

*8th Meeting of the National Focal Points for Policy Coherence for Development (PCD)
17-18 December 2014 | OECD Conference Centre, CC15 | Paris*

Purpose

This meeting aims to build common understanding and take forward the dialogue on defining, monitoring and assessing policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD) in the Post-2015 Agenda.

Background

The background of the discussion is:

- the proposed targets by the UN Open Working Group (OWG) in its Outcome Document to “enhance policy coherence for sustainable development”, and “enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence” as part of the means of implementation for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- the lessons learnt from the *OECD Strategy on Development* for updating and adapting PCD approaches to a changing global reality and new post-2015 framework.

Objectives

- Explore options for making operational the proposed OWG targets on policy and institutional coherence, including identification of challenges and objectives for PCSD in each of the 17 proposed SDGs.
- Share experiences on actions in capitals to align national policy coherence efforts to the Post-2015 framework.
- Build common understanding on needs for further development of PCD systems in capitals and headquarters in supporting efforts towards crafting the Post-2015 Agenda, shaping national sustainable development plans and fostering sustainable policies going forward.
- Apply “challenges and objectives analysis” to two specific areas, including trade and as a follow-up to the UNGA side event co-hosted by Australia, Mexico, and the OECD, ["Curbing Illicit Financial Flows for Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Sustainable Development in the Post-2015 Era"](#) .

Expected outcomes

- Identify priority areas for coherent action at the national and international levels in the context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.
- Contribute to the intergovernmental deliberations in the run up to the Post-2015 Summit.

WEDNESDAY 17 DECEMBER	
09:30	<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Opening remarks</i> by Rintaro Tamaki, OECD Deputy Secretary-General
09:40-12:00	<p>SESSION 1: THE POST-2015 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR PCD APPROACHES AND TOOLS</p> <p>The world is facing unprecedented economic, social and environmental challenges. These inter-related challenges are shaped by major trends such as a growing population and urbanisation; unsustainable production and consumption patterns; growing inequalities; natural resources scarcity; and climate change, amongst others. In this complex context, the UN Open Working Group (OWG) has proposed 17 ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 associated targets that constitute an integrated set of global priorities intended to lead the world towards greater sustainability, and serve as a shared commitment to a transformative agenda. The proposed SDGs are universally applicable and integrate economic, social, and environmental aspects, recognising their inter-linkages in achieving sustainable development.</p> <p>Achieving the SDGs will entail a process of transformation that will require an aggregated and coherent set of actions by diverse actors and stakeholders at the local, national, regional and global levels. This will involve some shifts in the ways policy coherence for development (PCD) is approached and promoted. From the established donor-centred approach, Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) will need to evolve as a relevant tool for all countries to integrate the different dimensions of sustainable development in policy-making, while identifying regional and international spillovers, both helpful and harmful.</p> <p>This session will discuss the implications of the SDGs proposed by the UN OWG on national and international policy making as well as on the approaches and ways in which PCSD is promoted. It will also provide an opportunity to identify key areas within the SDG framework calling for greater coherence in national and international efforts. This session is also linked with the proposed target 17.13 by the UN OWG to “enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence”.</p> <p><i>Moderator:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rintaro Tamaki, OECD Deputy Secretary-General <p><i>Speakers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Policy coherence in the Post-2015 Agenda</i> by Diana Alarcón, Senior Economic Affairs Officer and Special Assistant to ASG for Economic Development, Development Policy and Analysis Division, UNDESA ▪ <i>Governance processes for enhancing global macroeconomic growth and stability, through coordination and policy coherence</i> by Catherine Mann, OECD Chief Economist <p><i>Discussants:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Debapriya Bhattacharya, Chair of the Southern Voice on Post-MDGs ▪ Richard Carey, Independent Development Advisor <p><i>Issues for discussion:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What does policy and institutional coherence mean in the context of a universal, integrated and transformative agenda? ▪ How to operationalise the proposed OWG target to enhance policy and institutional coherence for sustainable development? ▪ What supporting systems are required at the national and international level to take forward a universal, transformative and integrated agenda? ▪ What is the potential role of global governance mechanisms, such as the G20 and the new heads of state-level, UN High Level Political Forum, in contributing to improve the global enabling environment for achieving the SDGs?

