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**External Relations Committee**

**REGIONAL APPROACHES IN THE ORGANISATION'S GLOBAL RELATIONS PROGRAMME**

**Comprehensive overview of the current programme of work**

**JT03344044**

**Complete document available on OLIS in its original format**

*This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.*

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1. This note presents a comprehensive overview of the ongoing work under the regional approaches in the OECD's Global Relations programme. It is presented to the External Relations Committee as background information for its discussion on the regional approaches. It will also be made available on the Organisation's Global Relations Website.

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## ASIA-PACIFIC

### APEC-OECD CO-OPERATIVE INITIATIVE ON REGULATORY REFORM

An APEC-OECD Agreement on joint work on regulatory reform was concluded at the APEC Ministerial Meeting in Brunei Darussalam in 2000. Subsequently, the Initiative held a series of workshops focused on implementing regulatory reform in APEC and OECD economies. In 2005, the Initiative completed its *APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist for Regulatory Reform*, which countries have used since as a self-assessment policy tool.

The Initiative has continued to focus on the use of this Checklist and on ways to strengthen domestic and international co-operation on regulatory policy matters. In 2012, APEC and OECD have been attending the respective Committee meetings within each organisation (Economics Committee in APEC and Regulatory Policy Committee in OECD) and discussions are on-going on potential co-operation to further regulatory policy and governance initiatives across APEC countries including a possible good regulatory practices portal.

**Partners:** Brunei Darussalam, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong (China), Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Vietnam

**Events:** Meeting on the topic of "Measuring Regulatory Performance", Stockholm, Q3 2013.

**Publications:**

- *Regulatory Policy and Governance* (2011)
- *Supporting Economic Growth and Serving the Public Interest* (2011)

**Website:** [www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/theapec-oecdco-operativeinitiativeonregulatoryreform.htm](http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/theapec-oecdco-operativeinitiativeonregulatoryreform.htm)

**Output Area:** 4.3.5 – Regulatory Policy

**Directorate:** GOV/REG

### OECD -APEC TEL CO-OPERATION ON INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

The Committee for Information Computer and Communications Policy (ICCP) has since 2005 actively co-operated with APEC Telecommunications and its Information Working Group / Security and Prosperity Steering Group (APEC TEL SPSG), with which the OECD has 'Guest' status. The OECD has, amongst others, developed a joint report on malware and has organised events on spam and the protection of children on-line. It also co-operates with APEC with respect to privacy protection (E-commerce Steering Group), an area where different views and perspectives exist.

**Partners:** Brunei Darussalam, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong (China), Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Vietnam

**Events:** Internet Governance Forum (IGF) in Bali, November 2013

**Publications:**

- *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook* (2012)
- *Innovation in Southeast Asia* (2013)

**Website:** [www.oecd.org/sti/broadband](http://www.oecd.org/sti/broadband)

**Output Area:** 1.3.1 – Internet Economy

**Directorate:** STI/ICCP

### ASEAN-OECD INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

The Programme fosters dialogue and experience sharing between OECD countries and Southeast Asian economies on improving the investment climate. The programme follows a dual-track approach, using both regional policy dialogue and country Investment Policy Reviews (IPRs).

The ten Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have agreed to partner with the OECD to undertake up to eight Investment Policy Reviews in the region. In co-operation with the ASEAN Secretariat, the programme is currently conducting IPRs of Malaysia and Myanmar. Earlier, IPRs were undertaken of Indonesia (2010) and Vietnam (2009).

The results of the IPRs will be presented both in Paris and in Southeast Asia, thereby promoting dialogue on investment policies both between ASEAN Member States and the OECD Investment Committee and also within Southeast Asia itself. These Reviews will help to sustain and deepen the OECD's relations with Asia's most important regional economic community.

<b>Partners:</b>	ASEAN Member States (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam).
<b>Events:</b>	See the Website, below
<b>Publications:</b>	OECD Investment Policy Reviews on Malaysia and Myanmar (2013)
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/investmentfordevelopment/seasia.htm">www.oecd.org/daf/inv/investmentfordevelopment/seasia.htm</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.1.1 – Investment
<b>Directorate:</b>	DAF/INV

### ADB/OECD ANTI-CORRUPTION INITIATIVE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

The objective of the Initiative is to support national and multilateral efforts to address and reduce corruption in Asia and the Pacific. It seeks to achieve this goal through capacity building based on peer-learning, mutual support and exchange of expertise. It takes into account the geographical and developmental diversity of its members, demands on their human and financial resources and the need to add value to the functions and roles of other multilateral anticorruption bodies. Specific mechanisms include policy dialogue through Steering Group meetings and regional conferences, policy analysis through thematic and country-specific reviews and providing technical assistance through regional seminars.

The initiative has 30 members (Australia, Korea, Japan included) which have endorsed the Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Asia and the Pacific. The Steering Group, currently chaired by Vietnam, meets once per year in the region. In 2013, the chair will be Timor-Leste. The Initiative's secretariat is jointly run by the Asian Development Bank and the OECD.

In 2011, following a review of the Initiative, the Steering Group adopted Strategic Principles and Future Activities of the Initiative which will guide it over the coming years. This long-term strategy is implemented through successive three-year Strategy and Work Programmes.

<b>Partners:</b>	Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macao (China), Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu, Vietnam
<b>Events:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 18<sup>th</sup> Steering Group meeting, Dili, Timor-Leste, 23-24 July 2013</li> <li>- 12<sup>th</sup> ADB/OECD Regional Seminar on technical assistance for improving compliance, Dili, 24-25 July 2013</li> <li>- Thematic Review on Accounting and Auditing and Internal Control Measures for Preventing Corruption in the Private Sector for Indonesia (2013-2014)</li> </ul>
<b>Publications:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Specialised Anti-Corruption Institutions</i> (2013)</li> <li>- <i>Specialised Anti-Corruption Institutions; Review of Models: Second Edition</i> (2013)</li> </ul>

**Website:** [www.oecd.org/site/adboecdanti-corruptioninitiative](http://www.oecd.org/site/adboecdanti-corruptioninitiative)  
**Output Area:** 4.1.2 – Anti-Corruption  
**Directorate:** DAF/ACD

#### OECD-ASIAN SENIOR BUDGET OFFICIALS NETWORK

The OECD-Asian SBO Network follows the format of the Working Party of Senior Budget Officials by bringing together the budget directors and other senior officials from Asia and OECD Members. They share policy experiences and discuss common budgetary issues.

Since 2002, the Thai Bureau of the Budget has hosted the annual meetings of the network in Bangkok. The latest meeting took place in December 2012.

**Partners:** Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, People’s Republic of China, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Macao (China), Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam

**Events:** Yearly OECD-Asian Senior Budget Officials Meeting (see Website, below)

**Publications:** Allen Schick and the OECD Senior Budget Officials, *Evolutions in Budgetary Practice* (2009)

**Website:** [www.oecd.org/gov/budgeting/oecd-asianseniorebudgetofficialsnetwork.htm](http://www.oecd.org/gov/budgeting/oecd-asianseniorebudgetofficialsnetwork.htm)

**Output Area:** 4.3.1 – Public Sector Effectiveness

**Directorate:** GOV/BUD

#### OECD/ADB ROUNDTABLE ON CAPITAL MARKET REFORM IN ASIA

Known as the “Tokyo Roundtable”, this is an annual event at the ADB Institute in Tokyo, first held in 1999 after the Asian financial crisis. Jointly organised and sponsored by the ADBI and the OECD, with financial support from Japan, the roundtables offer a forum for discussion among Asian securities regulators, experts, practitioners, academia and international organisations on specific topics of main interest from the viewpoint of capital market reform in Asia.

**Partners:** People’s Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

**Events:** 13<sup>th</sup> Tokyo Roundtable on Capital Market Reform in Asia, 4-5 April 2013. See also the Website, below.

**Publications:** *Financial Market Trends*

**Website:** [www.oecd.org/daf/fin/financial-markets/tokyoroundtablesoncapitalmarketreforminasia.htm](http://www.oecd.org/daf/fin/financial-markets/tokyoroundtablesoncapitalmarketreforminasia.htm)

**Output Area:** 4.2.2 – Finance, Insurance and Pensions

**Directorate:** DAF/FIN

### OECD-ASIA ROUNDTABLE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Since 1999, this Roundtable has been held annually in Asia. It provides a forum for advancing the reform agenda on corporate governance and promotes the use of the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance. Policy makers, practitioners and experts from Asia and OECD Members participate, as well as relevant international organisations.

The Roundtable was instrumental in developing an action plan for improving corporate governance in Asia: the *White Paper on Corporate Governance in Asia*. Since then, the White Paper has spurred a series of initiatives to follow up on the recommendations. In 2011, an update was agreed: *Reform Priorities in Asia: Taking Corporate Governance to a Higher Level*. It defines priorities and makes recommendations and includes an overview of corporate governance frameworks in 13 Asian economies (Korea and the 13 non-Member partners listed below, except Mongolia, which joined recently).

The Roundtable has three task forces:

- Its Task Force on Related Party Transactions has developed a *Guide to Fighting Abusive Related Party Transactions in Asia*, adopted in 2009.
- The Task Force on Board Nomination and Election issued a report and recommendations in June 2013;
- The Task Force on Enforcement, which was launched in Tokyo, on 25 October 2012, to focus on advancing active, visible and effective public enforcement.

<b>Partners:</b>	Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Vietnam
<b>Events:</b>	The Asian Roundtable Meeting, Kuala Lumpur, 5-6 June 2013
<b>Publications:</b>	Better Policies for Improved Board Nomination and Election in Asia, in 2013 or 2014
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/daf/ca/oecd-asianroundtableoncorporategovernance.htm">www.oecd.org/daf/ca/oecd-asianroundtableoncorporategovernance.htm</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.1.3 – Corporate Governance
<b>Directorate:</b>	DAF/CA

### INITIATIVE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS STRATEGIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (ESSSA)

Through this Initiative the OECD promotes co-operation and sharing of knowledge and experiences for job-rich growth in developing Asia. It is jointly led by the OECD Local Economic and Employment Development Programme (LEED) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), in collaboration with ASEAN and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Initiative facilitates dialogue and sharing of experiences in the region of Southeast Asia and neighbouring economies and between the region and OECD countries. Since 2008, four expert meetings have been held as part of the initiative. A new report on *Skills Development Pathways in Asia* has just been released.

