PTPR-PLG OF CHILE
PRODUCTION TRANSFORMATION POLICY REVIEW
PEER LEARNING GROUP MEETING

AGENDA

17 May 2017
9:30-16:30

The Château, Room E
2, rue André Pascal
Paris, France

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In cooperation with
Information about the meeting

The Peer-Learning Group Meeting is organised in the framework of the Production Transformation Policy Review of Chile. It is open to member countries of the Initiative as well as to other stakeholders willing to join. PTPR-PLG members commit to accompany the PTPR process by sharing knowledge and information. The PTPR-PLG meets at least one time (and a maximum of two times) during the PTPR, back-to-back with the Plenary Meetings of the Initiative.

The objectives of this PTPR-PLG meeting is to enable targeted peer-dialogue on key issues as they emerge during the PTPR process and to identify key recommendations based on peer and multi-stakeholder dialogue.

The PTPR-PLG also responds to the objective of allowing a wider group of key stakeholders, in addition to the peers, to benefit from the learning process of the PTPR. We recognise that each country is unique and as such there is no “one size fits all” approach that works for economic transformation. However, learning and knowledge sharing between countries enhances the quality of policy processes.

The PTPR of Chile started in November 2016. The Review will be launched in Chile in January 2018. More information on the implementation of the PTPR of Chile can be found in: DEV/GB 2017/6.

All participants to the PTPR-PLG of Chile are invited to:

→ Revise and comment on the Background Notes provided for discussion for each session
→ Share views and experiences with a view to identify good practices to share with Chile
**SESSION 1**: HOW TO PRIORITISE ACTIONS AND HOW TO INCREASE GOVERNMENTS’ ANTICIPATORY CAPACITIES?

It is easy to agree on the need to diversify the economy for a country in which copper and copper-related products account for 51% as is the case in Chile. However, what are the priority areas for action and ways to increase the country’s capacity to anticipate change and be successful in the rapidly changing technological and digital global economy.

1. How can countries successfully identify priorities for their diversification strategy?
2. What level of ambition in diversification strategies is acceptable? Can countries go beyond their current competitive advantage and endowments and identify new specialisation opportunities? Can they do it by prioritising specific industries, technologies or activities? And if so, how can they do it effectively?
3. What institutions and institutional capabilities are needed to prioritise effectively? And how can countries ensure that financing and investment plans are in line with diversification priorities while at the same time contributing to achieve inclusive and sustainable development?
4. What kind of economic and feasibility assessments are needed?
5. Who is it necessary to have dialogues and consultations with? How to set effectively set up dialogue and consultation processes for prioritisation? How to enable voices for change to participate in these dialogues?
6. How to increase governments’ capacity to elaborate scenarios and be forward looking?

**Duncan Cass-Beggs**, Counsellor, Strategic Foresight, General Secretariat, OECD

**Jonas Borglin**, CEO, NIR (International Council of Swedish Industry), Sweden

**Peter Padbury**, Chief Futurist, Policy Horizons Canada

[Mr. Padbury will intervene by video in between Sessions 2 & 3, due to time differences]

**Moderator**

**Eduardo Bitran**, Executive Director, CORFO (Production Development Corporation), Chile
13:30-15:00  
**SESSION 2: HOW TO INCREASE THE VOICE OF REGIONS IN A HIGHLY CENTRALISED COUNTRY? Towards “space-based” transformation strategies**

Chile is a highly centralised country, with a recent history of gradual decentralisation. Effective transformation strategies require governance mechanisms to take into account the territorial perspective. This goes beyond territorial planning and needs to look at the territory and the local communities as repositories of knowledge, know-how and capabilities that contribute to define the uniqueness and the competitive advantage of nations.

1. How can national governments effectively take into account regional and territorial priorities in strategy setting?
2. What institutional and financing mechanisms are needed to increase the capacity of national and regional governments to contribute to diversifying the economy and make it more resilient and inclusive?
3. How to create incentives for successful national-regional dialogues?
4. How to align national and territorial priorities? What is the role of cities in strategies for diversification and industrial competitiveness?

**Peter Wostner**, Secretary, Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy and Head of Smart Specialisation Unit, **Slovenia**

**Annaflavia Bianchi**, Expert in Economics of Innovation, Emilia Romagna Region University of Ferrara, **Italy**

**Joaquim Oliveira Martins**, Acting Special Advisor to the Director, Centre for Entrepreneurship, **OECD**

**Moderator**

**Annalisa Primi**, Head of Structural Policies and Innovation Unit, Development Centre, **OECD**

15:00-15:15  
Intervention by **Peter Padbury**, Chief Futurist, Policy Horizons **Canada**

15:15-16:45  
**SESSION 3: MANAGING TARGETED/SECTORAL PROGRAMS: HOW CAN IT BE DONE IN AN EFFECTIVE WAY?**

The current diversification strategy of Chile is based on the identification of key priority areas, including the agro-food industry, solar energy, and smart and green mining, amongst others.

1. How to design and implement effective sectoral/targeted programmes?
2. What kind of governance (coordination, financing and implementation) is needed to make these programs effective and avoid the capture of existing incumbents?
3. What kind of incentives and conditionalities are needed to ensure the positive impact of sectoral/targeted programs?
4. How to identify key priority areas for action according to the different sectoral challenges (skills, FDI, trade, infrastructure, etc.)?
Keiji Katai, Senior Deputy Director, Private Sector Development, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan

Santiago Matallana, Director of Enterprise Development, National Planning Department (DNP), Colombia

Nimrod Zalk, Industrial Development Policy and Strategy Advisor, Department of Trade and Industry, South Africa

Co-Moderators

Piergiuseppe Fortunato, Economic Affairs Officer, Division on Globalization and Development Strategies, UNCTAD

Michele Clara, Chief of Research and Policy Advice Unit, UNIDO

16:45-17:10

CONCLUSIONS AND STEPS FORWARD

Eduardo Bitran, Executive Director, CORFO, Chile

Annalisa Primi, Head of Structural Policies and Innovation Unit, Development Centre, OECD

Mario Pezzini, Director of the Development Centre and Special Advisor to the OECD Secretary General on Development, OECD