12:00-13:45	<i>Lunch break</i> (A light lunch will be provided by the Center for Global Development)
12:15-13:15	<i>Lunch-time presentation: Launch of the 2014 Commitment to Development Index</i> by Owen Barder , Senior Fellow and Director for Europe, Center for Global Development
13:45-15:45	<p>SESSION 2: SHAPING UNIVERSAL, MEASURABLE AND ACHIEVABLE TARGETS FOR REDUCING ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS IN THE POST-2015 AGENDA</p> <p>Responding to one of the priority areas for PCD under the <i>OECD Strategy on Development</i>, the OECD co-hosted with Australia and Mexico a Side Event during the 2014 UNGA in New York on “<i>Curbing Illicit Financial Flows for Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Sustainable Development in the Post-2015 Era</i>”. The event aimed at identifying concrete international actions needed to curtail illicit financial flows (IFFs) out of developing countries. The discussion was framed in the context of the proposed target 16.4 by the UN OWG to significantly reduce by 2030 illicit financial flows. As one of the outcomes of this side event, a more focused IFFs target was proposed by Global Financial Integrity to “reduce by 2013, illicit finance flows related to trade misinvoicing by 50%”.</p> <p>IFFs concern multiple areas and require cross-sectoral and cross national responses. There is a need therefore for further discussions on the policy implications in pursuing this suggested target and for identifying actions in other key areas to address in a holistic manner the different element of IFFs, such as money laundering, bribery, asset recovery and tax evasion, and some of their predicate crimes, the normative standards and policy and operational tools which seek to prevent and mitigate them.</p> <p>This session will provide an opportunity to follow-up on the discussions that took place in New York, as well as to explore and provide suggestions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actions at the domestic and international levels to tackle illicit financial flows, as part of the means of implementation – and sources of finance – for the post-2015 development agenda; - Ways in which more coherent policies in all countries can generate an international environment that discourages illicit financial flows (e.g. transparent tax systems, financial transparency, clean business environments, institutional capacity, as well as effectively implemented Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) and anti-corruption regimes, and reducing the risks posed by organised crime as well as the potentially enabling environments of poverty and insecurity); and - Areas where international co-operation can support developing countries’ efforts in mobilising domestic resources for sustainable development, including through knowledge sharing and capacity building. <p><i>Introductory remarks and moderation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monica Bhatia, Head of Division, Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, OECD <p><i>Speakers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ William Danvers, OECD Deputy-Secretary-General ▪ Erik Solheim, Chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) ▪ Kylly Fernandes, Director, Unit of Financial Information, Ministry of Justice, Cape Verde ▪ Tom Cardamone, Managing Director, Global Financial Integrity <p><i>Discussants:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Phil Mason, Head of Anti-Corruption Team, DfID, United Kingdom ▪ Melissa Tullis, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC <p><i>Issues for discussion:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What specific targets to curb illicit financial flows could be proposed as part of the Post-2015 development agenda in areas such as money laundering, tax evasion and avoidance, transnational corruption, and illegal trade? • What would be the direct impact of such targets on global sustainable development? How can implementation be assured, and progress best monitored and assessed? • How can policy coherence support international efforts to create an enabling environment that discourages illicit financial flows?
15:45-16:00	<i>Coffee break</i>

16:00-18:00

SESSION 3: COHERENCE BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE AGENDA AND THE SDGs: SHAPING PCSD TARGETS AND INDICATORS IN THE SDG FRAMEWORK

Trade can play a critical role for achieving sustained, inclusive growth, creating jobs, reducing poverty and, ultimately, economic transformation. In the changing dynamics of the global economy and trading environment, it is critical that the SDGs provide a framework to address the obstacles that countries face to access, benefit from, and move up value chains; while ensuring the long-term sustainability of their transformation processes.

The SDGs proposed by the UN OWG include a number of trade-related targets, as part of the Means of Implementation, and also linked to specific goals which suggest that trade and trade policy can make important contributions to many aspects of sustainable development.

