

You will find details of the assignments in the descriptions below. They are grouped thematically to help you identify those which best match your profile and aspirations. You will be asked to indicate a maximum of three positions and to prioritize them according to your competencies and preference. You will also be invited to respond to a series of questions whose relevance varies according to the assignment.

Ready? We look forward to receiving your application [here](#)!

### / Competition

[Measuring business tax burden \[ref: CTP 1\]](#)

[Removing barriers to competition \[ref: DAF 3\]](#)

### / Development Strategy

[Natural resource-based development \[ref: DEV 5\]](#)

### / Global Value Chains

[Development in global value chains \[ref: DEV 6\]](#)

[Economic interconnectedness \[ref: STD/DAF 16\]](#)

### / Governance

[International regulatory co-operation \[ref: GOV 13\]](#)

[Measuring well-being and progress \[ref: STD 17\]](#)

### / Green Growth

[Taxing energy use – green growth \[ref: CTP/ENV 2\]](#)

[Green growth, climate change and development \[ref: DCD 4\]](#)

[The effects of environmental policies on economic outcomes \[ref: ECO/ENV 8\]](#)

[Land use and achieving economic and environmental objectives \[ref: ENV 12\]](#)

### / Innovation

[The impacts of structural policy on economic growth \[ref: ECO/STI 9\]](#)

[Industrial, innovation and entrepreneurship policy evaluation \[ref: STI/EDU 18\]](#)

### / Skills Strategy

[Skills strategy \[ref: EDU 10\]](#)

[Longitudinal study of children’s social and emotional skills \[ref: EDU 11\]](#)

[Information and communication technology impacts on jobs and skills \[ref: STI 19\]](#)

### / Strategic Orientations

[Support for the delivery of the Secretary-General’s strategic objectives \[ref: SGE 14\]](#)

[Office of the Chief Economist \[ref: ECO 7\]](#)

[Support for the Strategic Foresight Counsellor \[ref: SGE 15\]](#)

## Competition

### [Measuring business tax burden \[ref: CTP 1\]](#)

Host: [Centre for Tax Policy and Administration](#) (CTP)

Horizontal collaboration: [Economics Department](#) (ECO)

Other relevant background: [OECD work countering Base Erosion and Profit Sharing](#) (BEPS)

Countering Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) is an important and high profile part of the OECD's work. The BEPS project will conclude at the end of 2015, but tax competition is expected to heighten after key actions to address profit shifting have been implemented. Tax competition measures focus principally on corporate income taxes, yet companies are highly sensitive to other taxes and regulations when making decisions about where they locate. With increased focus on tax competition in a post-BEPS world, better measures of overall business tax burdens are needed. Improved indicators of business taxation are needed with increased globalisation and more intangible capital investments. Ensuring that our business and international taxation systems are well designed and evolve to meet the changing needs of communities is especially important to driving sustainable and inclusive growth and addressing income inequality.

As part of the team working on assessing business tax burdens, you will produce a new methodology and metrics for assessing the overall tax burden across all taxes on business. Expected outputs include the development of a methodology to measure the overall business tax burden and the delivery of a CTP Working Paper detailing the results of your work. You will also assist in the CTP's ongoing work to provide country-specific and general tax policy advice. This work will leverage some of the information currently collected by the Division in Revenue Statistics and will require a creative, innovative and proactive analyst. The role requires, and will allow you to further develop, analytical and presentational skills as well as policy acumen, in an area that is certain to remain the subject of policy and research interest for the foreseeable future.

### [Removing barriers to competition \[ref: DAF 3\]](#)

Host: [Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs](#) (DAF)

Horizontal collaboration: [Global Relations](#) (SGE/GRS)

Other relevant background: [Pro-competitive policy reforms](#)

The Competition (COMP) team works on projects whose aim is to foster innovation and productivity and improve consumers' welfare by removing barriers to competition, a particularly critical mission as countries seek structural reforms in order to grow. The team organises regular roundtables to spread best practices globally. The roundtables bring together competition agencies' representatives from around the world and competition experts from academia and the business world on cutting-edge competition economic issues.

