



SOCIAL WATCH

Who pays?

**The global crises
and what needs to be done**



SOCIAL WATCH IS AN INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF CITIZENS' ORGANIZATIONS STRUGGLING TO ERADICATE POVERTY AND THE CAUSES OF POVERTY, TO ENSURE AN EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH AND THE REALIZATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS. WE ARE COMMITTED TO SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND GENDER JUSTICE, AND WE EMPHASIZE THE RIGHT OF ALL PEOPLE NOT TO BE POOR.

IMPACTS OF THE CRISIS ALL OVER THE WORLD SOCIAL WATCH REPORTS

ERITREA: Between hunger and oppression

by Daniel R Mekonnen
Eritrean Movement for Democracy and Human Rights

There has been some reports of progress in reducing infant mortality and maternal morbidity. However, the extremely repressive political climate and the impossibility of obtaining reliable data make it difficult to accept these accounts at face value. The reality is that due to the Government's failed economic policies, the national and local economies both had reached a breaking point long before the global financial crisis manifested itself in late 2008, as is evident from the country's miserable ranking on numerous independent reports (which are dismissed as enemy propaganda).

To address the economic crisis, and begin to tackle the deep poverty in the country, Eritrea would need to embark on an immediate transition to a democratic system of governance with the support of the international community. Meanwhile, humanitarian aid monitored by independent international NGOs appears to offer the most effective emergency plan to ensure the survival of the poorest members of the population, who are suffering not only from the economic crisis but also from severe political repression.

KENYA: A turnabout is mandatory

by Social Development Network; SEATINI KENYA; Kenya Debt Relief Network; BEACON; Daraja; Futa Magendo Chapters; Mazira Foundation; Haki Elimu; Kenya Land Alliance; Migori Clan; KETAM; Kenya-Cuba Friendship Association; Bunge la Mwananchi; CCF and Undugu Society.

As the principles that inform the operations of free market economies began to evaporate into a cloud of uncertainty, the Kenyan political elite, like the legendary desert ostrich, bury their heads in the sand, hoping that, once again, the cloud will pass. In contrast to the deafening silence from political decision-makers, isolated but consistent voices from civil society keep reminding them that the boat they are sailing in is leaking and that they need to go ashore at the earliest opportunity, before they sink in the turbulent waters of neo-liberalism.

Instead of acknowledging this shift, the ideological vision informing the recent conference on The Kenya We Want, organized by civil society organizations, like Vision 2030, the flagship policy instrument for making Kenya a middle-income economy by 2030, reflects the same

neo-liberal fantasies that confound even the most regular worshipers in the temple of the Washington Consensus. Even when the managers of the crisis-ridden Western economies are frantically nationalizing their banks in order to inject massive taxpayer resources into these entities, the Kenyan parliament is anachronistically authorizing the bargain price sale of the country's few strategic public assets, further dispossessing Kenyan taxpayers.

SOMALIA: Insufficient responses

by Ali Mahamoud Osoble
Somali Organization for Community Development Activities (Secretariat of SW Somalia Coalition)

More than 3 million people in Somalia will need humanitarian aid in 2009. In addition to the 1 million displaced persons who need urgent aid, 2 million people living in both rural and urban areas do not have enough food. The fact that Somalia lacks basic functional health facilities to adequately respond to these emergencies worsens the plight of those affected, especially women, children and the elderly. More than 2.6 million Somalis are likely to need assistance and, if food prices increase further and the shilling continues to lose value, more than 4 million Somalis could be facing an acute food and livelihood crisis by the end of next year.

In 2008, more than 3 million Somalis (nearly a third of the population) became totally dependent on food aid and emergency services provided by international agencies. These agencies, however, are facing extreme difficulties in trying to introduce food into the country; the task is hampered by the violence that has internally displaced a million Somalis in just 18 months – from April 2007 to September 2008.

VENEZUELA: No integral strategy

by Rafael Uzcátegui
Venezuelan Programme for Education-Human Rights Action

Despite the fact that Venezuela is highly dependent on hydrocarbon exports, President Chávez is optimistic regarding the impact of the global recession: 'Put the price of oil at zero and Venezuela will still not undergo a crisis'. The rise in the price of crude oil through much of 2008 produced a large income and monetary surplus, which resulted in a steady rise of imports and a high level of public debt. The oil bonanza also made it possible to develop a variety of social programmes – known as 'missions' – and to reduce the poverty indices. Oil revenue represents 46.5% of the country's total financial revenue. Of the total budget, 12.5% is devoted to social programmes and missions. Nevertheless, an inflation rate of 15% is estimated for the current period, four points

above the inflation stipulated for 2008. The real rate of inflation in 2008 was 30.9%, the highest in the region for the third consecutive year.