This session will offer an opportunity to look at the trade-related issues included across the 17 SDGs proposed in the Report of the UN OWG, and focus on key areas where enhanced coherence can bring together economic, social, and environmental aspects to support sustainable transformation processes. It will provide a concrete example of how PCSD could be applied to the Post-2015 Agenda looking at different levels, including coherence among the public and private sectors, and among the SDGs framework and the global trade agenda.

Introductory remarks and moderation:

- **Ken Ash**, Director, OECD Trade and Agriculture Directorate

Speakers:

- ***The role of trade in the Post-2015 Development Agenda***
by **Debapriya Bhattacharya**, Chair of the Southern Voice on Post-MDGs
- ***Trade policy in the Sustainable Development Goals: How to foster coherence and synergies between the global trade agenda and the SDGs framework***
by **Guillermo Valles Galmés**, Director, Division for International Trade in Goods and Services and Commodities, UNCTAD
- ***Shaping policy coherence targets in the area of trade to support the achievement of sustainable development goals***
by **Harsha V. Singh**, Senior Associate, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)
- ***Trade aspects of climate policy: in need of coherence and more international coordination?***
by **Richard Baron**, Advisor, OECD Round Table on Sustainable Development

Issues for discussion:

- The proposed trade-related targets underline existing international commitments, such as the WTO's Doha Development Agenda, while many trade initiatives today are taking place outside the WTO. What needs to be done to ensure complementarities?
- Are the economic, social, and environmental objectives well integrated with trade policies in support of sustainable development?
- What policies can help ensure private sector behaviour that is coherent with sustainable development? What are the new business models for sustainable trade? What lessons can be learned from private sector experience?
- Do the proposed trade-related targets in the SDGs address key transformational issues, such as capacities, education and skills, and infrastructure to allow developing countries to benefit from, and participate competitively in regional and global value chains?
- What trade challenges emerge from international climate policy? What forms of international coordination may help put private sector on the low-carbon transition path?

09:00-11:30

SESSION 4: ACTIONS AT NATIONAL LEVEL TO ALIGN INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR PCD WITH THE POST-2015 FRAMEWORK

Creating enabling environments at the national and international levels are just as fundamental for sustainable development as putting in place the right policies and institutions. As highlighted by the *OECD Strategy on Development*, policy coherence can facilitate this process but will require an issues-based (results-oriented) approach focussing on concrete challenges (as in the SDGs); adapting the current institutional mechanisms; engaging a wider range of actors; identifying synergies across sectors and fostering win-win situations. It also means recognising the need for fostering coherence at the national, regional and global levels and applying an integrated, cross-sectoral approach.

This session provides an opportunity for members of the PCD Network to share their experiences, opportunities and challenges in adapting their national PCD mechanisms to the post-2015 framework. It will also explore ways for updating and adapting the *2010 Recommendation of the OECD Council on Good Institutional Practices in Promoting Policy Coherence for Development* as well as the 'Building Blocks for PCD' to the post-2015 framework, which provide the framework for analysing 'Beyond Aid' aspects in the DAC Peer Reviews.

Introductory remarks and moderation:

- **Niels Keijzer**, German Development Institute (DIE)

Speakers:

- **From PCD towards Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development: A new framework for adapting PCD to the Post-2015 Development Agenda**
by **Ebba Dohlman**, Head of the OECD PCD Unit
- **What role for Centres of Government in policy coherence and multi-sectoral policy coordination in responding to a Post-2015 Universal Agenda for sustainable development?**
by **Luiz de Mello**, Deputy Director – OECD Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate

Discussants:

- **Karen Jorgensen**, Head of the Review, Evaluation and Engagement Division, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate
- **David Khoudour**, Head of the Migration and Skills Unit, OECD Development Centre

Tour de Table:

- Starting with **Margriet Kuster**, Office for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands

Issues for discussion:

- Are the current national institutional PCD mechanism fit for purpose in a Post-2015 framework?
- How can PCD be used to foster greater sustainability in policy making?
- What actions are foreseen in capitals for fostering coherence in the context of the further negotiations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda?
- What is needed to build political momentum and engage key ministries and stakeholders within OECD countries?
- How can the OECD support its members and partners in fostering coherence in a Post-2015 setting?

