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'S LETTER

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- The loss of Arline Woutersz marked us and entices us to continue what we started together in London.

- a Symposium organized by NEWWW Argentina was a real success in Buenos Aires.

CHRISTINE CHAUVET WORLD PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In 2007 our association has set its place in the landscape of international associations.

We've had sad and joyful moments.

The loss of Arline Woutersz marked us and entices us to continue what we started together in London.

Difficulties in Mauritania led us to hold our 1st quarter meeting in Paris, while a Symposium organized by NEWWW Argentina was a real success in Buenos Aires.

During the summer a Bureau meeting held in Washington allowed us to establish new institutional contacts and to meet members of NAWBO.

Step by step we are building our network with new associations, with new countries.

2008 begins with a major meeting in Brisbane, to meet with our Australian friends.

All these movements are reflected on our Web site thanks to the work and

involvement of the AMEP team in Portugal.

NEWWW wishes all its members and to all its network friends a constructive and harmonious year of 2008.

Christine Chauvet
World President

En 2007 notre association s'est installée dans le paysage des associations internationales.

Nous avons eu de tristes et de joyeux moments.

La perte d'Arline Woutersz nous a marquées tout en nous incitant à poursuivre ce que nous avons commencé ensemble à Londres.

Les difficultés rencontrées en Mauritanie nous ont conduit à tenir notre réunion du 1er trimestre à Paris, tandis qu'un Colloque organisé par NEWWW Argentina remportait un véritable succès à Buenos Aires.

Pendant l'été une réunion du Bureau organisée à Washington nous a permis d'établir de nouveaux

contacts institutionnels et de rencontrer des membres de NAWBO.

Pas à pas nous établissons notre réseau avec de nouvelles associations, avec plus de pays.

2008 commence par une grande réunion à Brisbane, à la rencontre de nos amies Australiennes.

Tous ces mouvements sont répercutés en permanence sur notre site Web grâce au travail et à l'implication de l'équipe AMEP au Portugal.

NEWWW souhaite à tous ses membres et à tous les réseaux amis une année 2008 constructive et harmonieuse.

Christine Chauvet
Présidente



'European Year of Equal Opportunities for All'

The European Commission has designated 2007 as 'European Year of Equal Opportunities for All' as part of a concerted effort to promote equality and non-discrimination in the EU. The European Year is the centerpiece of a framework strategy designed to ensure that discrimination is effectively tackled, diversity is celebrated and equal opportunities for all are promoted. The strategy is set out in a

Communication adopted by the European Commission today.

European Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities Commissioner, Vladimír Špidla, said:

"Europe must work towards real equality in practice. The European Year of Equal Opportunities for All and the framework strategy will provide a new drive towards ensuring the full application of EU anti-discrimination legislation, which has encountered too many obstacles and delays. Fundamental rights, non-discrimination and equal opportunities will remain key priorities for the European Commission."

The four core themes of the European Year proposed by the Commis-

sion are:

- Rights – raising awareness of the right to equality and non-discrimination
- Representation – stimulating a debate on ways to increase the participation of under-represented groups in society
- Recognition – celebrating and accommodating diversity

- Respect and tolerance – promoting a more cohesive society

Gender issues will be taken on board in the context of the European Year and the non-

discrimination strategy. This will complement the EU's specific efforts on gender equality and sex discrimination, including the proposed Gender Institute and the Communication on gender equality planned for 2006.

NEWWW as an international Women Association has participated, either directly or through its Member Associations, in several events to help raise awareness to such a noble cause, and to mitigate the effects of discrimination in our society.



The European Year is the centerpiece of a framework strategy designed to ensure that discrimination is effectively tackled



NETWORKING PROJECT "DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN FEMALE ENTREPRENEURSHIP"

OCTOBER 1-2, 2007

NEWWW took part, through AMEP, on a Network Project to increase international cooperation between female entrepreneurs.

The Project, an initiative of the Frankfurt Italian Chamber of Commerce, enabled contact exchange between female entrepreneurs in 6 different countries, namely Portugal, Spain,

France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland.