Despite its promotion of food autonomy, the Government has resorted to increased imports. MERCAL, the social programme which distributes subsidized products in working-class areas of the country, imported 70% of the items on offer. By 2008, 45.6% of the average 2,460 calories consumed daily in Venezuela came from food that had been purchased abroad. A comprehensive and systematic food security strategy, as suggested by General Comment N° 12 of the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, does not yet exist in Venezuela. Although a low-cost food distribution programme has achieved significant levels of success, other aspects of food security, such as increased national agricultural production, are less developed.

GUATEMALA: Indians and peasants in the open

by Zully Morales and Helmer Velásquez
Coordination between NGOs and Cooperatives of Guatemala

The world food crisis became particularly evident in Guatemala in the last half of 2007, leading to profound questioning of the scant progress made in the fight against hunger and poverty. State action designed to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1) was showing modest results. However, the ongoing food crisis has put the achievement of this objective in serious doubt.

Poverty and extreme poverty affect more than half of the population. Approximately 6 million, out of a total population of 13 million, have fallen below the poverty line (56.4% in poverty and 19.7% in extreme poverty). Between 2008 and 2009 the indices rose by 5.4 and 4.5 points respectively, amounting to 700,000 more poor people. Some 1,300,000 poor households are in rural areas and 51% of them lack land or own less than one hectare. Poverty is twice as high and extreme poverty three times higher among the indigenous population than among the non-indigenous population.

HONDURAS: Out of control

by Suyapa Martínez, Ana Ferrera and Mauricio Aguilar
Centre for Women's Studies Honduras

The increase by over 100% of the international price of crude oil and oil products during 2008 caused the prices of producing and transporting food and goods to shoot up. This led to a dramatic increase of the basic basket and a drop in the purchasing power of the Honduran population.

The production costs of electric energy have also increased, since 70% of the energy consumed in the country is generated by plants which operate on fuel oil.

In early 2009 the President of the National Congress submitted a bill for a decree establishing a dramatic cut in electric energy rates. This measure, which does not stipulate any means of control, would aggravate the already critical situation of the National Electric Energy Company while substantially benefiting the private plants. In response, social and popular organizations carried out a series of marches and public demonstrations demanding the nationalization of all of the country's energy generation plants.

SPAIN: Today is too late

by Pablo José Martínez Osés and Deborah Itriago
Plataforma 2015 y más; IntermonOxfam

The crisis in Spain has a number of features which suggest that failures of the international financial system are not its sole causes. Between January 2008 and January 2009 unemployment rose by more than a million to over three and a half million people ? 14% of the active population and almost double the European average. In 2008 more than 840,000 jobs disappeared, a trend that shows no signs of diminishing. The speed with which the Government has responded to the needs of the banking and financial sectors contrasts with the late and limited attention to the problems of the real economy, which is where the abrupt adjustment process is taking place and where relief measures were urgently needed even before the crisis erupted.

The three main problems resulting from the previous expansive cycle include the dramatic real-estate bubble and the rising importance of the construction sector in employment rates and GDP; the excessive amounts of debt entered into by private individuals and businesses; and the low rates of national competitiveness and savings. During the previous period very few measures were taken to deal with some of the adjustment processes, perhaps due to the unwillingness to take on the inherent social and political costs. The international financial crisis has greatly enlarged these problems, increasing unemployment and threatening the viability of businesses with high rates of short-term debt.

SLOVAKIA: Unemployment on the rise

by Daniel Klimovský
Slovak Political Institute, Faculty of Economics, Technical University of Košice

Despite initial predictions that it would be minimally affected by the global crisis, Slovakia reached a more

sober assessment at the beginning of 2009. Take for example the car industry: Slovakia is considered the Detroit of Europe but the Kia, Peugeot, and Volkswagen plants that together with a network of their suppliers comprise a huge industrial power (earning more than 20 billion EUR a year with more than 75 thousand jobholders) have greatly reduced production in 2009 as a result of falling European demand, since the Slovak car market is both small and too conservative.

Also, while in November 2008, the European Commission stated that did not show any dramatic economic declines, Government data show that job losses will be topping 30,000.