<b>Partners:</b>	Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong (China), India, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam
<b>Publications:</b>	<i>Skills Development Pathways in Asia: Employment and Skills Strategies in Southeast Asia initiative</i> (ESSSA) (2012)
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/employmentesssa.htm">www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/employmentesssa.htm</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	1.2.1 – Entrepreneurship, Industry and Local Development
<b>Directorate:</b>	CFE

### OECD GREEN CITIES PROGRAMME: GREEN GROWTH IN FAST-GROWING ASIAN CITIES

The OECD project on Green Growth in Fast-Growing Asian Cities aims to explore ways to achieve green growth in these cities. More specifically, the project examines ways to:

- promote greening and competitiveness in a fast-growing economy, including how to achieve greener production and growth in the case of cities;
- improve environmental performance in cities and urban quality of life, while reducing social disparities;
- achieve a sustainable urban spatial form and increase institutional capacity to achieve green growth, including multi-level policy coherence at the metropolitan scale and financing green investment in cities.

A concept paper will be produced as the first step of the project to guide the in-depth case studies that will be conducted in the second phase. The case studies of 4-6 Asian cities will assess the impact of urban green growth and sustainability policies on economic performance and environmental quality. The case cities will be selected based on population size, speed of growth, economic structure and personal income levels, among other criteria.

The project aims to facilitate knowledge sharing and mutual learning, not only among the case study cities in Asia, but also with OECD cities, including the OECD Green Cities Programme case cities, by hosting a series of international conferences. In this way, the project can serve as a “platform” where Asian cities and OECD cities across the world can build partnerships. The first workshop was held in Manila, with the ADB as co-organiser, in February 2013.

<b>Partners:</b>	Cambodia, People’s Republic of China, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam
<b>Events:</b>	Territorial Development Policy Committee Ministerial meeting (2014) See also the Website, below.
<b>Publications:</b>	<i>Cities and Climate Change</i> (2012) See also the Website, below
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/greencities">www.oecd.org/greencities</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.3.4 – Territorial Development Policies
<b>Directorate:</b>	GOV/RDP

### OECD-KOREA POLICY CENTRE

The Centre was created in 2008, when the OECD and Korea signed an MoU (which was extended in 2011 for a second term of three years). The Centre merged the four existing OECD centres located in Korea and created between 1997 and 2005:

- the Korea-OECD Multilateral Tax Centre;
- the OECD-Korea Regional Centre for Competition;
- the Regional Centre on Health and Social Policy;
- the OECD Asian Centre for Public Governance.

The Centre:

- facilitates the exchange of experience in the Asian-Pacific region, and to improve Asian-Pacific government officials’ capacity through regular meetings, workshops, seminars and other events;
- is a resource centre to support OECD’s work with economies in the Asian-Pacific region, and
- strengthens the understanding of the Asian-Pacific societies of OECD’s research, analysis and standard setting.

<b>Partners:</b>	Asia-Pacific region
<b>Events:</b>	See the Website, below
<b>Publications:</b>	See the Website, below

<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecdkorea.org/main_eng.asp">www.oecdkorea.org/main_eng.asp</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	3.3.1 – Taxation 4.2.1 – Competition 2.4.1 – Achieving High-Performing Health Systems 4.3.1 – Public Sector Effectiveness
<b>Directorate:</b>	CTPA DAF/COMP ELS/HD GOV/RPS

### OECD-AMRO ASIAN REGIONAL ROUNDTABLE

The first annual regional roundtable was organised in Singapore, in September 2012. The network was established as a follow up activity to one of the platforms of the “OECD Strategy on Development” adopted at MCM 2012.

The roundtable discussed the near-term and medium-term policy challenges inviting senior officials from planning agencies, central banks and Ministries of Finance in the region. The topic of the first roundtable was *(i)* implication of Euro-area uncertainty on Asia in the short term and *(ii)* a new growth model in Asia for the medium term.

<b>Partners:</b>	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, People’s Republic of China, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam
<b>Events:</b>	OECD-AMRO Regional Roundtable, 19 July 2013 and 2014
<b>Publications:</b>	See the Website, below, and <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dev/asia-pacific/latestdocuments">www.oecd.org/dev/asia-pacific/latestdocuments</a>
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dev/asia-pacific">www.oecd.org/dev/asia-pacific</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	5.1.6 – Development Analysis and Policies
<b>Directorate:</b>	DEV

### MULTILATERAL SEMINARS ON TAXATION IN THE SAT YANGZHOU TAX ACADEMY

China and the OECD have had a bilateral programme of co-operation in tax matters for many years. After the signature of an MoU in November 2012, they will encourage the participation of Asian economies in the joint OECD-SAT programme of events at the SAT Yangzhou Tax Academy.

<b>Partners:</b>	People’s Republic of China and other Asian economies to be determined
<b>Events:</b>	See <a href="http://www.oecd.org/ctp/tax-global/2013globalrelationscalendarofevents.htm">www.oecd.org/ctp/tax-global/2013globalrelationscalendarofevents.htm</a> , under “China”
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/ctp/tax-global/yangzhoutaxcentrechina.htm">www.oecd.org/ctp/tax-global/yangzhoutaxcentrechina.htm</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	3.3.1 – Taxation
<b>Directorate:</b>	CTPA

### SOUTHEAST ASIAN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK WITH PERSPECTIVES ON CHINA AND INDIA

The *Southeast Asian Economic Outlook: With Perspectives on China and India* is published by the Development Centre and has been issued three times since 2010. The *Outlook* is prepared in co-operation with the ASEAN Secretariat. Close co-operation is provided by governments, research institutes and regional institutions, and by experts in the region.

The 2013 edition was released at the ASEAN Business and Investment Summit in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

**Partners:** Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam.

**Events:** See the Website, below

**Publications:** *Southeast Asian Economic Outlook* (annual publication)

- 2013 edition; special focus: Narrowing Development Gaps
- 2014 edition; special focus: Middle-Income Trap
- 2015 edition; special focus: Governance

**Website:** [www.oecd.org/dev/asia-pacific](http://www.oecd.org/dev/asia-pacific)

**Output Area:** 5.1.6 – Development Analysis and Policies

**Directorate:** DEV

### SERIES OF OECD-ASIA OECD REGIONAL SEMINARS: ENHANCING TRANSPARENCY AND MONITORING OF INSURANCE MARKETS

The programme is a series of seminars which seek to raise awareness on insurance sector monitoring, insurance statistics, to identify gaps and inconsistencies in insurance statistics and to improve transparency in order to help markets become more competitive and efficient, particularly in Asia.

The seminars are intended to bring together, particularly from the Asian region, officials from Ministries, supervisory agencies, and central banks, industry practitioners, academics, and statistical experts in insurance research and analysis, as well as experts from international organisations. (e.g., IMF, IAIS, CEIOPS, national insurance associations).

The seminars comprise countries particularly from the Asian region, supervisory authorities, practitioners, statistical experts and insurance analysts. Participants are prominent representatives of supervisory authorities and central banks, as well as experts and researchers in the field of insurance monitoring and statistics.

Preliminary feedback and engagement from participating countries in the follow-up activities undertaken after the 2011 and 2012 seminars suggest that the series of seminars focused on insurance market monitoring will contribute notably to strengthened co-operation with them and to further expand the global reach of the OECD insurance statistics' framework in the region.

**Partners:** Participating countries at the first and the second seminars : Australia, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey, Vietnam, United States.

**Events:** OECD-Asia Regional Seminars: Enhancing transparency and monitoring of insurance markets:

- Third seminar to be held in Bali, Indonesia, and co-hosted by the Financial Services Authority of Indonesia (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, OJK), late 2013 or early 2014.

**Publications:** *First seminar:*

- A Preliminary Review of Insurance Statistics Sources in Selected Asian Countries: [www.oecd.org/daf/fin/46151324.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/daf/fin/46151324.pdf)

*Second seminar:*

- “Global Insurance Market Trends, 2012 edition”:  
[www.oecd.org/insurance/GlobalInsuranceMarketTrends2012.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/insurance/GlobalInsuranceMarketTrends2012.pdf)
- A Stocktaking and Comparative Assessment of Insurance Statistics in Selected Asian Countries: Preliminary Findings, main finding can be found at:  
[www.oecd.org/daf/fin/49674611.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/daf/fin/49674611.pdf)
- OECD Global Insurance Statistics and results of a stocktaking of other existing international insurance statistics exercises: [www.oecd.org/daf/fin/49674784.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/daf/fin/49674784.pdf)
- “OECD Insurance Statistics 2012” (to be released in June 2013).

**Website:**

- First seminar: [www.oecd.org/daf/fin/oecd-asiaregionalseminarenhancingtransparencyandmonitoringofinsurancemarkets.htm](http://www.oecd.org/daf/fin/oecd-asiaregionalseminarenhancingtransparencyandmonitoringofinsurancemarkets.htm)
- Second seminar: [www.oecd.org/daf/fin/2ndoecd-asiaregionalseminarenhancingtransparencyandmonitoringofinsurancemarkets.htm](http://www.oecd.org/daf/fin/2ndoecd-asiaregionalseminarenhancingtransparencyandmonitoringofinsurancemarkets.htm)
- Further information can be found at: [www.oecd.org/daf/fin/insurance](http://www.oecd.org/daf/fin/insurance)

**Output Area:** 4.2.2 – Finance, Insurance and Pensions

**Directorate:** DAF/FIN

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

### LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN (LAC) INITIATIVE

In 2009, the OECD launched the Latin American and Caribbean Initiative, sponsored by Chile, Mexico and Spain, in order to further deepen relationships in the region. The objective was to explore the demand for a more structured regional initiative which would take a “whole of government approach” and complement the efforts of current OECD activities and those of other international organisations working in the region. The Initiative is composed of four pillars on investment, innovation, fiscal policy and access to public service (see below). This Initiative complements the considerable amount of working being carried out by several Committees.

### LAC INVESTMENT INITIATIVE

An Investment Policy and Promotion activity was created by the Directorate Financial and Enterprise Affairs under the guidance of the Investment Committee. The objective is to foster dialogue in the region and in the OECD community on how governments can ensure that investment is sustainable, fair and makes a lasting contribution to jobs and development. The resulting dialogue has been structured to provide policy assistance which aims to increase the contribution of private investment (both international and domestic) to economic and social development. Based on OECD working methods, the dialogue engages government officials and representatives from industry, labour, the civil society and international organisations.