You will work with senior competition policy experts in preparing research papers and other material for roundtables on competition topics. You will also contribute to country-specific projects on the assessment of regulatory constraints on competition. This will give you the opportunity to be involved in the team's work applying competition tools to help countries in need of reform to achieve higher growth.

### Natural resource-based development [ref: DEV 5]

Host: [Development Centre](#) (DEV)

Horizontal collaboration: [Knowledge Sharing Alliance](#); [Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs](#) (DAF); [Environment Directorate](#) (ENV); [Public Governance and Territorial Development](#) (GOV); [Directorate for Legal Affairs](#) (LEG); [Trade and Agriculture Directorate](#) (TAD)

Other relevant background: [Policy Dialogue on Natural Resource-based Development](#)

While depending on natural resources may hinder socio-economic development, resource abundance in itself is not a curse. On the contrary, it can open up opportunities for broad-based and inclusive growth when appropriate policies and incentives are in place. Still, many producing countries are not reaping the benefits from the exploitation of their natural resource endowments, in particular with regard to extractives. This is attributable to a combination of factors, including low direct employment generation, price volatility, rising exchange rates in export-driven economies, inefficient revenue management and spending, and corruptive behaviours. The Policy Dialogue on Natural Resource-based Development aims to enhance the common understanding of constraints and trade-offs faced by natural resource producing countries and to increase the awareness of the impact of policy choices on long-term competitiveness. This horizontal initiative contributes to the implementation of the OECD Development Strategy.

You will undertake evidence-based analysis of policies on the four pillars of the Policy Dialogue by contributing to data collection and analysis in the following areas of work: shared value creation and local development, stabilisation funds and revenue sending, getting better deals and corruption risk in extractives. In particular, you will actively participate in the policy reviews on in-country resource-based value creation, in the organisation of the biannual meetings of the Policy Dialogue and in the co-drafting of background papers. You will be expected to provide general support to the team's work and to help build horizontal linkages to advance this work across several OECD Directorates and relevant partner organisations. You will also participate in the comparative analysis of country experiences to identify best practices and inform improved policy making in order to promote broad-based and inclusive resource-driven development.

### Development in global value chains [ref: DEV 6]

Host: [Development Centre](#) (DEV)

Other relevant background: [OECD Initiative on Global Value Chains, Production Transformation and Development](#)

Our economies are increasingly interconnected. Goods and services are produced and traded in various forms and across different local, regional and global networks. Developing countries are increasingly looking at Global Value Chains (GVCs) as drivers for transforming their economies and for increasing the value-added generated locally. However, spill-overs from Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) are not automatic, domestic capabilities are needed to sustain industrialisation and new policies are required to grasp the benefits of the changing global landscape. As part of the implementation of the OECD Development Strategy, the OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on GVCs, Production Transformation and Development started in March 2013. It gathers together

OECD and non-OECD countries to promote knowledge-sharing and address future development challenges to improve evidence and identify policy guidelines to promote production transformation and upgrading in GVCs.

You will focus on doing empirical and policy analysis on the growing interconnectedness of our economies and on new trends in trade and organisation of production at the global level. You will help generate new evidence on countries' strategies and policies to promote production transformation and upgrading in GVCs and draft the related publications. You will also contribute to the policy dialogue dimension of the Initiative by liaising with country representatives and the organisation of meetings and follow-up activities, whilst providing general support to the team.

#### [Economic interconnectedness \[ref: STD/DAF 16\]](#)

Hosts: [Statistics Directorate](#) (STD); [Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs](#) (DAF)

Horizontal collaboration: [Trade and Agriculture Directorate](#) (TAD); [Science Technology and Industry Directorate](#) (STI)

Other relevant background: [Measuring Trade in Value Added: An OECD-WTO joint initiative](#)

The OECD has been at the forefront of developing better evidence on the interconnected nature of OECD economies, notably through the development of the Trade in Value Added (TiVA) database. The TiVA indicators provide insights into the value-added created by each country in the production of goods and services that are traded and consumed worldwide. The work on TiVA has received great interest from the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting (MCM) and G20. There is also a high policy demand for more work in this area – including to explore the link between international trade in value-added and foreign direct investment. This project aims to do just that, answering questions such as “how much of the domestic value-added generated by exports is produced by foreign-owned firms?” or “how are foreign multinationals shaping countries' positions in global value chains?”