CYPRUS: Women out of jobs

by Charalambos Vrasidas, Sotiris Themistokleous and Michalinos Zembylas
CARDET

Although the Minister of Finance announced that there is a surplus in the 2009 state budget that will be invested in the provision of public services, it is gradually transpiring that taxes, the state's largest revenue source, are about to fall dramatically as result of the shrinking market. This will undoubtedly minimize the Government's flexibility for public investments and programmes that can alleviate the negative effects of the crisis. Furthermore, there is persistent low productivity in the public sector, which will reduce Government's ability to respond promptly and effectively to the rapidly escalating economic crisis.

Unavoidably, Cyprus will also have to deal with unemployment, which is expected to rise from 3.9% in 2008 to 4.5% in 2009. Tourism, a service sector industry that attracts mainly women, is expected to experience continued declines resulting in a large percentage of women losing their jobs. This will impede Government efforts to promote gender equality in a country where women are marginalized in socio-economic life and absent from decision making bodies.

BENIN: Civil Society to the Fore

by Social Watch Benin

The increase in the cost of a barrel of oil, the development of agro-fuels and international speculation led the entire world, especially Africa, into an unprecedented crisis in 2008. Benin was affected by a general increase in the price of basic goods. For example, the price of the most widely consumed product – maize – increased by 220%. Low farm productivity and growing demand led to the over purchase of locally

produced foodstuff and caused difficulties with regard to distribution to consumers' homes, especially the more vulnerable ones. The Government has responded with tax reductions and the creation, through the National Bureau for Food Security, of buffer stocks (temporary stocks to be used as reserves). These measures allowed the affects of the 2008 crisis to be absorbed to some extent, although above all it enriched traders, who continued to sell at high prices and make large profits at the expense of consumers and the State. Despite these measures, the poorer and more vulnerable consumers still have great difficulty in obtaining food and they receive few real benefits from the subsidies.

Civil society has carried out awareness-raising campaigns in various inhabited areas regarding the degradation of the mangrove swamps which reduces the productivity of lagoons considerably and threatens their ecosystem. It has also collaborated both as a partner and in liaison with government in promoting the means to combat the crisis as well as the green revolution and food for schools.

CHILE: An economy in recession

by National Studies for Alternative Development Centre

The fall in the international price of commodities, which started in 2008, has been felt acutely, since the country's economic and trade structure is heavily dependent on the export of a limited range of primary products containing low added value. The descent in the price of copper affects, amongst other things, the rate of exchange, the terms of trade, the balance of payments and general economic activity, all of which in turn have negative social repercussions. By 2009, in step with similar worldwide tendencies, the Chilean economy entered a recession, clearly highlighting the strong relationship between national reality and the general trend of the crisis.

The fall in pension fund resources, which are invested in Chilean and foreign financial assets, has affected financial markets, causing a considerable reduction in the population's retirement savings, amounting towards the end of 2008 to a loss of USD 27,000 million, more than 26% of the total fund.

MALTA: Worsening conditions for migrants and asylum seekers

by Joseph M. Sammut
Kopin Malta

The rise in international food and fuel prices resulted in higher consumer prices and an inflation rate of 4.7% in

2008 – the highest rate in the Euro area. In addition, Malta's export market was the worst affected in the whole of the EU: there was a fall in exports of 14%, compared with a EU27 average rise in exports of 6.2%.

The situation of migrants and asylum seekers has not improved and, in some respects, also worsened due to the record number of boat people arriving in 2008 and in the first two months of 2009. The Government affirms that it has to achieve a balance between security and humanitarian concerns and that efforts are ceaselessly undertaken to improve conditions, but that the system is currently overflowed: in 2008 it had to cope with 2,775 new arrivals, compared to 1,702 on the previous year.

CAMBODIA: The two sides of the grain of rice

by Social Watch Cambodia

The price of food and oil skyrocketed in the first semester of 2008 and began dropping slowly in the second semester of the year. The sudden increase in the global price on rice which has reached 100% has made some rice surplus trader a handsome profit, but it has seriously affected the food security of the 31% of the population, which account for up to 4 million people.

The most vulnerable are those peasants living in the Tonle Sap region, who went into debt just to make ends meet. They had to resort to selling their productive assets, or take their children out of school to help with household income generating activities. The Government has responded with a USD 40 million programme to provide food aid to vulnerable people around the Tonle Sap region.

