

## **Curriculum Vitae of new Greek Minister of Labour, Ms Louka T. Katseli.**

Born in Athens, April 20, 1952. Newly appointed Minister of Labour and Social Security, formally Minister of Economy, Competitiveness and Shipping . State Member of the Hellenic Parliament for the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PA.SO.K) since 2007. Married to former Minister Mr Gerassimos Arsenis.

Ms Louka T. Katseli, Professor of Economics, has served as Director of the OECD Development Centre from 2003 to 2007. Prior to joining the OECD, Prof. Katseli has held several academic and non-academic positions in Greek and international organizations. She has been chair of the Department of Economics of the University of Athens (1997-2001), economic advisor to the Prime Minister of Greece (1993-96), special advisor to the Minister of Education (1996-97), Director General of the Athens based Centre of Planning and Economic Research (1982-86), Assistant and then Associate Professor of Economics at Yale University (1977-1985).

In 1996, she was appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General as Member of the Committee for Development Policy, where she served as Acting Member, Rapporteur and Vice-Chair until 1999. In 2000-02 she was the Greek Representative to the UN Financing for Development Conference and Preparatory Committee Conferences.

A fellow to several international research institutes, including the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR), Louka Katseli holds a BA in Economics from Smith College (1972), a Master in Public Affairs from the Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University (1974), an M.A. in Economics (1975) and a Ph. D. in Economics (1978) from Princeton University.

Prof. Katseli has widely published in international and Greek academic journals. Her fields of specialization include international trade and finance, economic development and macroeconomics. Most recently she has focused her research activities on the economics of legal and illegal labour migration, public policy effectiveness and institution-building in developing countries.