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LOOKING FOR RESULTS - COHERENT POLICIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

**MEETING OF THE NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS FOR POLICY COHERENCE FOR
DEVELOPMENT**

SUMMARY RECORD

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The well attended meeting, including developing countries, focused on two issues: how to address the development challenges coherently and how to develop tools to measure progress towards coherent policies.

The discussion on addressing development challenges was led by Dambisa Moyo, who stressed that African governments need to provide services to their people, and not to rely on donors. She noted that successful aid interventions in the past (e.g. the Marshall Plan) have been short, sharp and finite. Today's aid interventions, on the other hand, are seemingly open-ended. Participants noted that what matters is how financial resources are being delivered to developing countries. Policy coherence works for resilience by maintaining aid flows at times when FDI, remittances and other financial flows to developing countries are falling due to the global economic crisis. The best outcome aid can give is to incentivise recipient countries to do the right things.

On the broader policy issues it was noted that "green growth" is key in addressing long term development challenges. Green growth is relevant for developed and developing countries alike. The OECD stresses that the crisis provides an opportunity to green our economies by reassessing environmental policies currently in place. It is not only more environmentally sustainable, but more economically sustainable by promoting investment rather than consumption. Green growth is also a way of decentralising energy production and increasing energy security, thereby helping to alleviate poverty. Making investment work for development by helping developing countries improve their policy frameworks for attracting private and international investment is yet another OECD goal. Participants agreed that development challenges need comprehensive policies that go beyond aid. Domestic resources and policies and the role of the private sector as drivers for growth and development are key.

Developing tools to assess countries' progress towards coherent policies would help enhance policy coherence for development (PCD). The report prepared for the meeting discusses the methodologies on how to assess consistency or convergence between aid and non-aid policies. The emphasis is on donors' policies. Case studies, modelling and national experiences were presented to help consider different options for possible assessment/benchmarking tool. It was noted that for a start the focus could be on ex ante processes, for example an international best practice checklist to consider possible implications for developing countries of OECD country policies before they are launched. Using existing impact tools within an agreed PCD assessment framework would promote transparency and facilitate peer learning and pressure. This could later on lead to a systematic monitoring and benchmarking – that was also considered important but challenging to develop. The importance to involve all stakeholders, including line ministries, civil society, think tanks etc, was underscored, as was the need for solid evidence-based analysis. Sector specific analysis was encouraged as it would help to make PCD less abstract. The possibility of including substantive sectoral PCD results, in addition to progress in promoting institutional mechanisms, in the OECD/DAC Peer Reviews was proposed.

A briefing on the work on PCD on non-tariff measures and information and communication technology was provided.

WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS

1. OECD Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. Mario Amano, welcomed participants to the second meeting of National Focal Points for Policy Coherence for Development¹. This informal network includes representatives not only from OECD countries, but also from emerging and developing countries.

2. The importance of addressing the coherence of policies “beyond aid” has been heightened by climate change and the global economic crisis. For developing countries the crisis has meant less international financing, less international investment, lower export volumes, lower commodity prices, fewer remittances.

3. Recognising that the provision of development assistance is only one part of the development picture, the OECD has been a pioneer in promoting policy coherence. The linkages between aid and PCD remain significant, but more importantly there is a need for a broad set of coherent policies (e.g. trade, agriculture, energy, environment, investment, health) in both OECD and developing countries to promote sustainable growth. Mr Amano stressed that the meeting aims to explore opportunities to enhance coherence to achieve sustainable results. The high level of global interdependence is a powerful motivation for all stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, to work together in responding to current development challenges.

4. Mr. Eckhard Deutscher, Chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), discussed the increased role that policy coherence plays in the work of the DAC. The recently completed strategic reflection exercise of the DAC confirms that development co-operation pursued in isolation will not be able to achieve results. More specifically, the reflection exercise notes that development is an investment – not charity – and that this investment combines moral obligations with enlightened self-interest. It is in OECD countries’ own strategic interest to support sustainable development and progress in poor countries. Acknowledging that development requires more than official development assistance (ODA), the report of the reflection exercise refers to development rather than development co-operation and focuses for development results.