A delegation of Italian and German entrepreneurs traveled to Lisbon where several one-to-one meeting took place between Portuguese and Italian entrepreneurs.

The project culminated in the "Melting Box" International Fair in Turin, Italy.



EMPLOYABILITY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP - GENDER STEREOTYPES

OCTOBER 3-4, 2007/LE 3-4 OCTOBRE 2007

In the "European Year of Equal Opportunities for All", NEWWW, through AMEP, was invited to a Conference regarding "Employability and Entrepreneurship – Gender Stereotypes" organized by the Portuguese European Presidency where it was represented by its president, Maria Teresa d'Avila. The conference with representatives of all EU countries was mediated by

the Vice-chairwoman of the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality, European Parliament, *Edite Estrela*, Portuguese State Secretary of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, *Jorge Lacão* and *Belinda Pyke*, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities of the European Commission.

NEWWW took part, through AMEP, on a Network Project to increase international cooperation between female entrepreneurs.



INTERNATIONAL FAIR "MELTING BOX"NOVEMBER 17TH, 2006/LE 17 NOVEMBRE 2006

NEWWW, through AMEP, was invited to the Congress/Contact Exchange organized by the Italian Chambers of Commerce in Europe in the "European Year of Equal Opportunities for All". It was represented by its Vice-President and a delegation of AMEP associates.

Dozens of entrepreneurs from Italy, Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland and Germany got together to rally contacts and exchange business op-

portunities throughout Europe.

During the Fair several contacts were made with akin associations present, namely from Spain and Italy, that shown interest in joining NEWWW.

The meeting took place in Turin, Italy on October 22nd and 23rd during the International Fair MELTING BOX.



Dozens of entrepreneurs from Italy, Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland and Germany got together to rally contacts and exchange business opportunities throughout Europe.

"MANAGING AS FEMALE IN A MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESS".

NOVEMBER 16-17, 2007/LES 16-17 NOVEMBRE 2006

A symposium planned by the Europe direct relais (European Information-Center within the Thuringian State Chancellery) in co-



operation with the European Commission, agency in Germany, the Federal Ministry for family, seniors, women and adolescence and the Associations of Women Entrepreneurs from Germany, France, Czech Republic, Portugal, Sweden and Austria took place in Germany, Erfurt. on the 16th and 17th of November 2007,

NEWWW's Vice president and AMEP president, Maria Teresa d'Avila, partici-

pated as an invited speaker. Also present were NEWWW's French Founder, FCE Vice-President, Yvette Goddard, and the German VDU President, Regina Seigel.

The lectures will be published for public distribution in the near future.

The topic of the symposium in the European year of gender equality was "Managing as female in a medium-sized business".



“ERASMUS FOR YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS”

NOVEMBER 22-23, 2007

NEWWW took part, through AMEP, on a workshop regarding the European program "Erasmus for young Entrepreneurs" in Valencia, Spain.

This Workshop promoted by the ECOTEC Group as a partner of the European Commission was one of a series of four to study the feasibility of such program.

In the context of the globalised economy, and the rise of the knowledge economy in particular, companies are increasingly finding it necessary to turn to markets abroad in order to expand their businesses. While this option offers great opportunities, it also carries risks, and undertaking steps towards internationalisation may also present many obstacles. Some of these are particularly acute for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and include inter alia lack of appropriate skills and difficulties in establishing business contacts.

On the initiative of the European Parliament, the new budget line entitled "Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs" was introduced in the EU budget 2007 (budget line 02 02 03 04). In response, the European Commission started to prepare a pilot action designed to support mobility periods abroad for young (would-be) entrepreneurs, with a view to improving their skills and fostering the cross-border transfer of knowledge and experiences between the SMEs.

ECOTEC has been commissioned by DG Enterprise and Industry of the European Commission to carry out a feasibility

study concerning this proposed pilot action. One of the key elements of the approach is a series of four focus groups designed to inform an analysis of the "supply side" of the proposed pilot action, through engaging those actors who might potentially act as hosts or intermediaries in the process of training and placement of young (would-be) entrepreneurs.