11:30-12:00

CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

- **Ebba Dohlman**, Head of the OECD PCD Unit

SPEAKERS' BIOGRAPHIES (by order of session)

INTRODUCTION

Rintaro Tamaki

Mr. Rintaro Tamaki was appointed Deputy Secretary-General of the OECD on 1 August 2011. His portfolio includes the strategic direction of OECD policy on Environment, Development, Green Growth, Tax and Inclusive Growth, along with representing the OECD externally on Financial Issues including the FSB.



Prior to joining the OECD Mr. Tamaki, a Japanese national, was Vice-Minister of Finance for International Affairs at the Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan.

During his prominent 35-year career at the Japanese Ministry of Finance, Mr. Tamaki has worked on various budget, taxation, international finance and development issues. He worked as part of the OECD Secretariat from 1978 – 1980 in the Economic Prospects Division and from 1983 – 1986 in the Fiscal Affairs Division of the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs (DAFFE). In 1994 Mr. Tamaki was posted to the World Bank as Alternate Executive Director for Japan and in 2002 as Finance Minister at the Embassy of Japan in Washington DC. He then became Deputy Director-General (2005), before becoming Director-General (2007) and subsequently Vice-Minister for International Affairs (2009) at the Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Tamaki graduated in 1976, L.L.B. from the University of Tokyo and has held academic positions at the University of Tokyo and Kobe University. He has published books and articles on international institutions, the international monetary system, development, debt and taxation.

SESSION 1

Diana Alarcón



Diana Alarcón is Senior Economic Affairs Officer and Special Assistant to ASG for Economic Development, in the Development Policy and Analysis Division at UN DESA. In different capacities, she has been working on the MDG agenda since 2002 and coordinated the analytical work of the UN System Task Team for the post 2015 development agenda.

She has done research and contributed to the development of programs for employment creation, poverty reduction and social protection. Diana has a PhD in Economics from the University of California and has taught in various universities in Mexico and the United States.

Catherine Mann



Catherine L. Mann is OECD Chief Economist and Head of the Economics Department since October 2014. Ms. Mann is responsible for advancing the Strategic Orientations of the OECD and ensuring the high impact and relevance of the work of the Department, including maximising current products like the OECD's Economic Outlook, country-based economic surveys and the Going for Growth report.

Ms. Mann ensures that the Department is at the forefront of economic thinking and coordinates the work of the Country and Policy Studies branches to create new opportunities and enhance synergies and co-operation with the whole of the OECD, including through contributions to horizontal projects.

Ms. Mann also supervises the contributions of the Economics Department to the New Approaches to Economic Challenges (NAEC) and Inclusive Growth (IG) initiatives and serves as the OECD Representative at the Deputies' meetings of the G20 Finance Track.

Ms. Mann has enjoyed a distinguished career in the public sector and academia. Following 20-plus years in Washington DC, she was the Rosenberg Professor of Global Finance at Brandeis University and from 1997-2011 was a Senior Fellow and visiting Fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics. Earlier in her career Ms. Mann served as a Senior International Economist at the President's Council of Economic Advisors in the White House and worked as a Special Assistant to the Vice-President for Development Economics/Chief Economist at the World Bank. She also spent 13 years on the Federal Reserve Board as a Senior Economist and Assistant Director in the International Finance Division.

She is a US citizen and holds a PhD in Economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and a Bachelor's Degree in Economics from Harvard University.

Debapriya Bhattacharya



Dr. Debapriya Bhattacharya is a macro-economist and public policy analyst. Currently he is a Distinguished Fellow at the Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) in Dhaka, where had been earlier its Executive Director. He is a former Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and UN Offices of Geneva and Vienna. He had been the Special Advisor on LDCs to the Secretary General of UNCTAD. He is deeply involved in many international development networks, sits in the governing bodies of a number of leading institutions and in the editorial board of reputed journals. He has published extensively on pro-poor macro-economics, development challenges of the LDCs and issues related to trade negotiations. Dr Debapriya has studied in Dhaka, Moscow and Oxford. He held a number of visiting positions, among others, at the Centre for Global Development (CGD), Washington DC. He is currently the chair of two global initiatives, viz. *LDC IV Monitor and Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals*.