PHILIPPINES: Unemployment: an unaffordable scenario

by Social Watch Philippines

The impact of the economic crisis is already becoming widespread. Remittances from abroad, comprised 13% of the GDP in 2007 and Filipinos working abroad comprise one tenth of the total population (around 8 million) (...) Up to 575,000 overseas Filipinos could lose their jobs in the US and other countries, particularly in South Korea, Taiwan, Macao, Singapore, Hong Kong and seafarers in cruise ships. The Central Bank projects overseas remittances to slow down at a pace of 6-10%. Export earnings for their part plummeted 40.4% in 2008, compared to the previous year, with electronics declining by 47.6%. Factories are closing not only in the electronics sector but also among garment manufacturers and other companies in industrial parks. In the period October 2008-March 2009 alone, more than 100,000 workers were affected by the crisis.

Filipinos cannot afford a scenario of increasing unemployment and underemployment. While the unemployment rate stands at 8-10%, underemployment had already climbed to 22% even before the global crisis struck. Indeed, employment itself does not guarantee a decent life: a majority (51%) of the Philippine labour force, composed of 12.1 million farmers and fisherfolk and about 10 million labourers and unskilled workers, are earning poverty-level wages, just like their counterparts in the informal sector.

BURMA: The crisis was already there

by Burma Lawyer's Council

Burma has long been suffering an internal domestic financial crises. Inflation in basic commodity prices, including food and fuel, led to widespread protests as individuals could no longer afford them and the price increases translated into job losses. Furthermore, the credit crunch has indirectly impacted workers by depressing investment in national industries. The market for consumer or small business credit is functionally non-existent. At its heart, the development of a free market economy in Burma is a myth, and the rights to develop industries within the country are reserved for the ruling junta, their families, and their cronies.

The global financial crisis has worsened the economic situation inside the country. The fishing, mining, garment, food processing and advertisement industries, for instance, have all suffered. Burmese living abroad are also financially distressed and thus are unable to send as much money back to their families as they had before. The global economic crisis has reduced developed countries' demand for goods produced at factories where Burmese migrants work, both lowering the availability of jobs for migrant Burmese workers and increasing abuse as employers reflexively attempt to maximize profit margins.

CANADA: Opportunity lost

by Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action; North South Institute; Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives and Gender Budget Coordinator/Coordinatrice, budget genre

As the recession continues to deepen, reports of job losses in Canada become more frequent and more devastating. Canadians are looking to their Government to act to protect their livelihoods and homes, as well as the limited social safety nets on which so many people will come to rely. The Budget 2009 saw an opportunity for the federal government to lessen the blow of the recession by focusing on Canada's most vulnerable

citizens. Instead, political jockeying has led to an economic stimulus plan that is designed to deal with the short term and does not do enough to meet the needs of the thousands of Canadians feeling the brunt of the economic crisis.

This crisis was an opportunity to use Government stimulus funds to get a number of things on a better track such as social and gender equality, the reduction of climate change and the improvement of public infrastructure (including soft infrastructure such as health care and child care), but the Government chose to address it by consistently underplaying both the severity and potential duration of the downturn, and treating stimulus as something that could just get the economy back to normal.

EL SALVADOR: Change course, immediately

by Mario Paniagua, Armando Pérez and Scarlett Cortez
Social Watch El Salvador (APSAL, CIDEP, CODEFAM, FUMA, MEC)

The privatization programmes implemented in recent years have resulted in the failure to invest in agricultural production for food security, instead concentrating on importing basic grains, while trade liberalization policies have led to inflation and decreased purchasing power, thereby weakening the country's capacity to face the worldwide crisis. The national economy, which is intimately dependent on trade with the United States, began to suffer when exports, tourism and family remittances began to drop at the end of 2008. It is estimated that remittances will fall 3% in 2009 and 2010.

The country should change course and strengthen the foundations for a sustainable development model. An urgently needed model that reconstructs agricultural and industrial productive capacity and generate social welfare.

MEXICO: Time to re-sort priorities

by Social Watch Mexico

The worldwide increase of fuel prices is reflected in Mexico through an increased inflation in food prices, over and above the rise of inflation in general (...) By November 2008 exports had plummeted and hundreds of thousands of people had lost their jobs. (...) By February 2009 unemployment was at 5.3% and industrial activity at 13.2%, the worst figures in these areas since the so-called tequila crisis of the mid-1990s. Analysts agree that this year Mexico will undergo the most severe recession since that time (...) As unemployment rises among Mexican immigrants in the United States, remittances (which are received in 60% of the poorest households in the country) drop.