You will produce and analyse innovative, 'TiVA-like' indicators on economic interconnectedness through foreign direct investment. These results will be presented in a coherent way, so that countries' roles in Global Value Chains (GVCs) as evident from their international trade and foreign investment activities can be clearly understood. The work requires an in-depth understanding of statistics on gross and value-added data on international trade, but also of trade by enterprise characteristics (including foreign ownership), and investment statistics and involves horizontal collaboration between STD (trade statistics) and DAF (investment statistics). A key product stemming from this work will be country reports that statistically describe how international integration via trade and investment impacts domestic value-added (and GDP) of OECD countries.

### [International regulatory co-operation \[ref: GOV 13\]](#)

Host: [Directorate for Public Governance and Territorial Development](#) (GOV)

Horizontal collaboration: [Trade and Agriculture Directorate](#) (TAD); [Directorate for Legal Affairs](#) (LEG)

Other relevant background: [International Regulatory Co-operation: Addressing Global Challenges](#)

Successful regulatory co-operation in support of greater coherence of rules and standards internationally is increasingly recognised as a key ingredient of economic growth and well-being. However, successful international regulatory co-operation remains a difficult endeavour and an area where evidence is scarce. The OECD publication *International Regulatory Co-operation: Addressing Global Challenges* (OECD 2013) was the first systematic attempt to collect evidence on countries' efforts to undertake International Regulatory Co-operation (IRC). However, more work is needed to support evidence-based policies in this area. The project on international regulatory co-operation will focus on two pillars: i) trade and international regulatory co-operation, and ii) rule-making of international organisations.

As part of the Regulatory Policy Division and in close co-operation with other OECD Directorates, you will contribute to the two pillars of the IRC work. You will help collect evidence and conduct and draft analysis on country experience with a focus on regulatory co-operation and convergence as part of trade agreements. This will involve contributing to a review of tools and instruments, as well as the development of a typology. You will also contribute to collecting and analysing information on the ways, means and impacts of the rule-making activities of international organisations. This will also include supporting the team in establishing a dialogue among international organisations.

### [Measuring well-being and progress \[ref: STD 17\]](#)

Host: [Statistics Directorate](#) (STD)

Horizontal collaboration: [Directorate for Public Governance and Territorial Development](#) (GOV)

Other relevant background: [OECD Better Life Index](#); [Guidelines on measuring subjective well-being](#)

Many of the outcomes that are most important to people's well-being are related to intangible or procedural concepts such as quality of governance or social contact, and these same factors are also among the most important drivers of other economic and non-economic outcomes. Traditionally, quantitative analysis of these areas has been neglected as it is impossible to analyse what cannot be measured. However, increasingly it is becoming possible to measure many outcomes traditionally considered beyond the scope of quantitative analysis, such as subjective well-being. This project will develop standard measures of quality of governance for use by national statistical offices across OECD member countries.

You will contribute to the work on measuring well-being and progress which is part of the OECD Better Life Initiative. You will contribute to one of the various research projects under way, for instance on the topic of measuring governance from a well-being perspective. In this context, you will review the literature and contribute to a conceptual and statistical framework for measuring governance (including trust in institutions, people's expectations and satisfaction with government delivery, people's experience of corruption, etc.). You will also take stock of the existing measures in this field and will identify best practices that could inform an OECD Handbook on these questions.