**Partners:** Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela

**Events:** See the Website, below

**Publications:** *Investment Policy Review of Colombia*, 2012.  
*Investment Policy Review of Costa Rica*, 2013 (Forthcoming)

**Website:** [www.oecd.org/daf/psd/lac.htm](http://www.oecd.org/daf/psd/lac.htm)

**Output Area:** 4.1.1 – Investment

**Directorate:** DAF/INV

### LAC INNOVATION INITIATIVE

A grant from Mexico, supplemented by a grant from Spain in 2011, allowed the Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry and the Development Centre to jointly launch OECD Latin American and Caribbean Innovation Initiative (LACII) under the guidance of the Committee on Science and Technology Policy. The objective is to create synergies and to explore solutions to tackle challenges related to the design and implementation of innovation policy. LACII's approach involves facilitating the identification and implementation of joint projects around key science, technology and innovation questions. LACII also seeks to conduct thematic studies and comparative analyses around key innovation policy questions and to organise workshops and policy roundtables on priority issues.

**Partners:** Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay

**Events:**

<b>Publications:</b>	OECD (forthcoming) <i>Review of Innovation Policy: Colombia</i> , OECD, Paris.
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/sti/inno/">www.oecd.org/sti/inno/</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	1.3.2 – Science and Innovation Policies
<b>Directorate:</b>	STI/CSO

### LAC FISCAL INITIATIVE

The LAC Fiscal Initiative is jointly led by the Centre for Tax Policy and Administration and the Development Centre. This activity is under the guidance of the Committee on Fiscal Affairs, its Board for Co-operation with Non-OECD Economies, the Network on Fiscal Relations across Levels of Government, Working Party No. 2 on Tax Policy Analysis and Tax Statistics and the Governing Board of the Development Centre. The objective of this Initiative is to foster dialogue between officials and experts in the region and OECD countries on fiscal policy issues. This policy dialogue is supported by capacity-building workshops and the development of internationally comparable data on government revenue. In addition, analytical papers were prepared.

<b>Partners:</b>	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela
<b>Events:</b>	- Third meeting of the LAC Initiative Tax Policy Forum, 4-5 July 2013, Montevideo, Uruguay.
<b>Publications:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- OECD, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (forthcoming), <i>Revenue Statistics in Latin America</i>, OECD, Paris. Two previous editions of this publication have been issued (2011, 2012).</li> <li>- DEV Working Paper 301(2011), “Public infrastructure investment and fiscal sustainability in Latin America: Incompatible goals?”</li> <li>- DEV Working Paper 309 (2012), “Making reform happen in Colombia: the process of regional transfer reform”.</li> <li>- DEV Working Paper 291 (2011), “Fiscal Policy in Latin America: Counter-Cyclical and Sustainable at Last?”</li> <li>- DEV Working Paper 295, published in September 2010, “Taxation and More Representation? On Fiscal Policy, Social Mobility and Democracy in Latin America”.</li> </ul>
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/tax/lacfiscal">www.oecd.org/tax/lacfiscal</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	3.3.1 – Taxation
<b>Directorate:</b>	DEV, CTPA

### ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICES FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION

The poverty alleviation initiative was created under the guidance of the Territorial Development Policy Committee and the Public Governance Committee. Access to in-kind services such as water, health and child care is crucially important to support low-income families. This activity has the objective to create a network of policy-makers in LAC and OECD countries to exchange good practices and policy advice on improving public service access and quality.

<b>Partners:</b>	Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru
<b>Events:</b>	
<b>Publications:</b>	OECD (2012) <i>Water Governance in Latin America and the Caribbean: A Multi-level Approach</i>

<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/gov/regional-policy/watergovernanceinlatinamericaandthecaribbeanamulti-levelapproach.htm">www.oecd.org/gov/regional-policy/watergovernanceinlatinamericaandthecaribbeanamulti-levelapproach.htm</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.3.4 – Territorial Development Policies
<b>Directorate:</b>	GOV/RDP

## LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN: OTHER ACTIVITIES

### OECD -LATIN AMERICA ANTI-CORRUPTION PROGRAMME

The Programme is a platform for dialogue on the fight against bribery of foreign public officials among Parties to the OECD, OAS and UN conventions. It involves representatives from a wide range of Ministries, government agencies and non-governmental organisations in Latin America. The Programme provides an opportunity to share best practices that emerged in the framework of the Working Group on Bribery. In return, the experience of the Latin American countries enriches the policy debate in the OECD.

<b>Partners:</b>	Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela
<b>Events:</b>	Latin American Meeting on Private Sector Responsibility in the Fight against Corruption, 7-8 March 2013, Bogota, Colombia
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/corruption/latinamerica">www.oecd.org/corruption/latinamerica</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.1.2 – Anti-Corruption
<b>Directorate:</b>	DAF/ACD

### LATIN AMERICA COMPETITION FORUM

The Forum was launched in 2003 by the OECD and the IDB to foster competition policy and overcome anti-market traditions. The Forum brings together Latin American officials, delegates from Member countries and competition experts to share best practices and identify potential policy reforms from a regional perspective. Peer reviews are regular part of the Forum to monitor competition policies and practices.

<b>Partners:</b>	Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela
<b>Events:</b>	11 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the LACF 3-4 September 2013, Lima, Peru.
<b>Publications:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- OECD and IDB (2012) ,“Competition in Latin America and the Caribbean: 10 years of the OECD-IDB Latin American Competition Forum”;</li><li>- OECD and IDB (2011) ,“Competition Law and Policy in Honduras 2011”;</li><li>- OECD and IDB (2010) ,“Competition Law and Policy in Panama 2010”;</li><li>- OECD and IDB (2009) ,“Colombia - Peer Review of Competition Law and Policy”.</li></ul>
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/competition/latinamerica">www.oecd.org/competition/latinamerica</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.2.1 – Competition
<b>Directorate:</b>	DAF/COMP

### REGIONAL SENIOR BUDGET OFFICIALS NETWORK FOR LATIN AMERICA

Launched in 2003, the Network brings together budget directors from across the region to discuss key issues relating to budget management such as the role of fiscal institutions and fiscal rules, budget transparency, performance budgeting and OECD peer reviews. Since 2012, the Network has operated jointly with the Inter-American Development Bank.

<b>Partners:</b>	Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.
<b>Events:</b>	11th meeting, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 15-16 April 2013
<b>Publications:</b>	4.3.1 – Public Sector Effectiveness
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/gov/budgeting/regionalseniorbudgetofficialsnetworkforlatinamerica.htm">www.oecd.org/gov/budgeting/regionalseniorbudgetofficialsnetworkforlatinamerica.htm</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.3.1 – Public Sector Effectiveness
<b>Directorate:</b>	GOV/BUD

### LATIN AMERICA CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ROUNDTABLE

Established in 2001, the Roundtable aims to promote corporate governance improvements through public and private sector policy dialogue by:

- providing a forum for the exchange of experiences between senior policy makers, regulators and market participants with first-hand experience of present developments and on-going work;
- providing policy and practical input to the Roundtable's work and promoting good corporate governance practices at the company level, through the Companies Circle group.

The Roundtable's most recent initiative was to establish a Task Force that has issued recommendations to improve frameworks for preventing abuse of related party transactions. The group last met in Brazil in June 2012.

<b>Partners:</b>	Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Peru, Uruguay
<b>Events:</b>	Latin American Roundtable on Corporate Governance, Quito, Ecuador, 20-21 June 2013.
<b>Publications:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- OECD and International Finance Corporation (2011), <i>Strengthening Latin American Corporate Governance: The Role of Institutional Investors</i>, OECD, Paris.</li> <li>- OECD and International Finance Corporation (2011), "Latin American Corporate Governance Roundtable Survey Report on Related Party Transactions", a report available on the internet.</li> </ul> <p>See also the Website, below</p>
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/daf/ca/latinamericanroundtableoncorporategovernance.htm">www.oecd.org/daf/ca/latinamericanroundtableoncorporategovernance.htm</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.1.3 – Corporate Governance
<b>Directorate:</b>	DAF/CA

### LATIN AMERICAN STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES NETWORK

The objective of the Network, established in 2011, is to enhance the governance of State-owned enterprises (SOE) in the region through an on-going exchange of experience and knowledge on SOE governance policies, practices and reforms. It uses the OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises as the main conceptual framework for discussion. The Network is an integral part of wider activities to support better corporate governance, including feeding into the work of the Latin American Roundtable on Corporate Governance, which has been successfully supporting corporate governance improvements in the region for the last 10 years. In October 2012, Peru hosted the latest meeting of the Network, which was co-organised with the Latin American Development Bank (CAF).

**Partners:** Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay

**Events:**

**Publications:**

- OECD (2012), “The Governance of Mixed-Ownership Enterprises in Latin America: Discussion Paper”.
- OECD (2012), “White Paper: the Importance of Corporate Governance in State Owned Enterprises”.

**Website:** [www.oecd.org/daf/ca/latinamericannetworkoncorporategovernanceofstate-ownedenterprises.htm](http://www.oecd.org/daf/ca/latinamericannetworkoncorporategovernanceofstate-ownedenterprises.htm)

**Output Area:** 4.1.3 – Corporate Governance

**Directorate:** DAF/CA

### INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FORUM ON LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Development Centre, in co-operation with the Inter-American Development Bank and the French Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry, organises annually the International Economic Forum on Latin America and the Caribbean. The Forum brings together leaders from public and private sectors to discuss the region’s economic performance and share solutions to its development challenges.

**Partners:** All countries in the LAC region.

**Events:** Annual International Economic Forum on Latin America and the Caribbean, this event has been held since 2010 and is jointly organised by the OECD, the IDB and the Ministry of Economy of France.

**Website:** [www.oecd.org/site/lacforum](http://www.oecd.org/site/lacforum)

**Output Area:** 5.1.6 – Development Analysis and Policies

**Directorate:** DEV

### LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The *Latin American Economic Outlook (LEO)*, which covers almost every country in the region has been published since 2007. It has been produced jointly with UN ECLAC since 2011. The report provides a macroeconomic overview and in-depth study of a special theme, which since 2011 coincides with the special theme of the Ibero-American Summit, ensuring high policy relevance.