5. There is clear evidence-based analysis on the interface of development policy and other policy areas. What is needed now is for the international community to act on this evidence. But policy coherence is a tough agenda to sell in capitals and elsewhere, where various policy communities and lobby groups pursue individual agendas that reflect their own business or political interests.

6. Aid alone cannot pretend to bear the burden of development in poor countries. But development co-operation must be a central feature of a strategic, international response to the challenges of globalisation. The objective must be to achieve development results that make aid redundant – but it cannot be the objective to make development co-operation redundant. In both regards, policy coherence for development will have a central role to play.

¹ Meeting agenda: SG/PCD/A(2009)REV2

**HIGH LEVEL PANEL: MOBILIZING EFFORTS FOR DEVELOPMENT
– LOOKING BEYOND AID**

7. The panel was opened up by the moderator, Mr. David Batt (Director, Africa Partnership Forum Support Unit). He underscored the need for global solutions to common problems and encouraged panel members to consider – within their respective areas of expertise – to what extent do we have coherent policies in support of development objectives today; and to the extent that we do not – what needs to be done?

8. Ms. Dambisa Moyo, keynote speaker and author of the bestselling book "Dead Aid", expressed appreciation of the platform for discussion offered by the OECD and this meeting. She emphasised that her book does indeed look beyond aid. It addresses a wide range of policy areas and explores opportunities to move away from aid and towards alternative ways of development. How are we going to deliver in our quest for long-term sustainable growth across the world? Looking at countries such as China, India and South Africa it is fair to say that we actually know what works. At the same time, much remains to be done, particularly in Africa.

9. Following a recent discussion in Oslo, Norway, Ms. Moyo pointed to three fundamental issues where she believes there is agreement on how to move forward with the aid and development debate. Firstly, it is not desirable, reasonable or realistic for Africa to remain on aid forever. Secondly, while a global response is needed, it is African leaders who need to be at the centre of the growth creation agenda. Thirdly, by readily providing public goods the aid system has contributed to the dysfunctionality of African states (many have simply abdicated their own responsibility of providing education, health care, infrastructure etc.). For example, Zambia is one of the most HIV/AIDS afflicted countries in the world – yet the country relies almost entirely on US financing for its health infrastructure.

10. The global economic crisis makes aid dependent states even more vulnerable. At the same time, it offers an opportunity to discuss how to move forward and away from the status quo of aid reliance. We can no longer rely on so-called band aid solutions. What is the point of sending Africa's young people (60% of the African population is under the age of 24) to school if there are no job prospects at the time of their graduation?

11. But – with support from the international community – there is scope for improvement on the African continent. In the area of trade, for example, African governments' often costly engagement in trade negotiations needs to be matched by the opening up of Western markets as well as by regional economic integration within Africa. Economic opportunities following Chinese investments in the region need to also be explored, keeping in mind the interests of African people.

12. We know that free capital markets remain the best way to create and deliver wealth, but how can African governments be incentivised to do the right thing? How can they best prepare for when the economic crisis and associated credit crunch come to an end? Today, sixteen African countries have credit ratings, offering a transparent gage for international investors to assess their macro-economic performance. But more importantly, African governments need to stop looking at western markets as their main source of capital and start developing alternative ways of financing. Furthermore, excessive tax regimes need to be addressed and there has to be more focus on outcomes in the overall aid debate. Ms Moyo also noted that successful aid interventions in the past (e.g. The Marshall Plan) have been short, sharp and finite. Today's aid interventions, on the other hand, are seemingly open-ended.

13. Mr. Torgny Holmgren (Deputy Director-General, Department for Development Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden) gave a broad reaction to Ms. Moyo's book and discussed how the Swedish

government is dealing with some of the issues raised. He agreed that aid must not be the only means with which to spur development. Rather, it should play a catalytic role for developing countries to exploit the opportunities offered by foreign direct investment, bond issuing, trade etc.

14. Another main issue of concern is that of accountability. Many African governments currently pay more attention to donors than to their own citizens; a problem that one would expect teaches the donor community an important lesson for future interventions.

15. Sweden takes a whole-of-government approach to development co-operation and each ministry is responsible for implementing policies that contribute to common goals of sustainable development. The objective of this Policy for Global Development – which does not change with a change in government – is not to replace existing policies, but to complement them.

