Regulatory Frameworks in the Global Economy | Geneva, 21–22 November, 2002 |
| • Governance for Better Globalization | New York, 22 November, 2002 |
| • Making Globalization work: Expanding the benefits to working families and the poor | Washington, 2–3 December, 2002
(in cooperation with The Brookings Institution and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) |
| • Trading for Fairer Globalization | Geneva, 6 December, 2002 |
| • International Migration | Geneva, 16–17 December, 2002 |

- Globalization, Culture and Social Change Geneva, 30–31 January, 2003 (in cooperation with UNRISD)
- Corporate Social Responsibility Geneva, 14–15 February, 2003
- Globalization and Labour Market Adjustment in Developing Countries London, 8 April, 2003 (in cooperation with DFID)

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Contributions to knowledge networks

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