The *LEO 2013* (special theme: SME Policies for Structural Change) was launched in Cádiz, Spain, as an event in the official programme of the XXII Ibero-American Summit, on 16 November 2012. *LEO 2014* will be produced jointly by UN ECLAC and the CAF. It will be launched in Panama, during the XXIII Ibero-American Summit on 18-19 October 2013.

<b>Partners:</b>	Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela
<b>Events:</b>	Launch of LEO 2013 in the Ibero-American Summit, Panama City, 18-19 October 2013.
<b>Publications:</b>	OECD and Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (forthcoming), <i>Latin American Economic Outlook</i> , OECD, Paris. This publication has appeared annually since 2007.
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.latameconomy.org">www.latameconomy.org</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	5.1.6 – Development Analysis and Policies
<b>Directorate:</b>	DEV

### MULTILATERAL TAX CENTRE, MEXICO

Since 2004, the Multilateral Tax Centre in Mexico has been governed by MoUs between Mexico and the OECD; the current one expires at the end of 2013. The Centre hosts workshops on topics including auditing multinationals, transfer pricing, taxation of financial instruments, international tax avoidance and evasion as well as tax treaties, benefiting over 900 tax officials.

<b>Partners:</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean region.
<b>Events:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/ctp/tax-global/2013globalrelationscalendarofevents.htm">www.oecd.org/ctp/tax-global/2013globalrelationscalendarofevents.htm</a>
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/ctp/theoecdmultilateraltaxcentres.htm">www.oecd.org/ctp/theoecdmultilateraltaxcentres.htm</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	3.3.1 – Taxation
<b>Directorate:</b>	CTP

## EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

### EURASIA COMPETITIVENESS PROGRAMME

Created in 2008, the Programme is comprised of two sub-regional initiatives: the Central Asia Initiative (CAI) and the Eastern Europe and South Caucasus Initiative (EESCI). The Programme achieves impact by helping countries align with OECD standards, such as the *OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises*. The Programme supports capacity building by providing assistance on the design and implementation of policies aiming to improve the business climate.

Each Initiative is governed by a Steering Committee which meets once a year to review progress made in all projects, approve the work programme and provide guidance for future work. The Steering Committee of the Central Asia Initiative is co-chaired by the EU (since 2009) and Kazakhstan (since 2012). The Steering Committee of the Eastern Europe and South Caucasus Initiative is co-chaired by Poland (since 2009) and Sweden (since 2009).

Going forward, the Programme will focus on the following priorities:

- Strengthening regional dialogue and knowledge sharing through an OECD Eurasia Competitiveness Roundtable which is currently in the process of being established. The Roundtable will consolidate the work of all former regional policy working groups and deliver substantive outputs in the areas of investment and export promotion, access to finance, human capital development and SME policy development. Its objective is to foster greater policy coherence, co-ordination and peer dialogue in the framework of the Eurasia Programme;
- Expanding country-specific advice following partner countries' request (for instance with the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and two countries from the EESCI). Projects will address national concerns and specific private sector needs tailoring recommendations to the specificities of each country. Supporting more than one partner country per Initiative will help countries address economic and policy disparities identified in Eurasia.

<b>Partners:</b>	<p><b>Eastern Europe and South Caucasus Initiative:</b> Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine</p> <p><b>Central Asia Initiative:</b> Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan</p>
<b>Events:</b>	<p>OECD Eurasia Ministerial Conference, Warsaw, Poland, 27-28 June 2013;</p> <p>OECD Eurasia Competitiveness Roundtable, Paris, December 2013</p>
<b>Publications:</b>	<p><i>Eastern Europe and South Caucasus Competitiveness Outlook</i> (2011)</p> <p><i>Central Asia Competitiveness Outlook</i> (2011) and three Private Sector Development Policy Handbooks (2013)</p> <p><i>SME Policy Index: Eastern Partner Countries</i> (2012)</p> <p><i>Ukraine Sector Competitiveness Strategy</i> (2012) and four Private Sector Development Policy Handbooks (2013)</p> <p><i>Kazakhstan Sector Competitiveness Strategy</i> (2011) and three Private Sector Development Policy Handbooks (2013)</p>
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/daf/psd/eurasia">www.oecd.org/daf/psd/eurasia</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.1.5 – Private Sector Development
<b>Directorate:</b>	GRS/PSD

## INVESTMENT COMPACT FOR SOUTHEAST EUROPE (SEE)

Launched in 2000, the Investment Compact helps governments improve their investment climate and foster private sector development. It also lends support to the implementation of the SEE 2020 Vision, endorsed by SEE Ministers in 2011, focusing on policies to promote long-term growth, such as innovation, skills, integration of regional value chains, trade and investment.

The Compact conducts assessments of countries' investment climates based on the OECD Policy Framework for Investment (PFI) and assists SEE governments on the design and implementation of reform strategies.

The strategic objectives and actions of the Compact are endorsed by SEE countries at Ministerial conferences. The programme of work is co-ordinated with the SEE Investment Committee, co-chaired by a country from the region (currently Bosnia-Herzegovina) and the Regional Co-operation Council, convening representatives of SEE and donor countries, international organisations and the private sector.

Going forward, the Investment Compact will focus on the following priorities:

- Monitoring progress in policy reforms in the region, the results of which will be captured in the SEE Competitiveness Outlook (2014). This work will draw on OECD frameworks such as the PFI, Innovation Strategy, Skills Strategy, Indicators of Product and Labour Market Regulation etc.;
- A Next Generation Competitiveness Initiative to address policy barriers to the development of globally competitive regional value chains;

Development of effective SME policy frameworks with a special focus on innovative enterprises, support to the implementation of the CEFTA 2006 trade agreement through the measurement of non-tariff barriers to trade and analysis of restrictions to trade in services.

<b>Partners:</b>	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo <sup>1</sup> (observer), Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia
<b>Events:</b>	Southeast Europe Ministerial, November 2013, Sarajevo
<b>Publications:</b>	<i>SME Policy Index: Western Balkans and Turkey</i> (2012) <i>CEFTA Issues Papers</i> <i>Policy Handbook: Triple Helix Partnerships for Innovation in Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> (2013) <i>Policy Handbook: Establishing a Competence Technology Centre in Serbia</i> (2013) <i>Project Insights: Implementing a Pilot Voucher Scheme in Montenegro</i> (2013) <i>Assessment of the Kosovo Innovation System</i> (2013) <i>Assessment of the National Innovation System in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i> (forthcoming)
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.investmentcompact.org">www.investmentcompact.org</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.1.5 – Private Sector Development
<b>Directorate:</b>	GRS/PSD

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<sup>1</sup> The designation “Kosovo” in this document is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

**ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PROGRAMME TASK FORCE (EAP TASK FORCE) FOR EASTERN EUROPE,  
THE CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA**

The EAP Task Force, created in 1993, is an intergovernmental body that guides reforms of environmental and water policies in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA). It does this through robust policy analysis, diffusion and adaptation of good international practices, capacity development, policy dialogue at national and regional levels, and pilot application of innovative policy tools.

The Task Force members include government officials from OECD and EECCA countries, and non-governmental and international partners. Collectively, they decide on the focus of work, discuss policy recommendations arising from analysis conducted by the Secretariat, and monitor progress. The EAP Task Force works closely with the European Union's Water Initiative, the EU co-operation activities with Eastern Partnership countries and Central Asia, and periodic "Environment for Europe" Ministerial meetings.

In 2013, in conjunction with the EAP Task Force's work, the OECD embarked in a new regional programme – Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood (EaP GREEN). This programme aims to further promote decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation in the Eastern Partnership countries of the European Union (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine). Being a multi-partner programme, the EaP GREEN involves, besides OECD, three other international organisations: UNECE, UNEP, and UNIDO. The programme is principally financed by the European Union and will span over four years.

Results achieved by the EAP Task Force include, for example, the reform of economic instruments for environmental management in Armenia and Moldova, creation of environmental inspectorates in Kazakhstan and Georgia, development of water sector finance strategies in Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, and Moldova, and the adoption of integrated pollution prevention and control in Belarus and Ukraine. The EAP Task Force's activities have also provided the basis for the preparation of guidelines, handbooks and other tools that support reform of the environmental and water sectors throughout the EECCA region. In addition, work in the context of the EAP Task Force informs regular OECD work on water policy reforms, through hands-on experience with barriers to reform and how they can be addressed.

The major donors of the EAP Task Force are: the European Commission, Finland, Germany, Norway, and Switzerland. Other donors include Austria, the Czech Republic, Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

- Partners:** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
- Events:** Regionally, the EAP Task Force holds annual meetings of policy-makers and issue-specific meetings of technical experts. Occasionally, Ministerial or high-level meetings are convened within the EAP Task Force's framework. Nationally, policy dialogues involving various government authorities and non-governmental partners are one of the key mechanisms of work.  
See also: [www.oecd.org/env/outreach/eaptaskforceevents.htm](http://www.oecd.org/env/outreach/eaptaskforceevents.htm)
- Publications:** See [www.oecd.org/env/outreach/eaptaskforcelibrary.htm](http://www.oecd.org/env/outreach/eaptaskforcelibrary.htm) for the Task Force Library.
- Website:** [www.oecd.org/env/outreach/eap.htm](http://www.oecd.org/env/outreach/eap.htm)
- Output Area:** 2.3.6 – Environment and Globalisation
- Directorate:** ENV/EPI

### SUPPORT FOR IMPROVEMENT IN GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT (SIGMA)

SIGMA is a joint initiative of the EU and the OECD. It was launched in 1992 and supports countries in strengthening their public governance systems and public administration capacities. SIGMA's three main roles are to provide: (i) technical assistance based on good practice from a wide range of countries, (ii) assessments of progress in the implementation of public governance reforms, (iii) assistance in planning and prioritising sustainable reforms.

SIGMA provides assistance in five areas: civil service management and administrative legal framework, public finance and audit, public procurement, policy making and co-ordination, public governance strategy and reform.

The European Commission provides 98 per cent of SIGMA funding through two agreements: (i) an agreement for the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) and (ii) an agreement for the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI). The ENPI beneficiaries include several MENA countries.