16. In conclusion, what matters is how financial resources are being delivered to developing countries. If they are labelled aid or something else is less important.

17. Mr. Richard Jones (Deputy Executive Director, International Energy Agency) focused on coherent policies for development in relation to green growth. Green growth is relevant for developed and developing countries alike. It is not only more environmentally sustainable, but also more economically sustainable by promoting investment rather than consumption. Green growth is also a way of decentralising energy production and increasing energy security, thereby helping to alleviate poverty. But green growth requires better policies, particularly in developing countries. Better policies, in turn, can only be formulated when sufficient information and data are available. This is why the IEA helps to train statisticians in developing countries.

18. Current trends in energy are unsustainable; we need an energy revolution centered on low-carbon technologies. An integrated and strategic policy approach that bridges the short- to the long-term is required, including an initial emphasis on energy efficiency; roadmaps and international co-operation; increased funding for research and development of new technologies; and tailored deployment policies. A Clean Energy New Deal can turn the current crisis into an opportunity to move to a sustainable path while at the same time creating jobs.

19. Ms. Kumi Kitamori (Counsellor, OECD Environment Directorate) outlined some key messages emerging from other OECD-wide work on green growth. She noted that the economic crisis is not an excuse to delay actions on pressing environmental issues, such as climate change, biodiversity loss and water shortage. Nor is it an excuse to reduce international financing to support environment and development objectives. The OECD message – also to the OECD Ministerial meeting in June - is that the crisis provides an opportunity to green our economies by reassessing environmental policies currently in place. We must be careful not to lock in inefficient policies, technologies or sectors with stimulus packages, but to “get the crisis right”.

20. But it is not only about energy policy. For example, consideration has to be given to the removal or reform of environmentally harmful subsidies to agriculture; how to best use green taxes and auction permits to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and how to approach trade barriers to environmentally friendly technologies. Finally, the recent high level meeting of the DAC and the Environmental Policy Committee (EPOC) concluded that delivering enhanced support, including through innovative private funding, to developing countries will be essential to scale up efforts to both mitigate and adapt to climate change.

21. Mr. Pierre Poret (Head, Investment Division, OECD Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs) discussed how the OECD can contribute to making investment work for development. To help

developing countries improve their policy frameworks for attracting private and international investment, Mr Poret pointed to lessons learned from the successful NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative, and noted the importance of having tools for self-assessment and reform implementation.

22. Through various instruments (e.g. the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones) the OECD can also contribute to promoting responsible international business in host countries, and to keeping OECD markets open for non-OECD investments. Hence – with continued support from the donor community – international co-operation on investment policy can offer a modern way of advancing development objectives with high long-term returns. Developing countries, in turn, can be more powerful in promoting development by managing their public debt more effectively.

23. Ms. Karin Christiansen (Director, Publish What You Fund) emphasised the importance of aid transparency and the fundamental need for aid management and exit strategies in developing countries. We all know that aid does not cause development – it can only contribute. The most “grown-up” aid is about making states function and strengthening domestic systems in recipient countries. But rather than communicate this effectively to the public we (i.e. the aid sector) set up a semi-humanitarian narrative, focusing on the “wrong” issues.

24. Currently we do not have effective responsible states in Africa, and any incoherencies in donor countries will hit different recipient countries differently. This makes it even more difficult to define what we mean by policy coherence for development in practice, for example in the area of security and military matters. The often large number of external actors in any recipient country necessitates that the coherence agenda is seen through the lens of the country which we are talking about (as opposed to in individual donor countries’ capitals).

25. Ms. Christiansen concluded with three key points: (i) the best outcome aid can give is to incentivise recipient countries to do the right things, thus requiring donors to be transparent in the incentives they provide; (ii) coherence is about country level impact and thus very situation specific; and (iii) there has been a breach of faith in the sense that developed countries’ promise to resource developing countries - following their domestic investments and improvements – has thus far not been fulfilled. Transparency and accountability are essential for aid to deliver on its promises.

