Dear participants,

It has been a great pleasure to be here with you in this Seventh Meeting of the National Focal Points for PCD. I am delighted to see that our dialogue these two days was substantive, productive, and even interactive using social media tools. I am sure that we will all take home a rich list of reflections and conclusions.

In closing this meeting, I like to focus on five broad findings from our discussions. These conclusions will help guide us in going forward on PCD, in the context of the OECD Strategy on Development:

First, we need to update the narrative for PCD and move beyond the “do-no-harm” approach.

- The global development landscape has changed dramatically since the concept of PCD emerged in early 1990s. The old vision that divided the world into “developed” and “developing” countries is becoming outdated. According to Hans Rosling, we now have the “World”.
- Our approach to PCD needs to reflect a more complex and multipolar global economy in which all countries are playing a role in driving global growth and enabling sustainable development.
- PCD in a post-2015 setting will require moving from an emphasis on the negative impact of non-aid policies to a greater emphasis on the synergies and convergence among economic, social, and environmental policy areas.
- A greater emphasis is needed on creating win-win scenarios and to break the “silo” approaches in policy making.

Second, PCD has to involve key actors and stakeholders among advanced, emerging and developing countries.

- Development challenges are global challenges with implications for all countries regardless of their level of development. They require collective action and involvement of all key stakeholders.
- Civil society organisations, for example, play a particularly important role, as they make a valuable contribution to public-policy making processes. They are key partners in making sure that governments and business act responsibly.

Third, we need a more proactive approach to PCD to deal with more complex global challenges.

- PCD in the new context is about creating the enabling conditions for sustainable development at the local, national, regional and global levels.
The private sector has a key role to play here. They are the drivers of growth and create jobs, boost incomes, mobilise resources for development and can also foster poverty reduction and sustainable development.

**Fourth, a more proactive PCD will require political commitment at the highest level.**

- Achieving a unified post-2015 framework and a single set of universal goals will require coherence and convergence among policy communities and major agendas (MDGs, the Rio+20 Sustainable Development Goals, Climate Change Agenda, the G20, and the Global Partnership for effective development co-operation).

- A greater involvement of the Centres of Government (CoG) will be critical to provide leadership for achieving consensus, ensuring co-ordination and coherence for sustainable development.

**Fifth, the way we communicate PCD matters. We need to be more concrete, outcome oriented and evidence-based.**

- Effective PCD requires communicating with a wide range of policy communities and stakeholders. Using clear language, avoiding jargon, and providing facts to back up arguments will be critical.

- Organise discussions around a common objective rather than on PCD itself for most effective results. Finland’s application of OECD’s toolkit to improving its approach to Food Security shows how this can be done.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The primary responsibility for enhancing PCD lies with national governments. At the OECD we stand ready to support our members – and hopefully our partners – in building more coherent policies for development.

With the OECD Strategy on Development, the Organisation is taking an important step forward in adapting PCD to the changing global context. PCD is one of the core pillars of our Strategy, and we have taken a number of actions on different fronts:

- We are analysing through a broader PCD lens the challenges of food security, illicit financial flows and green growth – the three PCD priority areas set out in the Strategy.

- Our 2013 Flagship publication on PCD, which puts the spotlight on global food security, offers recommendations on ways in which more coherent policies in advanced and developing countries, as well as globally, can contribute to address the multiple dimensions of global food security and reduce hunger worldwide. Forthcoming PCD Flagship reports will focus on illicit financial flows (2014) and green growth (2015).

- We strive for more inclusive dialogue on PCD issues involving multiple stakeholders. In the context of the UN General Assembly last September, we co-hosted together with Italy a side event on PCD and Global Food Security, convening representatives from governments, international and regional organisations, civil society organisations, think-tanks and the private sector. We will be looking for partners to do another such event later this year on Illicit Financial Flows. We have also organised
online discussions with the academia on the concept and operationalization of PCD focusing on the key issue of global food security.

- We are updating our tools, taking as a basis a more proactive and broader approach to PCD. Finland has completed the pilot of the OECD’s “PCD Toolkit” in the area of food security. The outcomes of the pilot were presented in an event that we organised together with Finland and CONCORD in the context of the 2013 European Development Days. We will draw on the lessons from this pilot to update and strengthen the toolkit.

- To complement existing PCD tools, we have started to develop a PCD monitoring matrix beginning with the areas of global food security, illicit financial flows, and green growth. This work is identifying existing OECD indicators that could be used to measure factors (e.g. support to agricultural producers; return of frozen assets; or environmentally related taxes) that may contribute to or hinder a certain development outcome. The purpose of this effort is to inform policy-making in OECD countries (and potentially also in partner countries).

The OECD also stands ready to support the UN-led process in building an integrated and coherent post-2015 global development agenda, and to strengthen the relationship between inclusive economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection.

Thank you very much.