- Partners:** *Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) Beneficiaries:* Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, and OECD Member Turkey
- European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) Beneficiaries, East:* Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine
- European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) Beneficiaries, South:* Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia
- Events:** See [www.oecd.org/site/sigma/events/](http://www.oecd.org/site/sigma/events/) for SIGMA events.
- Publications:** See [www.oecd.org/site/sigma/publicationsdocuments](http://www.oecd.org/site/sigma/publicationsdocuments) for information on SIGMA publications.
- Website:** [www.oecd.org/site/sigma](http://www.oecd.org/site/sigma)
- Output Area:** 4.3.2 – SIGMA
- Directorate:** GOV/SIGMA

### ANTI-CORRUPTION NETWORK FOR EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

The Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ACN) was established in 1998 as a regional forum for the promotion of anti-corruption reforms, exchange of information, elaboration of best practices and donor co-ordination. The ACN Steering Group brings together national co-ordinators from all participating countries and from partner organisations; it guides the Secretariat on the Work Programme implementation.

The ACN monitors countries under the Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan, develops cross-country thematic studies on corruption prevention, criminalisation and law-enforcement and private sector integrity and supports an informal anti-corruption network of the law-enforcement officials.

The Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan (IAP) has been the ACN's main sub-regional initiative since 2003. It brings together Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. It supports anti-corruption reforms and promotes compliance of the participating countries with the requirements of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), with other international anti-corruption standards, such as the OECD and the Council of Europe instruments, and with international best practices. It does so by means of regular OECD-styled peer reviews, including country specific recommendations. IAP monitoring meetings are held at OECD headquarters approximately every nine months, together with the ACN Steering Group meetings. Regional seminars are usually hosted by ACN or OECD countries.

Thematic reviews result in comparative cross-country analysis on selected issues, as well as regional policy recommendations and examples of good practices. The preparation of thematic reviews involves expert seminars to discuss the findings and validate policy recommendations.

Important organisations involved in this Network are: the Council of Europe and its Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the Asian Development Bank, Council of Europe Investment Bank, EBRD, World Bank, non-governmental partners, including Transparency International and business associations. The United States, Switzerland and the United Kingdom are the main donors.

<b>Partners:</b>	ACN countries (non-OECD Members): Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan
<b>Events:</b>	See <a href="http://www.oecd.org/corruption/acn">www.oecd.org/corruption/acn</a> for recent and future ACN meetings or contact the ACN Secretariat at <a href="mailto:anti-corruption.contact@oecd.org">anti-corruption.contact@oecd.org</a>
<b>Publications:</b>	See <a href="http://www.oecd.org/corruption/acn">www.oecd.org/corruption/acn</a> for information on ACN publications.
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/corruption/acn">www.oecd.org/corruption/acn</a> . For the 2013-2015 work programme: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/corruption/acn/ACNWorkProgramme2013-2015_EN.pdf">www.oecd.org/corruption/acn/ACNWorkProgramme2013-2015_EN.pdf</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.1.2 – Anti-Corruption
<b>Directorate:</b>	DAF/ACD

#### EURASIA GROUP ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FOR CAPITAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT

The OECD established the Group in partnership with the Capital Markets Board of Turkey and the Istanbul Stock Exchange. Its first meeting took place in Kazakhstan in September 2011. An experts meeting was held in Istanbul in June 2012 and its latest meeting was held on 13 December 2012 in Istanbul. For the moment, no further events are planned as their funding is not secured.

Its objectives are to:

- address the link between capital market development and economic growth and to identify how better corporate governance practices can contribute to capital market development in Eurasia;
- suggest how policies, regulations and institutions can be improved to strengthen corporate governance and development of Eurasian capital markets;
- create awareness in Eurasia of the role of corporate governance in capital market development through sharing of international best practices and knowledge with all relevant stakeholders and to create awareness outside of Eurasia about efforts and progress made in the region;
- reinforce the capacity of Eurasian regulators to efficiently exercise their responsibilities.

The Group comprises representatives of Eurasian Capital Market Authorities, Ministries, Stock Exchanges, regional and international organisations and other relevant parties.

The Group has developed a report, “*Capital Markets in Eurasia: Two Decades of Reform,*” providing recommendations on corporate governance improvements that will contribute to capital market development in the Eurasia region.

<b>Partners:</b>	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
<b>Events:</b>	None planned
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/daf/ca/eurasiagrouponcorporategovernanceforcapitalmarketdevelopment.htm">www.oecd.org/daf/ca/eurasiagrouponcorporategovernanceforcapitalmarketdevelopment.htm</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.1.3 – Corporate Governance
<b>Directorate:</b>	DAF/CA

### OECD-GVH REGIONAL CENTRE FOR COMPETITION IN BUDAPEST

The Regional Centre for Competition in Budapest is a joint venture between the Hungarian government and the OECD. The RCC is based on an MoU with the GVH, the Hungarian Competition Authority. Its purpose is to assist competition authorities in Central, Eastern and Southern Europe in developing and implementing effective competition law and policy. It provides a hub for competition officials to meet and exchange experiences and deepen their capacities in competition law and policy through workshops and other events.

The RCC operates under the joint supervision of the GVH and the OECD's Competition Division. It delivers an annual programme of six core training seminars for the target countries, as well as additional events organised in conjunction with external consultants. The substantive work of the Budapest RCC is directed by a senior competition expert based in Paris. The 2013 programme comprises nine events.

<b>Partners:</b>	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Ukraine
<b>Events:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecdhungarycompetitioncentre.org/sp.asp?inc=events">www.oecdhungarycompetitioncentre.org/sp.asp?inc=events</a> <a href="http://www.oecd.org/daf/competition/oecd2013competitionevents.htm">www.oecd.org/daf/competition/oecd2013competitionevents.htm</a>
<b>Publications:</b>	Documents can be obtained with an ID and password on <a href="http://www.oecdhungarycompetitioncentre.org/sp.asp?inc=docs">www.oecdhungarycompetitioncentre.org/sp.asp?inc=docs</a> .
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecdhungarycompetitioncentre.org">www.oecdhungarycompetitioncentre.org</a> <a href="http://www.oecd.org/daf/competition/oecd-gvhregionalcentreforcompetitioninbudapest.htm">www.oecd.org/daf/competition/oecd-gvhregionalcentreforcompetitioninbudapest.htm</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.2.1 – Competition
<b>Directorate:</b>	DAF/COMP

### SENIOR BUDGET OFFICIALS FROM CENTRAL, EAST AND SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

This is one of the five regional networks established under the auspices of the Working Party of Senior Budget Officials. It was established in The Hague, in 2004. Since then, it has met annually in different countries in Central and Eastern Europe. The latest meeting of the network was hosted by the Estonian Ministry of Finance in Tallinn in June 2012.

<b>Partners:</b>	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Ukraine
<b>Events:</b>	The website (below) presents a list of meetings.
<b>Publications:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/gov/publicationspolicybriefsandworkingpapers.htm">www.oecd.org/gov/publicationspolicybriefsandworkingpapers.htm</a> ; Value for Money in Government Series; OECD Journal on Budgeting
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/gov/budgeting/seniorbudgetofficialsfromcentraleasternandsouth-easterneuropeancountries.htm">www.oecd.org/gov/budgeting/seniorbudgetofficialsfromcentraleasternandsouth-easterneuropeancountries.htm</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.3.1 – Public Sector Effectiveness
<b>Directorate:</b>	GOV/BUD

### OECD LEED TRENTO CENTRE FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

The mission of the Centre, an integral part of the OECD, established in Trento, Italy, in 2004, is to build capacity for local economic and employment development in Member and non-Member economies, particularly in Central, East and Southeast Europe, Latin America and MENA. Its activities are part of the LEED Programme decided upon by the LEED Directing Committee. These activities are implemented in co-operation with the other two official bodies, the Tourism Committee and the Working Party on SMEs and Entrepreneurship as well as with other parts of the Organisation-

The Centre provides:

- advice in policy design and implementation through “local development capacity” reviews on various themes pertinent to local development (job creation, skills, entrepreneurship and SMEs, social inclusion and social economy, sustainable tourism, green growth, local development delivery frameworks).
- capacity building/training activities for local development policy makers and practitioners to address the capacity building needs identified through the policy review process in a given country or to facilitate peer-to-peer learning between OECD Members and Non-Members.

Since 2004, over 150 events have been held, over 50 thematic policy reviews have been carried out; about 13,500 local development policy makers and practitioners have benefited from the Centre’s capacity development programme.

**Partners:** The following non-OECD Members: Albania, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, China, Croatia, Egypt, Ecuador, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244), Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malta, Malaysia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Palestinian Authority, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay, Ukraine, Vietnam

**Events:** [www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/](http://www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/)

**Publications:** Publications: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/19901097>  
Working papers: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/20794797>

**Website:** [www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/trentocentre.htm](http://www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/trentocentre.htm)

**Output Area:** 1.2.1 – Entrepreneurship, Industry and Local Development

**Directorate:** CFE/LEED

### MULTILATERAL TAX CENTRES

In 1992, the OECD set up Multilateral Tax Centres in Budapest and Vienna. An additional Centre was set up in Ankara a year later. The OECD network of Multilateral Tax Centres also includes a Centre in Mexico and the Korea Policy Centre.

The Tax Centres organise events to familiarise non-Member Economies with the principles of the OECD’s tax instruments and guidelines and to discuss the practical application of these principles. The Centres host seminars and workshops on tax policy, tax administration and international taxation issues. They bring together senior tax officials from non-Members and from Member countries. The overall goal is to assist tax officials in non-Members to develop and implement effective and efficient tax policies, to promote the adoption of OECD standards and guidelines, and to enhance the global dialogue on international tax issues.

The activities in the Centres are overseen by the Committee on Fiscal Affairs. Since their founding the Centres in Europe have offered: In Vienna 140 weeks of workshops to 2200 participants from 44 countries, in Budapest 114 weeks of workshops for 788 participants from 30 countries and in Ankara 155 events for 4200 participants from 47 countries.

<b>Partners:</b>	<p>MTC Ankara: Armenia, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, People’s Republic of China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Georgia, Indonesia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Mongolia, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam.</p> <p>MTC Budapest: Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Brazil, People’s Republic of China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Ghana, Guernsey, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Syria, Ukraine.</p> <p>MTC Vienna: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Botswana, Bulgaria, Brazil, Chad, People’s Republic of China, Croatia, Czech Republic, DRC Congo, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guernsey, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Syria, Tajikistan, South Africa, Syria, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates.</p>
<b>Events:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/ctp/tax-global/2013globalrelationscalendarofevents.htm">www.oecd.org/ctp/tax-global/2013globalrelationscalendarofevents.htm</a>
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/ctp/theoecdmultilateraltaxcentres.htm">www.oecd.org/ctp/theoecdmultilateraltaxcentres.htm</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	3.3.1 – Taxation
<b>Directorate:</b>	CTPA

<b>MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON BILATERAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE OECD AND THE EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE (EPO)</b>
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The EPO and the OECD have agreed to co-operate in the following areas: *(i)* exchange of expertise, *(ii)* joint work on patent statistics, and *(iii)* projects relating to the OECD “Knowledge Networks and Markets” (KNM), OECD “New Sources of Growth”, and to the EPO Economic and Scientific Advisory Board.