Richard Carey



Richard Carey is a former OECD Director for Development Cooperation and pioneer of OECD work on policy coherence for development. Currently, he is Chair of the International Advisory Council of the China International Development Research Network; a member of the Advisory Council of the Rising Powers in Development Programme at the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex University; and a member of the Development Evaluation Committee of the Department for Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Canada. Prior to joining the OECD in 1980 he was a senior economist in the New Zealand Treasury and then economic counsellor and Deputy Permanent Representative in the New Zealand Delegation to the OECD.

SESSION 2

Monica Bhatia



Ms. Monica Bhatia is Head of the Secretariat of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, within the Centre for Tax Policy and Administration (CTPA). The Global Forum is the multilateral framework within which work in the area of transparency and exchange of information has been carried out by both OECD and non-OECD economies since 2000.

Ms Bhatia leads this major OECD programme put in place in 2009 to advance the transparency agenda. She is responsible for implementation of the peer review schedule and also manages the extension of the Global Forum which now includes 108 members on an equal footing.

Ms Bhatia has over 20 years of experience in the Indian Ministry of Finance and is currently Director in the Department of Personnel and Training of the Government of India. Until 2011, she was in charge of the

international tax unit at the income tax department where she was tasked with conducting audits of non-resident companies. She has held different positions in the Ministry of Finance and its Revenue Department related to international tax policy, including treaty negotiations and drafting of tax legislation.. Finally, she has served as an assessor to the Global Forum's peer reviews.

Ms. Bhatia, an Indian national, holds an MBA from Zicklin School of Business (CUNY), New York and an LLM from the Panjab University, Chandigarh, India, besides holding a Certified Public Accountant certification from the US.

William Danvers



Mr. William (Bill) Danvers took up his duties on 2 September 2013. In addition to focusing on OECD's regional initiatives in South East Asia, the MENA region, Latin America and Africa, he will oversee the Organisation's global relations portfolio, including outreach and the accession processes of candidate countries. He will also further develop OECD work on the fight against corruption; on innovation; science and technology; as well as follow the standard setting activities linked to these themes.

An American citizen, Danvers comes to the OECD from his post as Deputy Chief of Staff for the Secretary of State. Before joining the State Department he was the Staff Director of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee after serving in the Obama Administration from 2009 to 2011. Danvers also held the posts of Senior Director at the National Security Council and Special Assistant for National Security Affairs during the Clinton Administration and was head of the OECD Centre in Washington in the late 1990s.

Danvers was an adjunct professor at the Elliot School at George Washington University, and has also written a number of articles on national security issues.

He holds a BA in history from Michigan State University Honors College and an MA in special studies from George Washington University.

Erik Solheim



Erik Solheim took the lead of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in January 2013, a position to which he was unanimously elected. He is now also serving as United Nations Environment Programme's special envoy for environment, conflict and disaster.

From 2007 to 2012 he held the combined portfolio of Norway's Minister of the Environment and International Development; he also served as Minister of International Development from 2005 to 2007.

During his time as Minister, Mr. Solheim emphasised the importance of conflict prevention, highlighted capital, taxation and business as engines of development, and sought to integrate development assistance into overall foreign policy. He brought Norwegian aid up to 1 % of the GDP, making it with Sweden the highest in the world.

Mr. Solheim cites as one of his most important achievements his role in establishing the UN REDD, the global program to conserve the world rain forests. He also initiated Norwegian partnership with countries such as Brazil, Guyana and Indonesia. Solheim also introduced important new legislation in Norway, notably the Nature Diversity Act that led to the creation of many new national parks.

He has received several awards for his work on climate and the environment, including UNEP's "Champion of the Earth" award. From 2000 to 2005, Mr. Solheim was the main negotiator in the peace process in Sri Lanka. He has also contributed to peace processes in Burundi, Nepal, Myanmar and Sudan. Solheim was leader of the Socialist Left party (SV) from 1987 to 1997 and served as a member of the Norwegian parliament for twelve years.