### [Taxing energy use – green growth \[ref: CTP/ENV 2\]](#)

Hosts: [Centre for Tax Policy and Administration](#) (CTP); [Environment Directorate](#) (ENV)

Other relevant background: [OECD work on Green growth and taxation](#); [Taxing energy use](#)

Energy use is crucial to modern economies but can have a negative impact on health and the environment. Taxation of energy use is a powerful policy instrument to help optimise the trade-offs between the social benefits and costs of energy consumption. The OECD advises countries on how to harness the power of energy taxes as part of broader green growth strategies. In this context, the OECD publication *Taxing Energy Use*, released in 2013, provided the first survey of the landscape of taxes on energy use in the OECD. The database and the publication are now being updated and country coverage is being extended. The database is a platform for analytical work on energy tax design, which helps meet countries' strong demand for comparative and evidence-based analysis of energy policy.

As part of the CTP/ENV team of environmental and tax policy experts, you will help update and maintain the database on energy use and taxation, and carry out analytical work on energy tax reform and contribute to the publication of the next edition of *Taxing Energy Use*. The analytical work draws from environmental taxation literature and investigates connections between taxation and green growth more broadly. You will also assist with producing CTP's country-specific and general tax policy advice. The role requires, and will allow you to further develop, analytical and presentational skills as well as policy acumen, in an area that is certain to remain the subject of policy and research interest for the foreseeable future.

### [Green growth, climate change and development \[ref: DCD 4\]](#)

Host: [Development Co-operation Directorate](#) (DCD)

Horizontal collaboration: [Environment Directorate](#) (ENV)

Developing countries are key to greening growth and achieving environmental sustainability at a global scale. The impacts of environmental degradation are critical for developing countries as they are often highly dependent on natural resources for economic development and livelihoods and they are more vulnerable than developed countries to food, water and energy insecurity as well as to climate change impacts. The greening of development has the potential to accelerate poverty eradication and manage environmental risks, including climate change, through more sustainable, efficient use of natural resources, such as water, land and energy. The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), with its members' experience on development co-operation policy, poverty reduction and environment, is well placed to link green growth, climate change and development. It is working to assess progress and practical experience in the context of developing countries, with the integration of green growth and climate change objectives into development strategies, planning and policies at national and sector levels.

You will work with a small team of analysts in the Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD) to build the evidence-base on how green growth issues are playing out in developing countries and in the field of development co-operation, engaging directly with representatives of partner countries and with OECD country development co-operation agencies. Your work may include statistical analysis, for example using the DAC-Creditor Reporting System "Rio Markers" data, and/or other data on development finance flow to developing countries. One challenge for the team is to work with partners to build capacity and systems to track aid and

other development finance that targets climate change or other green growth goals. Assessing the results or effectiveness of development finance is another challenge. The work is fast-paced and aims to influence the ongoing international policy debate on the interface between green growth and climate change responses on the one hand and poverty reduction, alternative development pathways, development policies and development co-operation practice on the other hand.

[The effects of environmental policies on economic outcomes \[ref: ECO/ENV 8\]](#)

Hosts: [Economics Department](#) (ECO); [Environment Directorate](#) (ENV)

Horizontal collaboration: [Science Technology and Industry Directorate](#) (STI)

Other relevant background: [Environmental policies and economic performance](#)

Understanding how environmental policies affect the economy is crucial for designing policies to achieve strong, sustainable economic growth and improving well-being. Recent OECD work provides empirical evidence on the effects of environmental policies on productivity growth - a first step in understanding the effects on overall economic growth. To complement and extend the results, this project will investigate the effects of environmental policies on investment, employment, innovation and international trade. The ultimate aim is to yield insight on the design and implementation of environmental policies and their interactions with other policies and determinants of growth.

You will contribute to mainstreaming green growth at the OECD, working in an inter-directorate team under the supervision of a Senior Economist. Your tasks include data collection and consolidation, empirical analysis using modern econometric techniques, drafting and presenting results. You will be encouraged to continue developing your skills and interact with experts across the OECD and beyond.