Although the Federal Government has asserted that it will maintain its spending levels, it is urgent that budgetary allocations highlight social sustainability by reducing operating expenses, refocusing priorities and reducing administrative costs in certain departments. (...) This historic moment provides the opportunity for designing and fostering a fairer economic and social model, as a way out of the crisis and as a way to prevent others (...) Respect for the international human rights framework is the key point of reference to make another Mexico and another world possible.

BRAZIL: The Government's timid response

by Fernando J. Cardim de Carvalho
Social Watch Brazil

Although the domestic banking system was not exposed to the kind of speculative investments that hit the financial systems in the United States, Europe and part of Asia, Brazil is paying the price of being integrated in the international economy. In the last quarter of 2008 the GDP fell 3.6% in comparison with the previous (third) quarter of 2008. Every sector of the economy contracted, manufacturing being hit the worst, falling more than 7%. In the short term, a still more somber scenario is likely to unfold, with increasing unemployment and social disruption. In case the Government is persuaded to rise to the challenge, Brazil still has a chance of attenuating these risks, but until now the monetary policy has been incompetent and the Federal Government's spending policy has been extremely timid: bureaucratic obstacles delay spending plans while public expenditures are lower and slower than required.

Crises such as the current one always transform, to a greater or lesser extent, the way the economy and society in general works. Thus, as important as it is to stop the economic decline in the short term, it is even more important to prepare for the future and reset the path of the world economy. Green investments are the next frontier of investment and innovation, promoting environmentally sustainable growth strategies that increase the efficiency in the generation and use of energy. New regulatory and supervisory strategies are to be defined by focusing on how to make financial systems work in the promotion of development and the distribution of income and wealth, are needed. The current crisis opens a solid opportunity to attain the effective democratization of international institutions, a chance that cannot be missed.

THE HUMAN COST

Faces and voices of the crisis

CHILE

In Puerto Montt, to the difficulties caused by salmon infectious anaemia, detected in 2007, the global economic crisis must now be added. Olga Paredes, employed by Marine Harvest, a fish farm, says: "I was laid off in April 2008 together with 600 other people. The five months during which I was unemployed I used my severance pay to cover expenses because I have two children. Now I can't work at ease because I have monthly contracts."

Olga adds that there are other effects on families' daily lives: "Marine Harvest used to pay for the children's kindergarten until they were two years old, after which one had to pay thirty thousand pesos and the company paid for half of this. But I no longer have this; how am I going to pay for their kindergarten? I have had to stop buying things for the house every month; now I buy for the week, or for the day, I can no longer say that I'm going to shop at the supermarket."

With regard to how to confront the crisis, Olga says: "One goes to the municipality or the town council to ask for a box of food and you're told that you have to wait four months for another box of food. Does this mean I have to feed my children every four months if I do not get another income? We went to the Municipality to ask for a house if we paid for it – I'm not asking for them to give it to me – but so far we haven't received an answer."

As far as the future is concerned in this crisis scenario, Olga thinks that: "My future is very dark. All I want is a home and a job, and the way things are this frightens me. I have thought of going somewhere else, but with two children this is difficult – it's hard to go somewhere where you don't know anyone; at least here one knows people and can ask for help to take care of the children or to leave the children with someone."

ITALY

The crisis has notably affected my work, says Ricardo Tranquili, employee of the Bank Credito Fondiario FONSPA. "As Credito Fondiario is 100 per cent owned by an American bank, Morgan Stanley, this has seriously compromised our present and future work. Perspectives are currently null and our company has been put for sale by the shareholders. However, we do not know of anyone interested in purchasing Credito Fondiario. The only news we received was an indecent proposal by our management: "begin to dismiss yourselves so we will be able to sell you better".

The Government has the duty to start reconsidering the current economic model; we should turn into less free trade and more State involvement. And more political policies, at least for the

sector in which I work, the Financial sector. More policies for the Common Good, let's call it this way, and not just for a few private interests.

PHILIPPINES

Mr. Mario M. Cruz, 59 years of age and a resident of Pasig City, has been working as a foreman at the Republic Asahi Glass Corporation (RAGC) – a subsidiary of Japan's Asahi Glass Corporation – since 1979. He is a former President of the RAGC Labor Union; serving as its chair for more than 20 years.