26. Ms. Brenda Killen (Head, Aid Effectiveness Division, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate) agreed with previous speakers that aid alone is not the solution and made four main points in this regard: (i) coherence implies that aid and non-aid policies are complementary; (ii) effective aid matters (the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action); (iii) innovation for development is important (public funds can help countries to innovate, GAVI, advance market commitments, climate change); and (iv) policy coherence for resilience – addressing the global economic crisis (maintain aid flows at times when FDI, remittances and other financial flows to developing countries are falling).

27. Among the issues raised in the discussion were: Dambisa Moyo’s book takes up issues on “transition beyond aid”. The questions we need to ask, however, are is aid itself really detrimental to African development, why can we not succeed in Africa, when we can in Asia?; the need to know more about how OECD country policies (like energy, biofuels) impact development and also to look at how donor countries’ tax regimes affect developing countries. On the relationship between illicit flows and corruption and aid, Ms Moyo stressed the African governments should “live or die” on the provision of public services, and not to rely on donor support. If aid flows are to decrease, then governments in Africa would have to address illegal flows, to secure revenue. Caution was raised against too many or ineffective regional organisations, for example Zambia is a member of 8 trade arrangements, that Ms Moyo described

as “more talk, than action”. The public and private funds face similar challenges in terms of development impact and the usefulness of case studies to learn more on aid impact were noted. It was noted that aid has matured since the cold war era and real improvements have been achieved. Africa faces global and structural challenges such as market openness and increasing youth unemployment, that need to be addressed with comprehensive policies.

28. In conclusion, Mr. Batt noted three main issues of broad consensus among panel members. Firstly, domestic resources and policies are key. Secondly, it is the private sector that drives growth and development. Thirdly, all of our policies need to be pulling in the same direction.

SESSION 1: MONITORING PROGRESS IN POLICY COHERENCE

29. Ms. Françoise Moreau (Head, Forward-Looking Studies and Policy Coherence Unit, European Commission) presented the initial findings of the European Union’s 2009 PCD Report. In addition to an update on policy changes in the twelve policy areas reviewed in the 2007 edition (trade; agriculture; fisheries; security; migration; social dimension of globalization; research; information society; environment; climate change; transport; and energy), the 2009 report attempts to develop tools for assessing the impact of non-aid policies on development goals through case studies.

30. The case studies aim to analyse (not evaluate) available information and partner country perceptions with regard to policy coherence for development. Lessons learned from the case studies include methodological difficulties and a lack of awareness, but also that there is indeed scope to increase the knowledge on impact of EU policies on development.

31. Current EU prospective evaluation tools to monitor progress on PCD consist of impact assessments and – potentially – country strategy papers. Retrospective evaluations are carried out by means of biannual PCD reports, in-country case studies and annual joint country reports.

32. Ms Moreau noted that future work is needed to integrate development impact indicators in non-aid policies, to address the data and attribution problems, and to quantify the costs/benefits of (in)coherence.

33. Ms. Raili Lahnalampi (Advisor for Policy Coherence for Development, OECD) underscored the importance of case studies, and noted also the complementarity of the work on PCD by the European Commission (e.g. politics of PCD) and that of the OECD (e.g. sector analysis). OECD is working on developing a framework to assess progress in PCD and has collaborated with the EU to benefit from EU’s work on this area. With reference to advancement in OECD she referred to the recent OECD Council report (C(2009)66) and conclusions on improving PCD. For example the annual Development Council will be able to better monitor system wide work on development and the flagship publication and the civil society forum will enhance dialogue with partners.

SESSION 2: ASSESSING POLICY COHERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

34. The development of better tools for assessment and periodic monitoring of performance is part of the PCD work programme for 2009-10. The aim of the OECD-PCD programme is to develop a methodology on how to assess PCD and consider possible tools (benchmarks) to assess impact in order to improve understanding of how OECD members' different policies shape development and competitiveness of developing countries. A precondition for devising any effective assessment tool is to define the purpose and users, know the tools that exist and the results they can offer. The report prepared for the meeting discusses the methodologies on how to assess consistency or convergence between aid and non-aid policies. The main emphasis is on donors' policies, but ultimately there is a need to look at the coherence of the partner countries' policies as well.