[Land use and achieving economic and environmental objectives \[ref: ENV 12\]](#)

Host: [Environment Directorate](#) (ENV)

Horizontal collaboration: [Directorate for Public Governance and Territorial Development](#) (GOV)

Land-use patterns affect the quality of the environment. Regulations, taxation and planning affect land-use. How should these instruments be deployed to ensure land-use aligns with preservation of the environment, while also contributing to economic growth and development? The absence of a coherent approach to land-use and spatial planning weighs not only on the preservation of the environment, but also holds back investment decisions and impedes economic opportunities. At the same time, traditional planning controls may not always be the most economically efficient way of tackling environmental challenges for which they are prescribed, or they may be undermined by competing policy approaches. This project will examine empirically the impact of land-use and spatial planning instruments on environmental and economic outcomes. The ultimate goal of the project is to provide recommendations to policy makers on how to design policies and regulations that affect land use in order to support green growth and the transition to a low carbon economy.

As a core member of the empirical analysis team in the Environment and Economy Integration Division, you will contribute actively to all aspects of the above project. You will be involved in undertaking literature reviews of spatial and land use planning frameworks in OECD member and non-member countries, contribute to developing a typology of land use and spatial planning instruments, and in undertaking empirical analysis to

examine the environmental and economic consequences of such instruments. You will also examine the linkages between spatial and land use planning and policies to improve urban air quality.

## Innovation

### [The impacts of structural policy on economic growth \[ref: ECO/STI 9\]](#)

Hosts: [Economics Department](#) (ECO); [Science Technology and Industry Directorate](#) (STI)

The OECD has embarked on work aimed at understanding the policies that drive cross-country differences in innovativeness and economic performance. It is currently gathering data from key stakeholders, including intellectual property offices, in order to construct a set of novel indicators that capture the main features of patent systems worldwide. The aim is to analyse the extent to which the design of patent systems shapes incentives to innovate, and contribute to the broader debate on the role of intellectual property rights and knowledge-based capital for economic performance.

You will undertake research into the impact of structural policies on economic growth, with a particular focus on the links between intellectual property rights, innovation and productivity. You will contribute to the work of the Economics Department and the Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation, and be involved in the collection and harmonisation of cross-country data, econometric analysis, drafting the results and drawing policy implications. Knowledge of micro-econometric techniques is required and experience with cross-country firm-level databases and panel econometrics would be an asset. This project will give you the possibility to co-operate closely with experts in the field: within the OECD, government agencies and academic institutions worldwide. You will also contribute to the work on long-term economic performance and productivity growth, particularly with respect to developments at the technological frontier, which is a key priority of the Secretary-General.

### [Industrial, innovation and entrepreneurship policy evaluation \[ref: STI/EDU 18\]](#)

Hosts: [Science Technology and Industry Directorate](#) (STI); [Directorate for Education and Skills](#) (EDU)

The objective of the project will be to assess the implications of recent developments in *ex ante* and *ex post* policy evaluation for assessment of benefits of alternative policy interventions. Possible measures to be assessed include: R&D support measures, training and skills development programmes. An important element of the work will be the analysis of the impacts of different policy interventions for firms of different characteristics (i.e., size, age). The project will involve close collaboration between the OECD Secretariat and a number of member countries.

You will contribute to the OECD's work on "industrial, innovation and entrepreneurship policy evaluation." First and foremost you will be closely involved in the design and implementation of policy evaluations in different domains. This will give you the opportunity to develop unique expertise in state of the art evaluation methodologies. You will gain more general knowledge of different policy designs and best practices across OECD member countries and thus will have the opportunity to work closely with policy makers.



### Skills strategy [ref: EDU 10]

Host: [Directorate for Education and Skills](#) (EDU)

Horizontal collaboration: [Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs](#) (ELS); [LEED Programme \(Local Economic and Employment Development\)](#) (CFE/LEED); [Centre for Tax Policy and Administration](#) (CTP); [Directorate for Public Governance and Territorial Development – Regional Development](#) (GOV/RDP); [Science Technology and Industry Directorate](#) (STI); [Development Centre](#) (DEV); [Economics Department](#) (ECO)

Other relevant background: [OECD's work on skills](#)

The OECD Skills Strategy provides countries with a strategic approach to developing the right skills and turning them into better jobs and better lives. An effective skills strategy depends on a clear diagnosis of the strengths and challenges a country faces, a comprehensive and inclusive approach to policy design and successful implementation. The OECD Skills Strategy was launched at the Ministerial Council Meeting 2012 where Ministers called upon the OECD to work with countries while pursuing its multidisciplinary work on human capital development and deployment. Work is now underway to advise countries on how to apply the OECD Skills Strategy framework in practice when developing effective skills strategies at national and local levels.