The Corporation is the one and only glass factory in the Philippines. Every time the factory loses a client group, many workers lose their job. According to Mr. Cruz, the crisis for the laborers of RAGC already began in the year 2000 when globalization began to take full force. About 300 employees of the Process Glass Division lost their job when this division closed down due to tough competition from manufacturers from China. Something similar happened in 2002 when, with the massive entry of second hand cars being sold in Subic, more than 200 employees of the Fabricated Glass Division – which made glass for cars – lost their job.

After the outburst of the global financial crisis, in 2008, many of RAGC's clients in the Philippines closed down. This includes Mitsubishi Motors, Mercedes Benz, Toyota, Nissan, and other factories such as Aji-no-moto and Mariwasa. Because there were no sales, RAGC's mirroring plant closed down in December 2008. Mr. Cruz and about 300 other workers were on forced leave from December 2008 to January 2009 since there was no production work. Until now, RAGC is not able to sell the glasses it manufactured in December 2008.

The employees themselves recognize these are very hard times for RAGC as many of their buyers have already closed down. The union could only advocate for higher compensation for those who are part of the layoffs but, since RAGC is already experiencing massive loss of clients, it is only able to give 31 days payment per year of service for the workers they dismiss.

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Phone:+598 (2) 902 0490. Fax:+598 (2) 902 0490 ext 113



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What needs to be done

Hundreds of civil society organizations from around the world have endorsed a common statement which includes the following substantive paragraphs:

We are facing a global systemic crisis, which originated in the rich countries of the North, their unsustainable consumption and production patterns and the irresponsible economic behaviour of their dominant social actors. The crisis affects billions of people all over the world, pushing many millions of them into unemployment and poverty, and violating their economic, social and cultural rights.

The response of the G20 was not sufficient to address the root causes of these multiple crises of food, climate, financial markets and sustainable development.

The global crisis needs a global response involving all societies that are affected by the crisis. Therefore, the United Nations is the only legitimate forum through which the crisis can be resolved. This is the reason why we highly welcomed the decision of governments in Doha to hold a UN Conference on the world economic and financial crisis and its impact on development.

Decisions that have to be implemented immediately as a response to the current crisis, include the sufficient funding for a global stimulus package, and long-term measures,

such as the establishment of a new Global Reserve System or the proposal for a Global Tax Authority. We agree that the UN has to come up with immediate responses to the crisis and simultaneously decide on an intergovernmental time-bound process towards the long-term reforms.

Among the decisions that are of high priority and could be taken without any further delay are the following:

- The initiative to establish a Global Panel on Systemic Risks in the World Economy, following the model of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, bringing together academics, civil society and policy makers.
- The decision to upgrade the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation on Tax Matters to an intergovernmental Commission on Tax Matters as a functional commission of ECOSOC by the end of 2009.
- The political commitment to introduce an internationally coordinated Financial Transaction Tax in order to mobilize additional resources for a short-term Global Stimulus Fund and the longer-term implementation of the Internationally Agreed Development Goals, including the MDGs.
- The establishment of a Global Economic Coordination Council within the UN system.
- The decision to review the Agreement between the UN and the Bretton-Woods-Institutions (BWIs) in order to enhance coordination and policy coherence by integrating the BWIs as specialized agencies completely into the UN system.

Signatures (as of May 18, 2009)