<b>Partners:</b>	Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Latvia, Monaco, Malta, Romania, Serbia, San Marino
<b>Publications:</b>	OECD Patent Statistics Manual
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/sti/inno/oecdpatentdatabases.htm">www.oecd.org/sti/inno/oecdpatentdatabases.htm</a> <a href="http://www.epo.org/news-issues/news/2012/20120220.html">www.epo.org/news-issues/news/2012/20120220.html</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	1.3.2 – Science and Innovation Policies
<b>Directorate:</b>	STI/SPD

**STRENGTHENING CAPACITY FOR MANAGING DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION IN EU MEMBER STATES THAT ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (DAC)**

The DAC welcomes the contribution of all providers of development co-operation towards reaching the common goal of reducing poverty and promoting development around the world. The Committee encourages Member countries not in the DAC to apply for admission to this Committee. The DAC has collaborated with several countries that joined the European Union in 2004 or 2007, but are not members of the DAC to strengthen their capacity for managing development co-operation. This involves support to improve the quality of their reporting on aid flows, seminars on aid management, participation in a DAC peer review, and conducting, on a self-funded basis, special reviews of their development co-operation policies and programmes. Once a country announces its interest in becoming a DAC member, the OECD conducts an accession review that assesses the country against the DAC membership criteria and considers the country's capacity to fulfil the obligations of DAC members, as set out in the *DAC Global Relations Strategy*.

- Partners:** European Union Member States that are not members of the DAC (including some OECD members that are not DAC members, *i.e.* Estonia, Hungary, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia).
- Events:** Workshop "Moving towards accession to the DAC" – hosted by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic (Bratislava, 4 October 2012)
- Publications:** Joining the Development Assistance Committee
- Website:** DAC Global Relations: [www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations](http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations)
- Output Area:** 5.1.2 – Peer Reviews, Monitoring for Development Results, and Global Engagement
- Directorate:** DCD

## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

### MENA-OECD INITIATIVE ON GOVERNANCE FOR INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The Initiative on Governance and Investment for Development is a comprehensive regional programme, initiated and led by countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). It promotes broad reforms to enhance the investment climate, modernise governance structures and operations, strengthen regional and international partnerships, and promote sustainable economic growth throughout the MENA region.

The Initiative has an investment and a governance pillar. It is led by a Steering Group, currently co-chaired by the Ambassadors from Sweden (investment) and Spain (governance) and by Morocco. Ministerial conferences, held every two years, provide general policy directions.

Regional Working Groups, each with a regional Chair and an OECD Co-Chair, exist on the following subjects:

- **Investment pillar:**

- investment policies and promotion;
- SME policy, entrepreneurship and human capital development;
- competitiveness;
- corporate governance;
- tax policy and administration;

- **Regional networks:**

- MENA Working Group on Corporate Governance (including specialised Taskforces on State-Owned Enterprises, Banks, and Stock Exchanges);
- Strengthening Integrity in Business in Arab Countries Programme;
- OECD-MENA Women's Business Forum;
- Responsible Business Conduct Network;
- MENA-OECD Business Council and Energy Task Force;
- MENA-OECD Capital Markets Task Force.

As of 2013, two technical events per year will be delivered to MENA countries, aimed at enabling them to address their specific policy and capacity building needs in taxation. The events in 2013 will focus on effectiveness in tax administration and tax policy including tax expenditures.

- **Governance pillar:**

- civil service and integrity;
- open and innovative government;
- Senior Budget Officials Network for MENA;
- public service delivery, PPP and regulatory reform.

- **Regional networks:**

- MENA-OECD Network of Public Procurement Officials;
- Focus Group on Gender.

Focus Group on Territorial Development

**Partners:** Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian Authority, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

**Events:** [www.oecd.org/mena/governance/calendarofevents.htm](http://www.oecd.org/mena/governance/calendarofevents.htm)  
[www.oecd.org/mena/investment/publicationsdocuments/meetingsconferencesagendas](http://www.oecd.org/mena/investment/publicationsdocuments/meetingsconferencesagendas)

**Publications:** See the list below, as well as:  
[www.oecd.org/mena/governance](http://www.oecd.org/mena/governance)  
[www.oecd.org/mena/investment/publicationsdocuments](http://www.oecd.org/mena/investment/publicationsdocuments)

<b>Website:</b>	www.oecd.org/mena
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.1.5 – Private Sector Development 4.3.1 – Public Sector Effectiveness
<b>Directorate:</b>	DAF, GOV

### DEAUVILLE PARTNERSHIP WITH ARAB COUNTRIES IN TRANSITION

The Deauville Partnership was created by the G8 at its 2011 Deauville summit. It has a governance track, a finance track and a trade and investment track.

**Governance:** the OECD established a Network for Co-ordination with the UN, the Arab League and the Union for the Mediterranean, to improve governance and regional integration. The OECD also participates in the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery which brings together the G8 as well as the Regional and Deauville Partner countries for a multi-faceted effort that raises awareness of effective measures for asset recovery, provides a forum for regional training and discussion of best practices on cases, and identifies country-specific capacity building needs.

**Finance:** the OECD participates in the International Financial Institution (IFI) Co-ordination Platform and contributed to the work of the MENA Transition Fund Working Group.

**Trade and Investment:** the OECD participated at the Amman meeting of the pillar and organised a DP investment conference in Cairo in May 2012.

The OECD attended several meetings at Ministerial level (recently the DP governance pillar meeting in New York in September 2012, and the finance pillar meeting in Tokyo in October 2012). The OECD is involved in several activities within the three pillars. OECD supports transition countries to qualify for the Open Government Partnership and helps them developing their near-term action plans for SME facilitation. These Action Plans were discussed and adopted at the DP meeting held at the EBRD in London, on 1 November 2012.

**DP Ad-hoc Working Group on Statistics:** in July 2012, at the request of the DP, the OECD hosted a meeting of the DP Ad-hoc Working Group on Statistics to exchange experiences and good practices to facilitate the building of independent and strong national statistical systems in the DP Transition Countries. The OECD supports the participants' interest to formalise the Working Group and to develop a programme of work. Responding to the urgency expressed by Tunisia, the OECD further stands ready to support the conduct of a peer review of Tunisia's statistical system in partnership with EUROSTAT, which may be extended to other DP countries at a later stage.

**The Financial Services Advisory Corps (FSAC)** initiative has been endorsed by the DP and the OECD will support the transition countries by providing an informal clearing house function and matching the countries' needs with experts. The OECD will join the FSAC Steering Committee and will offer advice on needs assessment, as well as monitoring and evaluation of FSAC initiatives in the tax field.

**Partners:** Transition countries: Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan, Morocco, Libya. Other Partners: Kuwait, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates.

**Events:** Partners in the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition met in Washington on 19 April 2013 to discuss their objectives of open economies and inclusive growth.

The UK Presidency of the G8, in association with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Islamic Development Bank, will hold a Deauville Partnership Investment Conference in London on 16 September 2013. The conference aims to bring together government representatives and businesses from the G8, regional partners and the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to enable a constructive dialogue on the opportunities, reforms undertaken to date, and the principal barriers that need to be addressed to increase investment and trade in the transition countries (Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Jordan and Yemen).

See [www.gov.uk/government/news/g8-deauville-partnership-investment-conference](http://www.gov.uk/government/news/g8-deauville-partnership-investment-conference)

**Website:** [www.state.gov/e/eb/ecosum/2012g8/deauville/](http://www.state.gov/e/eb/ecosum/2012g8/deauville/)

**Output Area:** 5.2.1 – Co-operation with Non-Members (Strategy and Co-ordination) (for co-ordination)  
**Directorate:** SGE, GRS, DAF, GOV, ELS, CFE, CTP, STD

### DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE OECD DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (DAC) AND THE ARAB CO-ORDINATING GROUP INSTITUTIONS (ACGI)

In 2009, the DAC re-established dialogue with an important set of Arab donors, the Arab Co-ordinating Group Institutions (ACGI). The dialogue is being pursued through a working relationship between the political leaders on both sides (the DAC Chair and Head of the ACGI). It includes periodic consultations, joint meetings and collaboration on statistical issues. Recent activities have included a High-Level Partnership Dialogue in London in July 2011, which focused on the situation in the Middle-East and North Africa after the “Arab Spring”, as well as workshops on statistics and aid management. This co-operation has resulted in several Arab donors reporting statistics on aid flows to the OECD. In advance of the 4th High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Korea, in 2011, the ACGI developed a “Statement of Resolve”, which underlined their support for the aid effectiveness principles promoted by the DAC. They subsequently endorsed the Busan Partnership Agreement. Further consultations are now being discussed, including a new High-Level Partnership Dialogue.

**Partners:** Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates.

**Events:** Against the backdrop of historic political change in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and in the run-up to the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, South Korea, the ACGI and the DAC met at the High-Level Partnership Dialogue in London on 4-5 July 2011. As a follow-up, a technical meeting on statistics was held in Kuwait on 12-13 October 2011, where the ACGI and the DAC agreed to collaborate to improve statistical reporting of aid flows from Arab donors.

In recent years, the OECD has organised four technical meetings with the ACGI or its members. They covered topics such as energy, poverty, food security and agriculture, as well as aid management and statistical reporting on Official Development Assistance (ODA) and non-ODA flows.

**Publications:** At their Joint Meeting with Arab Co-ordination Group Institutions in Kuwait City on 10 May 2009, Arab Co-ordination Group Institutions (ACGI) and members of the DAC agreed on an Action Plan for Stronger Partnership.

**Website:** [www.oecd.org/dac/promotingdialoguebeyondthedac.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/promotingdialoguebeyondthedac.htm)

**Output Area:** 5.1.2 – Peer Reviews, Monitoring for Development Results, and Global Engagement

**Directorate:** DCD/DAC

### SUPPORT FOR IMPROVEMENT IN GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT (SIGMA)

SIGMA is a joint initiative of the EU and the OECD. It was launched in 1992 and supports countries in strengthening their public governance systems and public administration capacities. SIGMA’s three main roles are to provide: (i) technical assistance based on good practice from a wide range of countries, (ii) assessments of progress in the implementation of public governance reforms, (iii) assistance in planning and prioritising sustainable reforms.