35. Mr. Nick Bozeat (Director, GHK Consulting) shared with participants the main messages in the draft report Framework and Assessment Methodology for Policy Coherence for Development [SG/PCD(2009)4]. The draft report considers existing assessment tools (baseline assessment, prospective evaluation and retrospective evaluation) and notes that the application of PCD would be advanced through the explicit consideration of the repercussions of sectoral policy choices on developing countries at the time policies are being developed or revised. The main criteria that should be applied with respect to progress in developing countries are the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

36. The report finds that the following conditions could improve the likelihood and quality of the evaluation of the effects of PCD on development goals: a requirement to retrospectively examine key sectoral policies and their effects on development goals; arrangements for oversight at country level of the interactions between sectoral policies insofar as they affect development goals; a programme of evaluation work at multilateral level focused on the most pressing instances of policy incoherence. Applicable evaluation methods for this type of evaluation are: ex post evaluations focused on particular sectors, informed by case studies of particular developing countries; country and sectoral level peer reviews; and detailed research on the links between policies insofar as they affect developing countries.

37. On a sector specific level, the report illustrates as examples the areas of agriculture and migration, respectively. With regard to agriculture, the scale of short- and medium-term effects are reasonably easy to anticipate and measure as the availability of relevant data is good. However, associated long-term consequences are more difficult to anticipate because of vulnerabilities to climate change and possible changes in diet, demand, environmental conditions and transport costs. These factors may in turn be strongly influenced by policies in OECD member states.

38. With regard to migration, econometric models have the potential to help anticipate the impact of policies on coherence. However, the methods for predicting migration flows and the consequences of policy changes are imprecise. Furthermore, there is a problem of poor data on migration flows, actual remittances, and the numbers of illegal migrants.

39. Overall there seems to be ample scope – and practical advantages - to explore the use of ex ante assessment methods, in order to make PCD a routine consideration in other policy sectors before policies are being launched or implemented.

40. Mr. Alan Matthews (Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland) underscored the growing pressure to focus on results and impacts (what? how? when?) rather than on institutional processes. For PCD to take root in national systems there is a need for a short-cut approach that is both simple and effective and that can be easily operationalised by line ministries.

41. Mr. Matthews elaborated on the advantages of an international best practice checklist and how such a checklist could potentially be turned into a PCD scorecard. With the application of suitable weights a scorecard could be used to either monitor progress across countries or progress within a single country over time. But – taking dynamic developments into account, integrating positive synergies and acknowledging the heterogeneity of developing countries – what are the prospects of finding a one-size-fits all checklist?

42. Interventions from the floor noted the usefulness the report, in particular the broad approach and analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of different methods. Participants suggested to make more use of cost/benefit analysis, and also to explore what tools are actually used by countries for quantitative measures (as opposed to qualitative measures). It is also important to recognize that what is perceived as coherency in some developing countries is not necessarily perceived as such in others. It is equally important to advise developing countries what they themselves can do to promote PCD. Focusing on prospective (ex ante) analysis was proposed as most useful/practical given the lack of data and complexities of PCD. The idea of an agreed checklist was supported, but not seen sufficient on the long run. There is a need for capacity building at country level to perform assessments.

43. There was general acceptance that PCD is a very political issue, but assessment is necessary to hold countries accountable. Hence, focusing on most relevant sectors and preparing case studies and peer reviews (including with quantified examples) could be the way forward. Specific PCD objectives and underlying theories of change need to be identified, and evaluation methods should be chosen according to the problem in question within the PCD assessment framework.

SESSION 3: LEARNING FROM EACH OTHER

44. Iliana Olivie (Real Instituto Elcano) discussed the methodological, economic and institutional challenges related to Spain's efforts to assess PCD. The work, which is built on research of the coherence of various economic policies currently in place in Spain, has resulted in a theoretical framework for analysing PCD and also in recommendations to the Spanish administration.

45. The work by the Real Instituto Elcano also confirms that the links between developed and developing countries are complex. Ms. Olivie distinguished between development and anti-development factors and outlined attempts to create a PCD index, including sub-indicies on institutions for PCD and processes for PCD, with regard to trade, foreign direct investment and external debt. The main challenge in creating such an index was the lack of transparent information about the official position of different actors. Thus, for transparent countries the index would be evaluating PCD, but for non-transparent countries it would be evaluating transparency itself, creating major methodological problems.