There are two types of actions envisaged. In the case of the entrepreneurs-to-be, the activities are to include mobility periods abroad, consisting of training and placement (traineeship) in an enterprise. The training would be organised in a start-up centre in another EU country and would cover such subjects as functioning of the common market, courses in European contracts, EU commercial law, European standardisation, European support networks, the local business environment and eventually language learning. Training will be followed by a traineeship within a company that is active in the same or a connected branch of their future business.

This part of the mobility period is thought to enable young entrepreneurs to gain experience in a company and get new insights and ideas for their own business, as well as to acquire skills such as effective planning and management of future transnational companies. In the case of existing entrepreneurs, the mobility period abroad would consist of a study visit. The duration of the activities is envisaged from 1 to up to 6 months.



NEWWW took part, through AMEP, on a workshop regarding the European program "Erasmus for young Entrepreneurs"



NEWWW ARGENTINA

October 9, 2007

NEWWARGENTINA conforma una red empresarial de mujeres de negocios, intercambiando información y sumando experiencia. Tiene como objetivo promover oportunidades de negocios, capacitación y liderazgo, asegurar las actividades de la asociación de manera que constituya un modelo de normas éticas y profesionales elevadas. Tiene como objetivo también maximizar la contribución de la mujer a la economía global.

NEWWARGENTINA, ha realizado el Primer Encuentro de Intercambio Empresarial, concretándose, una Ronda de Negocios Multisectorial el 9 de octubre en el hotel Circulo Oficiales de Mar, con mas de 70 mujeres que

interactuaran generando negocios y redes.

Se pasó una agradable y provechosa mañana donde el clima de camaradería reinó entre todas las asistentes.

Felicitaciones por la iniciativa de crear **NEWWARGENTINA**.

Esperamos verlas en nuestros encuentros internacionales y hacer con ellas muchos y buenos negocios.



This board was dedicated to our friend Arline Woutersz who left us last March.

PARIS BOARD MEETING

APRIL 12-13, 2007

NEWWW Board got together in Paris to discuss several issues regarding our association.

Australia, France, Portugal and the USA were present. NEWWW Statutes and Rules were discussed and its texts drafted and discussed as well as budgetary issues put forth by our treasurer, Martine Marandel Joly.

Hard working sessions followed by leisure time sessions were greatly appreciated.

Board in presence of Roz Mac Allan (Australia), Beverly Inman-Ebel and Susan Chaires (USA), Maria Teresa d'Avila (Portugal), Martine Marandel Joly, Marie-Christine Oghly (France) and Christine Chauvet (President) attended the meeting. Nilufer Bulud and Emel Efe (Turkey) also attended

the meeting. This board was dedicated to our friend Arline Woutersz who left us last March.

Susan brought the final rules and the minutes from Bordeaux.

The website was updated and NEWWW printed newsletter and business cards were developed by AMEP.

Martine presented the 2006 finances, 2007 budget and called for the fees.

Roz presented a NEWWW emblem to be produced in brooch.

Nilufer Bulut, President of Tikad, accepted to organize NEWWW's 1st FORUM in 2008 in Turkey. The theme of the Forum will be: **"Women Entrepreneurs Involvement in Globalization."**



WASHINGTON D.C. - NEWWW BOARD MEETING
JULY 13-14

Washington DC was the setting of another NEWWW's Board meeting last July. NAWBO was the host and in an evening function preceding the official meetings the Board met with some members of the Northern Vir-

ginia Chapter of NAWBO.

On the 13th the meeting was held at NAWBO's Headquarters. The board was received by NAWBO Executive Director, Erin Fuller.



WASHINGTON D.C. - NEWWW BOARD MET KAWBO
JULY 13

An observer at the Washington Meeting from Kenya – Eva Muraya is a founding member of 'Association of Women Business Owners in Kenya' - KAWBO. Ms Muraya has her own printing and silk-screening company called Color Creations Ltd.



Ms Muraya explained the economic, political and educational situation of women in Kenya wishing to establish businesses. Kenya is interested in joining NEWWW.



The IFC was impressed with NEWWW's performance and therefore has offered to assist in the future, through conference attendance and projects.