SIGMA provides assistance in five areas: civil service management and administrative legal framework, public finance and audit, public procurement, policy making and co-ordination, public governance strategy and reform.

**Partners:** *European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) Beneficiaries, South: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia*

**Events:** See [www.oecd.org/site/sigma/events/](http://www.oecd.org/site/sigma/events/) for SIGMA events.

<b>Publications:</b>	See <a href="http://www.oecd.org/site/sigma/publicationsdocuments">www.oecd.org/site/sigma/publicationsdocuments</a> for information on SIGMA publications.
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/site/sigma">www.oecd.org/site/sigma</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.3.2 – SIGMA
<b>Directorate:</b>	GOV/SIGMA

### OECD Publications and Reports on the MENA Region

Directorate	Title	Arabic
CFE	OECD Tourism Trends and Policies 2012	
CFE	Promoting Graduate Entrepreneurship in Tunisian Universities	
CTP	Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes Peer Reviews:	
	- Bahrain	
	- Lebanon	
	- Qatar	
	- United Arab Emirates	
DAF	OECD Investment Policy Reviews:	
	- Tunisia (2012)	
	- Morocco (2010)	
	- Egypt (2007)	
DAF	Renewable Energies in the Middle East and North Africa: Policies to Support Private Investment	
DAF	New Entrepreneurs and High Performance Enterprises in the Middle East and North Africa	
DAF	Supporting Investment Policy and Governance Reforms in Iraq	
DAF	Competitiveness and Private Sector Development: Egypt 2010	
DAF	Business Climate Development Strategy	
DAF	Compétitivité et développement du secteur privé: Maroc 2010	
DAF	Stratégie de développement du climat des affaires	
DAF	OECD Principles of Corporate Governance 2004	✓
DAF	Towards New Arrangements for State Ownership in MENA	
DAF	Competition Assessment Toolkit	✓
DAF	Guidelines for Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement	✓
DAF	Competition Law and Policy in Egypt (forthcoming)	✓
DCD	DAC Guidelines and Reference Series: Quality Standards for Development	✓
DCD	DAC Guidelines and Reference Series: Evaluating Peacebuilding Activities in Settings of Conflict and Fragility	
DCD	Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management	
DEV	African Economic Outlook 2013	
EDU	PISA 2009 Results: What students know and can do?	✓
EDU	Reviews of National Policies for Education: Higher Education in Egypt 2010	✓
ELS	Connecting with Emigrants: A Global Profile of Diasporas	
GOV	Examen de l'OCDE du cadre d'intégrité dans le secteur public en Tunisie	
GOV	Joint Learning Studies :	
	• Improving Transparency within Government Procurement Procedures in Iraq	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing a Code of Conduct for the Public Sector in Jordan</li> <li>• Enhancing Integrity in Public Procurement in Yemen</li> <li>• Enhancing Integrity in Public Procurement in Morocco</li> <li>• Maroc: Revues de Gouvernance Publique Les mécanismes de collecte de l'information sur la corruption</li> </ul>	
GOV	OECD e-Government Studies: Egypt 2012	
GOV	Palestinian Authority: E-Government Implementation Roadmap (forthcoming)	
GOV	Palestinian Authority: E-Government Policy Document (forthcoming)	
GOV	Gender, Law and Public Policy: Trends in the Middle East and North Africa (forthcoming)	
GOV	OECD Report on Regulatory Reform in the Middle East and North Africa 2013: Implementing Regulatory Policy Principles to Foster Inclusive Growth	
GOV	Regulatory Consultation 2013: A MENA-OECD Practitioners' Guide for Engaging Stakeholders in the Rule-Making Process (forthcoming)	✓
GOV	Overcoming Barriers to Administrative Simplification Strategies: Guidance for Policy Makers	✓
IEA	Iraq Energy Outlook 2012	✓
IEA	World Energy Outlook 2012	✓
IEA	Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries 2012	
IEA	Medium-Term Oil Market Report 2013	
IEA	Medium-Term Gas Market Report 2012	
STI	Developments in Steelmaking Capacity of Non-OECD Economies 2013 (forthcoming)	

## AFRICA

The OECD has been working with Sub-Saharan Africa for many years. Its relations with the region have been strengthened since 2001, with the establishment of the *New Partnership for Africa's Development* (NEPAD), a strategic framework for pan-African socioeconomic development. Nowadays, the OECD's regional work with Sub-Saharan Africa spans across the entire Organisation. This is in part thanks to Organisation's desire to become an "effective and inclusive global policy network" and a better mainstreaming of development issues in OECD Committees' work programmes (thanks to the *OECD Strategy on Development*). This expansion can also be explained by the increasing interest of Sub-Saharan African countries to work with the OECD on a wide range of sectoral policy issues (e.g., investment, corporate governance, etc.) beyond the OECD's traditional development work, as those countries become less reliant on Official Development Assistance (ODA) and emerge on the global economic scene.

The initiatives listed below include multi-stakeholder partnerships whose secretariat is hosted at the OECD; OECD Part II programmes with mixed governance structures (from the OECD and Sub-Saharan Africa), as well as partnerships that support African organisations.

### SAHEL AND WEST AFRICA CLUB

The Sahel and West Africa Club is a group of West African regional organisations, countries and international organisations that work together towards the development and integration of the West African region. It was founded by OECD Members in 1976 to raise international support for the drought crises in the Sahel. Its geographic coverage was extended in 2001 to encompass all West African countries. In 2011, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) and the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) joined the Club as full Members.

The Club monitors the region's socio-economic and political trends, conducts prospective analyses and acts as a forum for dialogue, with a view to promoting the development and integration of this sub-region. SWAC's current work priorities (2012-14) include food security and security and development issues.

The Strategy and Policy Group (SPG) convenes Club Members twice a year to define the Club's work priorities and approve the programme of work and budget as well as activity and financial reports. It designates the Club President, currently Mr. François-Xavier de Donnea, Belgian Minister of State. Under the management structure of the OECD's Global Relations Secretariat, the OECD-based Secretariat is in charge of implementing the work programme. It organises and facilitates the Club Forums, Working Groups and other meetings.

The Club's relationship with the OECD is defined in a Memorandum of Understanding, renewed in December 2012 for six years. SWAC is currently undergoing an external evaluation which results will feed into SWAC's strategy and work priorities for 2015-2018.

- Members:** Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) ; the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)  
Austria; Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the US.
- Observers:** Canada, EU, and Network of Farmer Organisations and Agricultural Producers of West Africa (ROPPA). The African Union Commission expressed interest in becoming an Observer.
- Events:** Regional Symposium on Pastoral Livestock: A Sustainable Contribution to the Development and security of Saharo-Sahelian areas, N'Djaména, 27-29 May 2013  
SWAC Strategy and Policy Group Meeting, 10 June 2013, Paris, France  
Sahel and West Africa Week, 25-29 November 2013, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire
- Publications:** Conflict over Resources and Terrorism: Two Facets of Insecurity (April 2013)

RPCA Policy Note: Food Security and Nutrition in the Sahel and West Africa (April 2013)  
 AGIR (Alliance for Global Resilience) Regional Roadmap (April 2013)  
 West African Futures: Settlement, Market and Food Security (May 2013)

**Website:** [www.oecd.org/swac](http://www.oecd.org/swac)  
**Output Area:** 5.1.1 – Policies for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable, Inclusive Growth and Engagement for Policy Coherence  
**Directorate:** SWAC

### AFRICA PARTNERSHIP FORUM

The APF was established following the Evian G8 Summit in 2003 as a way of broadening the existing dialogue between the G8 and NEPAD to include other African institutions and Africa's major bilateral and multilateral development partners. Its objective is to catalyse and support action on both sides of the partnership in support of Africa's development. It has a dual role, both in making recommendations to leaders on decisions which need to be taken in key regional and global processes (e.g., G8/G20), and in monitoring the delivery of commitments by both sides of the partnership. The APF is comprised of representatives of 21 NEPAD countries; 20 development partners; and 20 regional and international organisations.

The APF meets twice a year, one meeting focusing on main political issues, the second on monitoring and evaluation of commitments. It is co-chaired by two African countries (currently Benin and Ethiopia), and two from development partners (currently the US and Belgium). Recent meetings in 2011 and 2012 have focused on private sector investment, infrastructure, energy, and illicit financial flows. The effectiveness and future of the Forum will be considered in an independent external evaluation in the first half of 2013, as it approaches its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

The OECD hosts the APF Support Unit which assists in the preparation of meetings and provides substantive policy inputs, in close collaboration with other OECD Directorates, and which also produces an annual joint report with the UN Economic Commission for Africa to monitor the delivery of commitments on development in Africa. The Unit was established in 2006 by an MoU signed by the OECD and the Support Unit Contributing Members. The MoU has been renewed until 30 June 2014. The future of the Support Unit beyond this date will be considered as part of the evaluation.

**Members:** Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Congo Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Libya, Mauritania, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Canada, EU, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, UK, US; Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland

African Union Commission, African Union Presidency and 8 Regional Economic Communities.

**Events:** IMF, World Bank, UNDP, WTO, UNECA, UN-OSAA, AfDB, NEPAD Agency  
 20th APF meeting, 24 April, 2013, London, United Kingdom

**Publications:** 2013 Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness in Africa (*forthcoming*)

**Website:** [www.africapartnershipforum.org/](http://www.africapartnershipforum.org/); [www.mrde-africa.org](http://www.mrde-africa.org)

**Output Area:** 5.1.4 – Poverty Reduction, Growth and Trade

**Directorate:** APF

## AFRICAN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The *African Economic Outlook* (AEO) is published annually, in partnership with the African Development Bank (AfDB), the OECD Development Centre, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) along with additional financial support from the European Union and the Committee of African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP).

The AEO is an essential reference for monitoring the economic, social and political developments of the continent. The report contains:

- original macroeconomic analysis and forecasts;
- a special focus on a specific theme;
- individual country notes for 53 of the continent's 54 countries (only Somalia is not yet covered);
- rigorous and politically independent analysis;
- a rich statistical annex.