You will contribute to our efforts to leverage OECD comparative data, analysis and expertise in a broad range of policy areas and to work collaboratively with countries in developing effective skills strategies at the national and local levels. In doing so you will have the opportunity to deepen your own skills in comparative policy analysis and generate new insights into policy inter-linkages, especially between economics, labour markets, innovation, social policies and education in the area of skills development, supply and use. You will also gain practical experience in fostering whole-of-government approaches to complex policy challenges and in engaging stakeholders to build support for policy change and ensure successful implementation. Last but not least, you will be joining a stimulating multicultural and multidisciplinary team within the OECD Directorate for Education and Skills (EDU), generating outputs that countries value highly.

### Longitudinal study of children's social and emotional skills [ref: EDU 11]

Host: [Directorate for Education and Skills](#) (EDU)

Horizontal collaboration: [Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs](#) (ELS); [Science Technology and Industry Directorate](#) (STI)

Other relevant background: [OECD's work on Skills](#); [Education and Social Progress](#)

In today's globalised economy, education and skills are driving forces for economic growth and social progress. Literacy, numeracy and problem-solving are skills which are keys to leading a successful life. However, increasing evidence shows social and emotional skills (the so-called non-cognitive or 'soft' skills) can also play an important role in driving individual success and generating social progress. The OECD Centre for Educational Research and Innovation (CERI) will launch in 2017 a longitudinal study which will measure children's social and emotional skills over time in major cities. The study aims at better understanding how parents, teachers and communities drive children's skill development, and identifies the wider benefits of these skills.

You will contribute to the preparatory work of the longitudinal study by assisting on diverse tasks such as adaptation and validation of instruments, analysis and selection of questionnaire items, and drafting reports and

providing technical support to national centres. You will conduct quantitative analysis during the pre-pilot phase; write reports based on the results of the pre-pilot and pilot stages; contribute to presentations and preparation of materials for expert meetings; and liaise with other OECD staff, experts and national centres.

[Information and communication technology impacts on jobs and skills \[ref: STI 19\]](#)

Host: [Science Technology and Industry Directorate](#) (STI)

Horizontal collaboration: [Directorate for Education and Skills](#) (EDU); [Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs](#) (ELS)

Other relevant background: [Key ICT indicators](#)

The aim of this project is to provide the evidence-base on Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) jobs and skills for the Digital Economy Ministerial, which will be held in Mexico in April 2016. The work will analyse how ICTs are creating jobs in some industries, occupations and skills, whilst destroying jobs in others. It identifies areas for policy intervention to foster job creation and minimise the cost of employment losses (e.g. automation and off-shoring) caused by the process of structural change triggered by ICTs. The project will contribute to the OECD work on New Approaches to Economic Challenges (NAEC), particularly in relation to the project on Knowledge-based Capital (KBC), and to the Secretary-General's priority for work on the digital economy.

You will engage in statistical and analytical work aimed to: i) estimate the effects of ICTs on job destruction and job creation by industry and by occupation, based on the OECD ICT, Trade in Value Added (TiVA), Structural Analysis (STAN) and Productivity databases; ii) measure how ICTs are changing the demand for skills at work, both ICT technical skills and ICT-related skills, based on the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC). This work will expose you to a highly visible project, as well as a wide range of new data sources and techniques, and to collaboration with different divisions in STI as well as colleagues in other directorates (ELS, EDU).