WASHINGTON D.C. - NEWWW BOARD MET IFC
JULY 13

NEWWW Board, along with Ms Eva Muraya of KAWBO (Kenyan Association of Women Business Owners) were received by Mrs. Amanda Elles of the IFC (International Finance Corporation) - World Bank Group.



From this meeting a partnership was made to benefit NEWWW Members' whose countries are included in IFC development projects,

specially the ones surrounding female entrepreneurship issues.

The IFC was impressed with NEWWW's performance and therefore has offered to assist in the future, through conference atten-

dance and projects.



FINANCING FOR WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES/FINANCE DES ENTREPRISES APPARTENANT À DES FEMMES

Women entrepreneurs are a large untapped market in developing countries. Financing them is good for business—and it fuels development, as increasing poor women’s economic empowerment leads to greater spending on family welfare, nutrition, and children’s education. In Bangladesh, for example, IFC client BRAC Bank has established a unit to serve women entrepreneurs, part of its larger effort to expand its reach in rural areas for clients with loans just above the threshold for microcredit.

In Africa, IFC’s integrated program of policy reform, investment, and advisory services is helping banks engage in this market. We have provided pioneering local financial institutions in Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda with a combined \$41 million in financing and hands-on support from industry leaders in Australia, Canada, Ireland, and the United States. Since October 2006, when IFC disbursed its first-ever line of credit dedicated to women, Access Bank in Nigeria has on-lent \$10.8 million to 103 women-owned businesses and a microfinance institution that reaches 1,500 women.

(in IFC 2007 Integrated report)

Les femmes entrepreneurs constituent un marché important mais inexploité dans les pays en développement. Leur accorder des financements est une activité profitable — qui alimente aussi le développement puisque l’habilitation

économique des femmes pauvres se traduit par un accroissement des dépenses effectuées pour améliorer le bien-être et la nutrition de la famille et éduquer les enfants. Au Bangladesh, par exemple, BRAC Bank, qui est une cliente de la Société, a créé une unité chargée de fournir des services aux femmes entrepreneurs dans le cadre de l’effort de portée plus générale qu’elle déploie pour étendre ses opérations dans les zones rurales en touchant une clientèle ayant besoin de prêts d’un montant tout juste supérieur au plafond des microcrédits.

En Afrique, le programme intégré de réforme des politiques, d’investissement et de services-conseil aide les banques à entreprendre des opérations sur ce marché. La Société a fourni à des institutions financières locales émergentes au Nigéria, en Ouganda et en Tanzanie un montant global de 41 millions de dollars de financements et un appui direct de leaders des marchés australiens, canadiens, irlandais et des États-Unis. Depuis octobre 2006, date à laquelle l’IFC a ouvert sa première ligne de crédit réservée aux femmes, Access Bank, au Nigéria, a rétrocédé un montant de 10,8 millions de dollars au profit de 103 entreprises appartenant à des femmes et d’une institution de microfinance qui fournit ses services à 1.500 femmes.

(in IFC 2007 Integrated report)



Since October 2006, when IFC disbursed its first-ever line of credit dedicated to women, Access Bank in Nigeria has on-lent \$10.8 million to 103 women-owned businesses and a microfinance institution that reaches 1,500 women.



REGIONAL STRATEGY PAPER 2007-2013 EU-MERCOSUR

Executive Summary

This Regional Strategy Paper (RSP), the second for Mercosur, provides a strategic framework for EC cooperation with Mercosur for the period 2007-2013. The RSP has been prepared following a consultation process involving Mercosur member states and civil society actors. EC-Mercosur relations are based on a Framework Cooperation Agreement signed in 1995, which aims at preparing an interregional association between the EU and Mercosur. This Regional Strategy is focused entirely on supporting regional integration, preparing for the implementation of the future Association Agreement and trade-related assistance. This is in addition to the cooperation funds earmarked to support purely national objectives as set out in the Country Strategy Papers (CSPs) for the four Mercosur countries. In its 16 years of existence, Mercosur ('Mercado Común del Sur'), formed by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, has promoted peace and stability, generated a high-level political dialogue and strengthened internal and international cooperation. However, since the last Regional Strategy Paper in 2002, limited progress has been made towards the realisation of a concrete customs union and a structured common market. Although Mercosur still needs to make substantial efforts to reach its original goals, considerable progress has been made with its institutional framework. Today, Mercosur faces 3 major challenges: i) improving its decision-making process and its capacity to implement and enforce common legislation, ii) achieving the common market, and iii) increasing the awareness and involvement of its civil societies in the regional integration project. According to a recent independent evaluation report, our past cooperation has helped reinforce and facilitate trade within Mercosur and with the EU, providing Mercosur companies with new business opportunities and contributing towards overall growth in the region and market expansion. Projects taking into account Mercosur asymmetries have achieved