Kylly Fernandes



Kylly Fernandes was appointed Director of Financial Intelligence Unit and National Correspondent of GIABA (Intergovernmental Action Group Against Money laundering in West Africa) in November 2012. She became an Attorney at Law in 2001 and has worked with serious and organized crime (trafficking in narcotics, money laundering, homicides, robbery, theft, forgery, corruption, bribery), small and medium crime (gender-based violence, child abuse, etc.). Ms. Fernandes holds a Degree in Law from Universidade Gama Filho, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Tom Cardamone



Tom Cardamone is the Managing Director of Global Financial Integrity (GFI). Cardamone's responsibilities at GFI include strategic planning, promoting organizational goals and policy positions to key audiences including high-level government officials and foundation executives, and identifying new revenue streams.

For more than two decades he has been an analyst, Project Director and Executive Director for, and a consultant to, several non-profit organizations with more than a dozen years in leadership positions. Prior to joining GFI, Cardamone was a consultant to non-governmental organizations in the areas of strategic organizational and program planning, development and web site content. From 2000 to 2003 he was Executive Director of the Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation, a leading Washington,

D.C.-based arms control organization.

During his career Cardamone has advocated numerous policy positions on television, radio and in print media including appearances on CNN, Canadian Broadcasting and Swiss Broadcasting and in newspapers including The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal, and The Washington Post. He has delivered remarks on various policy issues at the James E. Baker, III, Institute for Public Policy at Rice University, at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and testified before the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. He also was a contributing author for the book "War or Health: A Reader."

Phil Mason



Phil Mason has been with DFID for over 25 years (since 1988). He started DFID's anti-corruption work in 2000 under International Development Secretary Clare Short and developed the Department's first anti-corruption efforts, which unusually for DFID, focused as much on the 'supply side' – the responsibilities of developed countries – as with work in developing countries. This meant working with other Whitehall departments on issues such as Home Office on anti-bribery legislation, Trade ministry on practices of British companies abroad, and with Treasury on anti-money laundering and the early days of thinking about asset recovery.

He helped negotiate the UN Convention Against Corruption which was agreed in 2003. Between 2005 and 2009 he headed DFID's Overseas Territories Department. He returned to lead the Anti-Corruption team again in January 2010.

Melissa Tullis

Melissa Tullis is with the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, UNODC. Throughout her career (which has included work for the UN, the OECD and the IMF) she has extensive experience in the fields of economic development, governance, rule of law, anti corruption, fiscal accountability and financial integrity, including AML/CFT - she has worked extensively in countries and regions which are affected by fragility and large illicit sectors and has been involved for over twenty years in the development of data, information and policy on vulnerability and threats to sustainability of development outcomes. She has been involved in the elaboration of national policies, institutional reforms and programmes designed to assess and mitigate the risk of large illicit sectors and proceeds generating crimes on national economies and the international economic system. She also has been extensively involved in the development of international normative frameworks, and the analytical

diagnostics and empirical baselines upon which they are based, as well as the reviews and assessments which enable monitoring. She has been an effective interlocutor on financial integrity, anti-corruption, economic development, governance and understanding and mitigating the risks of large illicit sector. She has become trusted advisor to many countries affected by large illicit sectors and has advised successfully on deep institutional reforms designed to mitigate risk and increase the sustainability of governance and growth outcomes.

SESSION 3

Ken Ash



Ken Ash, a Canadian national, was a Deputy Director at the OECD from 1999 before becoming Director for Trade and Agriculture in 2009. He played a leading role in the successful merger of the Trade and Agriculture directorates in 2006, to reinvent the key policy contributions of the OECD in both areas.

Mr. Ash has effectively led the development, dissemination and communication of evidence-based policy to Ministers, senior officials and major stakeholders to identify

pragmatic and concrete policy actions that governments could take to achieve common domestic goals, while avoiding trade conflicts. He has brought forward a widespread and deeper understanding of the benefits of further domestic and trade policy reform.