Jens Martens and James Paul, Global Policy Forum; Roberto Bissio, Social Watch; Beverly Keene, Jubilee South; Andrea Baranes and Antonio Tricarico, Campagna per la Reforma della Banca Mondiale; Mirjana Dokmanovic, Women and Development Europe (WIDE); Gigi Francisco, Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN); Patricia Blankson Akakpo, Network for Women's Rights in Ghana (NETRIGHT) and ABANTU for Development (ROWA); Josep Xercavins i Valls; Philo Morris, Medical Mission Sisters; Aldo Caliarì, Center of Concern; Rudy De Meyer, 11.11.11; Verena Winkler and Simon Stocker, Eurostep; Eva Friedlander, IWAC, the International Women's Anthropology Conference; Luke Fletcher, Jubilee Australia; Anne Jellema, Action Aid; Mark Herkenrath, Alliance Sud, Switzerland; Klaus Schilder, terre des hommes Germany; Magaly Pineda, CIPAF, Rep. Dominicana; Feminist Task Force of the Global Call to Action against Poverty; Arjun Karki, LDC Watch; Sarba Khadka, South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication-SAAPE; Mana Dahal Rural Reconstruction Nepal-RRN; Edward Oyugi, Social Development Network, Nairobi, Kenya; Oksana Kisselyova, Liberal Society Institute, Ukraine; Cartas A. Kapele, Children Education Society (CHESO), DAR ES SALAAM – TANZANIA; Fernanda Carvalho, IBASE - Brazilian Institute for Social and Economic Analysis; EURODAD; ATTAC Hungary; Milan Smrz, Czech section of Eurosolar; Joseph M. Sammut, Social Watch, Malta; Christine Andela - COSADER (Collectif des ONG pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et le Développement Rural) - Cameroun; Marta Benavides - Instituto Internacional de Cooperación entre Pueblos (IICP) - El Salvador; GCAP - Sudan; Jubilee Debt Campaign (UK); Tom Kucharz, Ecologistas en Acción (Spain); Transnational Institute; Institute for Policy Studies, Global Economy Project; Dr. Hassan Abdel Ati - National Civic Forum - Sudan; Malgorzata Tarasiewicz - Network of East-West Women, NEWW-Polska; AWID (Association for Women's Rights in Development); Rede Brasil sobre Instituições Financeiras Multilaterais; Marek Hrubec, Centre of Global Studies, Czech Republic; Zelená Pro Planetu, Czech Republic; Henri Valot, Policy Advisor CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Professor Aijaz Qureshi: Social Watch Pakistan- IDF; Zulfqar Halepoto- Sindh Democratic Forum (SDF) and Social Watch Pakistan; Nazeer Memon- Sindh Agriculture Forum; Abrar Kazi - SDF- water expert and technocrat; Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN); Public Finance Monitoring Center; Women's Working Group on Financing for Development; Egyptian Association For Community Participation Enhancement (EACPE); CARDET, Cyprus; National Social Watch Coalition - India; Action for Economic Reforms; Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM); Arab NGO Network for Development (ANNND); Ziad Abdel Samad; Mariama Williams, Integrated Policy Research Institute (IPRI); Yves Conze, Integrated Policy Research Institute (IPRI); Carla Bakboord, MSc Cultural Anthropologist, Executive Director Equality & Equity for Gender & Social Development, Suriname; El Amel Association For Social Development in Algeria; Women for Change; Genevieve Tisheva- Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation; Tomas Tozicka - Jubilee Czech; Hanaa Edwar, Iraqi AlAmal Association; David Obot (NURRU), Kampala-Uganda; J.B.Kwesiga (DENIVA), Uganda; Hamameh, Vanda, Syria; Consumers Association of Penang; Friends of the Earth, Malaysia; KOPIN (Koperazzjoni Internazzjonali) Malta; Instituto Latinoamericano de Servicios legales Alternativos (ILSA) - Colombia; Klaus Heidel, Werkstatt Ökonomie e.V., spokesperson Social Watch Deutschland/Forum Weltsozialgipfel (Social Watch Germany); International Gender and Trade Network (IGTN); Rene Suša, Humanitas, Society for human rights and supportive action, Slovenia; Africa Development Interchange Network (ADIN); Sanayee Development Organization (SDO), Kabul, Afghanistan; UK Coalition Against Poverty, Eileen Devaney; Baudouin Schombe, Coordonnateur National Reprontic; Bretton Woods Project (UK); FOCO - Foro Ciudadano de Participación por la Justicia y los Derechos Humanos; DECIDAMOS, Campaña por la Expresión Ciudadana, Paraguay; Social watch Mocambique; Jiri Silny, Ecumenical Academy Prague, Czech Republic; Vagn Berthelsen, Secretary General of IBIS; Sisters of Mercy (of the Americas); Marta Scarpato, Consultora sindical, Italia; Mayalu Matos Silva, Brazil; Carlos Martínez García, Presidente de ATTAC España; Martín Pascual, Fundación Cenda, Chile; CIDEP, Asociación Intersectorial para el Desarrollo Económico y el Progreso Social (El Salvador); Reseau Marocain pour le Droit a la Sante, Dr Aziz RHALLI, Maroc; Antonio J. González Plessmann, Activista venezolano de Derechos Humanos; WEDO (Women's Environment and Development Organization)

For the French and Spanish versions of this statement and an updated list of signatures see: http://www.choike.org/nuevo_eng/informes/7515.html