better results. The report also highlights areas for improvement: an overall low level of ownership of projects and the absence of a centralised Mercosur institution responsible for managing and implementing cooperation with third countries. Moreover, it draws attention to Mercosur's difficulties in finding counterpart funding and the technical complications linked to the requirements of the EC's Financial Regulation. The EC has also drawn several key conclusions from its own perspective. In the past, our cooperation was entirely project-based, with a multiplicity of projects responding to requests from different stakeholders, thus often lacking an overall strategic vision. Mercosur cooperation has also suffered from a lack of political involvement and changing political priorities, resulting in disparate projects. In order to try to answer these shortcomings, cooperation over 2007-2013 will no longer be based on a conventional list of projects but on an action plan modelled along Mercosur's integration work programme. The action plan will primarily target the completion of Mercosur's Common Market, with the focus on those areas that will facilitate the implementation of the future EU-Mercosur Association Agreement. It will include a limited number of priority objectives agreed with Mercosur and endorsed by the Commission. In order to implement the agreed objectives, the plan will be translated into lists of actions to be taken by each of the four countries. The follow-up and monitoring of its implementation will be the responsibility of a single Mercosur institution, still to be identified. The Commission's delegations will also play an important role in monitoring the plan's execution. The new approach should be 'result-based' and linked to progress towards achieving the targets set in the action plan. In order to increase the flexibility of the system and ensure that EC cooperation better matches changing Mercosur political priorities, there will be two Regional Indicative Programmes (RIPs): 2007-2010 and 2010-2013.

(in EU Commission - Mercosur - Regional Strategy Paper)



In its 16 years of existence, Mercosur ('Mercado Común del Sur'), has promoted peace and stability.



BRASILIAN ECONOMY SINCE THE COLONIZATION / L'ÉCONOMIE BRASILIÉNNÉ DEPUIS LA COLONISATION

Industry raw materials

From the time of the colonization to the XX century, the Brazilian economy knew several cycles:

1. Wood exploitation (Pau brasil in particular) at the beginning of the colonization.
2. Sugar cane crop growing from the XVI to XVII centuries. This period is marked by development of trade between the colony, the metropolis (Portugal) and Europe.
3. Mineral exploitation (mainly gold and precious stones) on the XVIII century.
4. Coffee crop growing from the XIX to the beginning of the XX century.



Voyages to Brazil: return of an owner (Jean Debret Baptist)

During these business cycles, the labour employed consisted mainly of slaves. After the abolition of slavery on the XIX century, the immigrant employees (mostly Italian immigrants) were massively recruited to work in the coffee plantations.

It is only during the First World War that the Brazilian economy outlined the industrialization of the country. Then, from the Second World War until the Sixties, Brazilian industry knew a strong expansion.

The Seventies were marked by an entry of American, Japanese and European capital. Consequently the annual growth of the GDP amounted to approximately 8% during these years called historically "Brazilian miracle".

During the Eighties, Brazil had to decrease the public spending. The country's debt and inflation increased significantly during this period. It was only in mid 1987 that Brazil concluded an agreement with its creditors to suspend the debt payment temporarily.

To control the rise of inflation in the Nineties, the current Brazilian currency - Real - was implemented in 1994. The economic plan called "the Real plan" consisted in establishing a balance between the Brazilian currency and the dollar.