Upon joining the OECD Mr. Ash brought with him 20 years of extensive experience from the Government of Canada where he held successively several director-level positions in various branches of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. As Director General, Economic and Policy Analysis, Policy Branch, from 1995-1999, he provided strategic policy guidance to government on key trade policy issues during GATT/WTO negotiations; in the implementation of the URAA; and in the formulation of a government-wide Programme Review that resulted in major policy and organizational reforms.

Mr. Ash holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree and an MBA (International Business and Resource Management), Memorial University, Canada.

Guillermo Valles Galmés



Ambassador Guillermo Valles Galmés is Director of the Division of International Trade on Goods and Services and Commodities with UNCTAD Geneva. He is a career diplomat with over 35 years of professional experience. Galmés has served in different posts in Japan and Argentina and has been Ambassador to China, the European Union, Belgium, Luxemburg and the U.N. and WTO in Geneva.

He held several relevant political positions including that of Deputy Foreign Minister of Uruguay. He was the leading negotiator for several regional trade agreements and for six consecutive years was chosen as the Chair for Rules negotiations in WTO. He graduated from the School of Law of the Universidad de la República in Uruguay.

Harsha V. Singh



Harsha V. Singh is Senior Associate at the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) for Strategic Research and Policy Analysis. Dr. Harsha Vardhana Singh has been Deputy Director-General at World Trade Organization for eight years from 1st October 2005 till 30th September 2013.

He has worked for over three decades on policies relating to international trade, development, infrastructure regulation and global governance. As Deputy Director-General at WTO, his areas of responsibility included trade in agriculture, services, trade

and environment, technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, and electronic commerce.

Earlier, he worked for twelve years from mid-1985 in GATT/WTO on economic research, trade policy reviews, rules, trade and environment and technical barriers to trade, and in the Director General's Cabinet. In India, Dr. Singh has been economic advisor and then secretary of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, and played a key role in the reform of the Indian telecom sector. He has been chair/member of high level policy committees, chair of WTO dispute settlement panels, and a visiting faculty member at research institutes on international trade, sustainable development and regulation. For the 2013-14 academic year, he has been appointed Adjunct Professor of International and Public Affairs at the School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University. He is a Ph. D. in Economics from Oxford University where he went as a Rhodes Scholar from India

Richard Baron



Richard Baron is the principal advisor of the OECD Round Table on Sustainable Development, which gathers high-level meetings to advance discussions on pressing environmental questions. Until 2013, he was the Head of the Climate Change Unit at the International Energy Agency (IEA). Mr. Baron has been working on the linkages between climate change and energy policy since 1989. He authored a number of papers on international emissions trading and sectoral approaches in heavy industry and electricity, for IEA and for the OECD/IEA Climate Change Expert Group on the UNFCCC, which supports international climate negotiations.

His recent work focused on implementing emissions trading in China, new market mechanisms for greenhouse gas emission mitigation, on combinations of policy instruments for effective CO2 reductions in the energy sector, and on renewable energy and electricity market organization.

Prior to his position at IEA, he worked in France at CIREN, in the US at the Department of Energy's Pacific Northwest Laboratory, and at IDDRI, France's leading think-tank on sustainable development and international relations. Richard Baron is member of the Economic Council for Sustainable Development, an advisory group to the French minister for ecology. He is also an expert for the World Bank's Partnership for Market Readiness.

He holds a degree from Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Economiques et Commerciales, a French 'grande école', and a diplôme d'études approfondies in theoretical and applied economics from DELTA, Paris School of Economics.

SESSION 4

Niels Keijzer



Niels Keijzer, a Dutch national, has a background in geography and development studies and works at the Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German Development Institute (DIE) in Bonn, Germany. His current research topics include European development policy, EU external action policy, Policy Coherence for Development (PCD), as well as the aid and development effectiveness agenda. Between 2005 and 2012 he worked at the European Centre for Development Policy Management in Maastricht, the Netherlands, where he contributed to several research projects and evaluations in the field of PCD.

Ebba Dohlman



Ebba Dohlman is Senior Advisor in the Office of the Secretary General and Head of the Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) Unit since 29 March 2010.