## Strategic Orientations

[Support for the delivery of the Secretary-General's strategic objectives \[ref: SGE 14\]](#)

Host: [Office of the Secretary-General](#) (OSG)

Other relevant background: [Strategic Orientations of the Secretary General - 2014](#)

The Secretary-General, his Deputies and his Chief of Staff are keys for the horizontal co-ordination and strategic leadership of the Organisation. The Office of the Secretary-General (OSG) supports the Secretary-General in his mission to ensure the relevance and quality of OECD outputs and in maximising their impact and usage by policy-makers and other key stakeholders to ensure better policy outcomes for member and non-member countries. OSG also takes a leading role in providing the policy directions for, and steering, horizontal projects and will notably lead the New Approaches to Economic Challenges (NAEC) project over the 2015-2016 biennium. OSG, under the guidance of the Sherpa, also takes the lead on providing OECD inputs to the G20 and G7.

As part of the OSG team, you will support the Chief of Staff and the team in delivering the Secretary-General's strategic objectives. You will assist in preparing briefings, talking points and speeches for the Secretary-General's official functions, ensuring that key strategic issues are covered and key strategic messages are transmitted. You will keep abreast of developments within OECD and the global political and economic agenda. These tasks will

be undertaken at the strategic hub of the Organisation with exposure to the highest levels of strategy and policy-making, to all streams of OECD work and to cutting-edge discussions. You will work and engage with a talented, highly committed team of professional staff, in a vibrant, fast-paced environment.

#### [Office of the Chief Economist \[ref: ECO 7\]](#)

Host: [Economics Department](#) (ECO)

Other relevant background: [OECD's work on economy](#)

The Economics Department plays a key role in advancing the strategic objectives of the Secretary-General, including promoting resilient and inclusive economic growth in member and non-member countries through sound and innovative policy advice. It deals with a wide array of policy areas, including macro-economic management and structural issues. The Office of the Chief Economist supports the Chief Economist in providing strategic guidance to the work of the Economics Department and strengthening OECD's role in the field of economic policy. It also plays a key role in the co-ordination of work between the two branches of the department (Country Studies and Policy Studies) and with other directorates, and leads the Economics Department's contribution to the G20 process. In addition, the Office of the Chief Economist co-ordinates department-wide projects both on substantive economic questions and communication and management issues.

You will support the Counsellors of the Chief Economist in their various activities including those related to briefings and speeches for the Chief Economist and the Secretary-General, preparation of the Interim Assessments of the economic situation and G20 work. You will keep abreast of global economic developments. Under the guidance of the counsellors, you will also contribute to front office research projects, including carrying out econometric analysis. You will participate in the co-ordination of horizontal work with other directorates. The work includes regular collaboration with other economists from both branches of the department as well as with other directorates.

#### [Support for the Strategic Foresight Counsellor \[ref: SGE 15\]](#)

Host: [Office of the Secretary-General](#)/Strategic Foresight Unit (OSG)

Horizontal collaboration: [Economics Department](#) (ECO); [Environment Directorate](#) (ENV); [Science Technology and Industry Directorate](#) (STI); [Directorate for Public Governance and Territorial Development](#) (GOV); [Statistics Directorate](#) (STD).

This assignment offers an opportunity to gain a whole-of-house understanding of the OECD and contribute to the Organisation's thought leadership.

You will support the Strategic Foresight Counsellor in managing a number of projects as part of the Organisation's Strategic Foresight upgrade. This will entail engaging with directorates across the OECD in high-level meetings, drafting policy briefs, designing and facilitating workshops, developing a network of external collaborators and providing overall project management support for the upgrade activities. Outputs include organising, facilitating and reporting on strategic dialogues involving multiple directorates on horizontal initiatives such as green growth, inclusive growth and wellbeing, undertaking ad-hoc research requests to support scenario work and preparing and following up on meeting outputs. You will also attend relevant meetings and conferences, and create and manage a horizon-scanning database. As this role entails cross-directorate projects and networking, familiarity with the work of the Organisation, the ability to think creatively, and work collaboratively across the OECD is essential.