In spite of the decrease of inflation (5.7% per annum in 2005, against almost 50% per month in 1994), the social inequalities are still part of the Brazilian daily live.

Some economic indicators

Indicators	2003	2004
GDP of billion US\$	510.2	601.6
Growth of the GDP in %	0.5%	5.2%
Inflation	9.3%	7.6%
Rate of unemployment	12.3%	11.5%
Trade balance - balance of billion US\$	24.8	33.7
External debt (% of the GDP)	32.7	25.8
Average interest rate	32.7	25.8
External debt (% of the GDP)	23.4%	16.2%

Source: IBGE



"The Seventies were marked by an entry of American, Japanese and European capital. Consequently the annual growth of the GDP amounted to approximately 8% during these years called historically "Brazilian miracle."



Des matières premières à l'industrie

De l'époque de la colonisation au XX^e siècle, l'économie brésilienne connut plusieurs cycles :

1. L'exploitation du bois (notamment le pau brasil) aux débuts de la colonisation.
2. La culture de la canne à sucre aux XVI^e et XVII^e siècles. Cette période est marquée par la mise en place d'échanges commerciaux entre la colonie, la métropole (Portugal) et l'Europe.
3. L'exploitation de minéraux (principalement l'or et les pierres précieuses) au XVIII^e siècle.
4. La culture du café du XIX^e au début du XX^e siècle.



Voyages au Brésil : retour d'un propriétaire (Jean Baptiste Debret)

Pendant ces cycles économiques, la main d'oeuvre employée était principalement constituée d'esclaves. Après l'abolition de l'esclavage au XIX^e siècle, les salariés immigrés (en majorité des immigrés italiens) furent massivement recrutés pour travailler dans les plantations de café.

C'est seulement pendant la première guerre mondiale que l'économie brésilienne ébaucha l'industrialisation du pays. Ensuite, pendant la deuxième guerre mondiale et jusqu'aux années soixante, l'industrie brésilienne connut une forte expansion.

Les années 70 furent marquées par une entrée de capitaux des États-unis, du Japon et de l'Europe. En conséquence la croissance annuelle du PIB s'élevait à environ 8% pendant ces années appelées historiquement "miracle brésilien".

Pendant les années 80, le Brésil dut diminuer les dépenses publiques. La dette du pays et l'inflation augmentèrent significativement pendant cette période. Ce ne fut qu'en 1987 que le Brésil conclut un accord avec ses créanciers afin de suspendre provisoirement le paiement de la dette.

Afin de contrôler la montée de l'inflation dans les années 90, l'actuelle monnaie brésilienne fut mise en place en 1994 : le Real. Le plan économique appelé "le plan Real" consistait à établir un équilibre entre la monnaie brésilienne et le dollar.

Malgré la baisse de l'inflation (5.7% par an en 2005, contre presque 50% par mois en 1994), les inégalités sociales font encore partie du quotidien des brésiliens.

Quelques indicateurs économiques

Indicateurs	2003	2004
PIB en milliards de US\$	510.2	601.6
Croissance du PIB en %	0.5%	5.2%
Inflation	9.3%	7.6%
Taux de chômage	12.3%	11.5%
Balance commerciale - solde en milliards de US\$	24.8	33.7
Dette externe (% du PIB)	32.7	25.8
Taux d'intérêt moyen	32.7	25.8
Dette externe (% du PIB)	23.4%	16.2%

Source : IBGE



Malgré la baisse de l'inflation (5.7% par an en 2005, contre presque 50% par mois en 1994), les inégalités sociales font encore partie du quotidien des brésiliens.



We're on the Internet

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NEWWW IN THE NEWS



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NEWWW BOARD COMMITTEE BRISBANE - AUSTRALIA/
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 FEBRUARY 4-8, 2008 / LES 4-8 FEVRIER 2008

Le prochain Comité de NEWWW va se tenir en Australie et sera ouvert aux adhérentes des associations membres. C'est à ce titre que vous êtes invitées à partager ces quelques moments d'échanges toujours pleins d'émotion et de rencontres enrichissantes.

Bien à vous,

Christine CHAUVET,
 Présidente Mondiale de NEWWW

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