Ms. Dohlman, a Swedish national, has worked at the OECD since 1985. Since her appointment as Senior Advisor, she has worked with the Deputy Secretary-General in charge of development to help shape and take forward the OECD Strategy on Development. Previously, she was Senior Counsellor in the Heiligendamm L'Aquila Process (HAP) Support Unit where she was responsible for the development and energy pillars of the dialogue between the G8 and G5. She began her OECD career in the Trade Directorate and moved to the Development Co-operation Directorate in

1991 where she provided key inputs into the work on Environment and Development, Aid for Trade and Pro-Poor Growth and Agriculture.

Prior to coming to the OECD she worked as a trade policy consultant at the GATT (WTO), UNCTAD and the Textiles Importers Association of Sweden in the context of efforts to reform the Multi-Fibre Arrangement. She holds a Ph.D. and M.Sc. from the London School of Economics and a B.A. from Tufts University

Luiz de Mello



Luiz de Mello took up his functions as Deputy Chief of Staff of the Secretary-General of the OECD on 15 December 2011. Previous to his current position, Mr. de Mello acted as Economic Counsellor to the Chief Economist of the OECD. In that role, he advised and supported the Chief Economist and contributed to the OECD involvement in the G20 process.

Mr. de Mello joined the Economics Department of the OECD in 2003, working initially in multilateral surveillance activities related to the OECD Economic Outlook. He then worked as Head of Desk responsible for bilateral surveillance activities with Brazil, Chile and subsequently Indonesia. In that position, he contributed to enhancing relations with partner countries, including through the publication of Economic Surveys and the first OECD Economic Assessment of Indonesia (list of publications).

Prior to joining the OECD, Mr. de Mello worked in the Fiscal Affairs Department of the International Monetary Fund, where he was involved in different projects in the areas of public finances, as well as programme monitoring and country surveillance, with an emphasis on emerging-market and transition economies in Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

Mr. de Mello is a Portuguese and Brazilian national, and holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Kent, United Kingdom, where he started his career as a lecturer in 1993.

Karen Jorgensen



Karen Jorgensen, Head of Review Evaluation and Engagement Division, Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD.

Having joined the OECD in 2006 as Head of Division, Karen has overseen a full cycle of peer reviews, introduced a rigorous methodology and instituted managing aid seminars and learning products from the reviews. She has also worked to usher in six new members of the DAC, and contributed to establishing enduring relationships between the DAC and countries not members of the OECD.

Previously she spent 15 years in UNDP: in charge of the multi-country office in Samoa (2006); as Senior Deputy Country Director in Afghanistan in charge of UNDP's largest programme in the world (2003-05); as Chief of the Management and Investigation Section of the Office of Audit and Performance Review (2000-03), and as Assistant Director of the Sustainable Energy and Environment Division (1992-2000). She served from 1989-92 as Special Assistant to the Executive Director of UNEP in Nairobi. From 1984 she served in her national government as Chief of Section in Ministry of Environment, inter alia as Norway' Chief Negotiator for the Global Convention on trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste.

She holds a BA in Political Science and International Relations; Hamline University 1977, Masters of Arts/Ph.D. qualified, Political Science; University of Minnesota, 1983

David Khoudour



David Khoudour is the Head of the Migration and Skills Unit at the OECD Development Centre. Before he joined the OECD, in 2010, he was a researcher at the CEPIL, a French economic think-tank, and a lecturer at Sciences Po in Paris, from where he holds a PhD in Economics. Mr. Khoudour, a French national, has also been a Fulbright scholar at the University of California-Berkeley, a professor of economics and the director of the research centre on international migration at the Universidad Externado de Colombia in Bogota, and a consultant for the ILO and the IOM. His research work mainly focuses on the migration-development nexus, an issue on which he has extensively published. He is currently the vice-chair of the KNOMAD Thematic Working Group on Policy and institutional coherence.

Contact

OECD PCD Unit:

(<http://www.oecd.org/development/pcd/>); PCD.Contact@oecd.org

Ebba Dohlman, Senior Advisor and Head of the Unit: ebba.dohlman@oecd.org

Ernesto Soria Morales, Senior Policy Analyst: ernesto.soria@oecd.org

Carina Lindberg, Policy Analyst: carina.lindberg@oecd.org