46. Mr. Kenneth Ruffing discussed the use of modelling in assessing impact on development. Modelling is a technique to generate quantitative measures and is particularly useful in the sense that it produces internally consistent results and can help to create an intellectual environment around PCD.

47. Issues for modelling include discounted utilitarianism (emphasis is on welfare of people; current generation is decision maker), intergenerational equity (non-decreasing welfare; "tyranny" of future generation), weak sustainability (maintaining total capital), strong sustainability (all capital is maintained),

and ecological stability and resilience (environmental sustainability as a matter of stability, resilience and biotic diversity).

48. As part of the PCD work the modeling exercise on development and environment “Reconciling Development and Environmental Goals” provide the following key lessons: (i) policies taken to enhance growth/development can have negative environmental consequences; (ii) policies taken to enhance environmental outcomes can have negative consequences for development; (iii) policy packages can reduce or eliminate the unintended adverse effects; and (iv) quantitative results may be surprisingly small due to the size of policy shock compared to size of GDP .

49. The different nature of the session’s presentations (practical, theoretical and methodological) was well reflected in the interventions from the floor. Concerns were raised about the potential costs of modeling and the weak political will to promote PCD. The importance to involve all stakeholders, including line ministries, civil society, think tanks etc, was underscored once again, as was the need for solid evidence-based analysis.

50. Sector specific analysis was encouraged as it would help to make PCD less abstract. The possibility of including substantive sectoral PCD results, in addition to progress in promoting institutional mechanisms, in the OECD/DAC Peer Reviews was also discussed.

SESSION 4: ONGOING WORK ON PCD

51. Ms. Karine Perset (Policy Analyst, OECD Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry) gave an update on PCD related work in the Directorate for Science Technology and Industry. The 2008 OECD Declaration for the Future of the Internet Economy commits Ministers to "...ensure that the Internet Economy is truly global, through policies that support expanded access to the Internet and related ICTs, especially for people in developing countries". The recent publication Internet Access for Development, in turn, discusses the policy and regulatory changes needed for people at all levels of society in developing countries to share in the Internet/ICT revolution. In particular, user-driven innovation surrounding ICTs can be very high.

52. Ms. Perset also described some policy and practice coherence issues in ICTs that will be discussed at a workshop being co-organised with the World Bank/infoDev on "Policy Coherence in the Application of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) for Development", to take place in Paris on 10-11 September (www.oecd.org/ict/4d). In particular, she said, for Internet access, progress is needed in communication policies and regulation to further decrease connectivity costs in many developing countries and issues of termination costs on wireless networks and of taxation of the communication sector must be examined for coherence. She also stressed that while mobile banking, mobile payments and mobile remittance transfers offer great opportunities to the billions of people without access to financial services, policies between separate communications regulatory authorities and financial regulatory authorities need to be examined for overall coherence, as does the campaign against money laundering. Other topics to be examined at the workshop include broadband, ICTS for education, security issues and ICTs and the environment.

53. Mr. Frank van Tongeren (Head, Division of Policies and Trade in Agriculture, OECD Trade and Agriculture Directorate) provided participants' with an overview of ongoing work on non-tariff measures (NTMs). Recent years have seen a substantial increase in NTMs, especially in technical barriers to trade (TBTs) and sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS). Out of 777 agri-food products traded in the OECD, only eight have no associated NTMs. The most important motive for NTMs is the protection of human health and the most frequent sub-measure in the OECD is labeling.

54. Due to the diverse nature of NTMs, they have proven difficult to define and quantify. These policy measures, such as quotas and tariff-rate quotas, licensing regimes, customs procedures, administrative requirements and also domestic regulations such as health, environmental or labour standards may affect trade in both goods and services. They are complicated from a policy perspective, as they are found in the interface between domestic interests and trade policies. From a PCD perspective it is particularly important to ensure that NTMs are not necessarily protectionist and hinder developing country exports unjustifiably.

55. A recently developed theoretical framework has been applied to various products and countries (e.g. cheese, shrimps, cut flowers), and the PCD element involves applying this framework to one or several developing countries. Parallel work is on going on NTMs relating to the transparency of voluntary certification schemes.