**Partners:** Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé & Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, AfDB, UNECA, UNDP, EC, ACP States secretariat

**Events:** AEO 2013 official launch, at the AfDB Annual Meetings, 28 May 2013, Marrakech, Morocco  
Side event at TICAD V, 2 June 2013, Yokohama, Japan  
International Economic Forum on Africa, 7 October 2013, Paris, France

**Publications:** African Economic Outlook 2013: Structural Transformation and Natural Resources

**Website:** [www.africaneconomicoutlook.org](http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org), [www.oecd.org/dev](http://www.oecd.org/dev)

**Output Area:** 5.1.6 – Development Analysis and Policies

**Directorate:** DEV

## NEPAD-OECD AFRICA INVESTMENT INITIATIVE

The Initiative aims to strengthen the capacity of African countries to identify and implement policy reforms that improve the investment climate for sustainable growth, job creation and poverty reduction. The Initiative was launched in 2006. In 2011, the ERC renewed it until the end of 2014.

It constitutes a platform for regional dialogue and peer review, offers policy advice and supports reform implementation. It is guided by a Steering Group, which meets in Africa twice a year and is chaired by the CEO of NEPAD, with South Africa and Japan as Vice-Chairs. Ministerial conferences are held biannually.

Using OECD tools and instruments such as the *Policy Framework for Investment (PFI)*, ten investment policy reviews have been carried out; two more have been requested. The *Policy Framework for Investment in Agriculture* was developed under the auspices of the Initiative, the Sahel and West Africa Club and the OECD's Trade and Agriculture Directorate.

The Initiative is also currently elaborating a *Regional Investment Policy Framework for the SADC Region*, based on the PFI. This framework will be built on the investment policy reviews of five SADC Members (Tanzania, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia, Mauritius) and will be developed in co-operation with SADC Sub-Committee on Investment. The Initiative is also co-operating with SADC to analyse the obstacles and opportunities for private sector participation in infrastructure development in Southern Africa and to provide training on Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in infrastructure development in the region. Finally, future collaboration with the eight members of the West-

African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) is also envisaged, to support WAEMU in developing regional guidance for investment in agriculture in Western Africa.

<b>Partners:</b>	All members of the African Union (54 countries) and Morocco. SADC, WAEMU, AfDB, UNECA Investment Policy Reviews, training and/or Ministerial meetings have been, or will be undertaken with: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia
<b>Events:</b>	Joint Infrastructure Meeting of the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative and the SADC PPP Network, 26 March 2013, Johannesburg, South Africa OECD-JICA-SADC Event on Infrastructure Development in Africa (side-event at TICAD V), 31 May 2013, Yokohama, Japan. November 2013, Regional workshop to discuss the SADC Regional Investment Policy Framework and officially launch the Investment Policy Reviews of Tanzania, Mauritius, Botswana (t.b.c.).
<b>Publications:</b>	Investment Policy Reviews of Tanzania (2013); Mozambique (2013), Mauritius (forthcoming in 2013) and Botswana (forthcoming in 2013) Challenges and Opportunities for Private Sector Participation in Infrastructure Development in the SADC Region (2013) Regional Investment Policy Framework for SADC Region (2015)
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/investment/investmentfordevelopment/africa.htm">www.oecd.org/investment/investmentfordevelopment/africa.htm</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.1.1 – Investment
<b>Directorate:</b>	DAF/INV

**OECD/AFDB INITIATIVE TO SUPPORT BUSINESS INTEGRITY  
AND ANTI-BRIBERY EFFORTS IN AFRICA**

This joint Initiative with the African Development Bank supports 20 African governments in their efforts to fight bribery and corruption and aims to boost private sector competitiveness by promoting standards of corporate integrity and accountability. It supports the implementation of the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, the UN Convention against Corruption and the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention. The Initiative was effectively launched in January 2011 with the adoption of the *Anti-Bribery and Business Integrity Course of Action* at the Initiative's first regional experts meeting in Lilongwe, Malawi.

The *Course of Action* sets out specific steps that African countries commit to undertake following the recommendations of the 2012 *Stocktaking Report of Business Integrity and Anti-Bribery Legislation, Policies and Practices in Twenty African Countries*. The Initiative has developed a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the Course of Action. It is also currently developing *Integrity Guidance for Companies*

<b>Partners:</b>	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia AfDB
<b>Events:</b>	2nd Regional Experts' Meeting of the OECD/AfDB Initiative to Support Business Integrity and Anti-Bribery Efforts in Africa, December 2013, Johannesburg, South Africa (date to be confirmed)
<b>Publications:</b>	Stocktaking of Business Integrity and Anti-Bribery Legislation, Policies and Practices in Twenty African Countries, 2012

**Website:** [www.oecd.org/daf/anti-bribery/businessintegrityandanti-briberyeffortsinafricaoccdafdbinitiative.htm](http://www.oecd.org/daf/anti-bribery/businessintegrityandanti-briberyeffortsinafricaoccdafdbinitiative.htm)

**Output Area:** 4.1.2 – Anti-Corruption

**Directorate:** DAF/ACD

**OECD NETWORK ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE  
OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA**

The Network, established in 2008, supports the development of policy initiatives that improve the corporate governance of SOEs in Southern African economies. It aims to raise awareness of the challenges and benefits of state ownership and evaluates current frameworks and practices against the *OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises*.

The Network is currently developing *Regional Guidelines for SOE Governance and Reform in Southern Africa*, via a Taskforce of 5 countries (Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe). These will cover a number of priority areas including ownership arrangements, board nomination, appointment and remuneration, and transparency and accountability of SOEs.

The Network will also undertake consensus-based policy papers on thematic topics setting out the priorities for governance reform of SOEs based in the sub-region. Future topics include improving the governance of, and legal and regulatory environments for, SOEs in the infrastructure sector, and the enhancement of ethics in SOEs.

**Partners:** Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe  
SADC, AfDB, AU Commission, Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)

**Events:** 4th Meeting of the OECD-SADC Network on SOE Governance in Southern Africa, 18-19 November 2013, Swakopmund, Namibia

**Publications:** Regional Guidelines for SOE Governance and Reform in Southern Africa (2013/4)

**Website:** [www.oecd.org/southafrica/soe-africa.htm](http://www.oecd.org/southafrica/soe-africa.htm)

**Output Area:** 4.1.3 – Corporate Governance

**Directorate:** DAF/CA

**CENTRE FOR AFRICAN PUBLIC DEBT MANAGEMENT AND BOND MARKETS**

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría and South Africa's Minister of Finance Pravin Gordhan during the 2011 MCM that established a partnership between the National Treasury of South Africa and the OECD to jointly support this Centre, located at the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) in Midrand.

The Centre promotes policy dialogue amongst public debt managers, market participants and other public officials from 22 Sub-Saharan African countries; collects and disseminates data on government debt and bond markets in Africa; and supports capacity-building activities. The annual meetings of the *Forum on African Public Debt Management and Bond Markets* are held at the Centre.

OECD staff based in Paris are in charge of the substantive aspects of the work of the Centre. A Managing Director (MD) is responsible for its administrative management. A Steering Committee, composed of senior public debt managers from African countries and co-chaired by two senior officials, one from the OECD and one from South Africa, advises on the programme of work and the budget and the annual report submitted by the MD on previous years' operations and expenditures.

<b>Partners:</b>	Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote D'Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Lesotho, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia DBSA
<b>Events:</b>	7 <sup>th</sup> OECD Forum on African Public Debt Management and Bond Markets, Midrand, South Africa, 26-28 June 2013.
<b>Publications:</b>	African Central Government Debt 2013: Statistical Yearbook
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/finance/public-debt/africaandpublicdebtmanagement.htm">www.oecd.org/finance/public-debt/africaandpublicdebtmanagement.htm</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.2.2 – Finance, Insurance and Pensions
<b>Directorate:</b>	DAF/FIN

### PARTNERSHIP WITH THE AFRICAN COMPETITION FORUM

The OECD is one of the international organisations supporting the African Competition Forum (ACF), together with UNCTAD, World Bank, EU, SADC and CUTS. The ACF was launched in Nairobi, Kenya, in March 2011, to promote the adoption of competition principles in the implementation of national and regional economic policies of African countries. It supports capacity-building of agencies in the region and promotes awareness-raising of competition principles amongst government and other stakeholders. At their last meeting, ACF participants agreed that they would seek to develop ACF bid rigging guidelines, drawing on the Recommendation of the Council on Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement.

The ACF is made up of 31 operational competition authorities and government ministries responsible for competition regulation in Africa. Its Steering Committee comprises eight members (*i.e.* heads of competition authorities) from Kenya, South Africa, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia, Gambia, Egypt and Morocco. The Chairman of the ACF is Mr Francis Kariuki of the Competition Authority of Kenya.

<b>Partners:</b>	Algeria*, Angola, Benin*, Botswana* , Burkina Faso*, Cameroon*, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt*, The Gambia*, Guinea, , Kenya*, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi*, Mali, Mauritius*, Morocco*, Namibia*, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal*, Seychelles*, Sierra Leone, South Africa*, Swaziland*, Tanzania*, Togo, Tunisia*, Zambia*, Zimbabwe*
	<i>* Countries with operational competition authorities.</i>

<b>Events:</b>	ACF/OECD Workshop on Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 26-27 June 2013
<b>Publications:</b>	
<b>Website:</b>	
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.2.1 – Competition
<b>Directorate:</b>	DAF/COMP

### PARTNERSHIP WITH THE COLLABORATIVE AFRICA BUDGET REFORM INITIATIVE

The *Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative* (CABRI), launched by South Africa in 2004, enables senior budget officials from 23 African countries to exchange best practices and promote more transparent and effective public financial management systems. The OECD has partnered with CABRI since 2004, to launch the senior budget officials' regional network for Africa.

The OECD and CABRI concluded an MoU in February 2013 to broaden their co-operation beyond the area

of budget reform. New joint work will *i.a.* cover the collection and standardisation of revenue statistics in Africa and support the implementation of public financial management commitments of the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.

<b>Partners:</b>	10 CABRI Members: Central African Republic, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa  Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe
<b>Events:</b>	OECD/CABRI event re. the <i>Platform on Effective Institutions</i> , 27-28 February 2013, Johannesburg, South Africa
<b>Publications:</b>	OECD/CABRI Survey of Budget Practices and Procedures in Africa 2008
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/gov/budgeting/collaborativeafricabudgetreforminitiative-africansbonetwork.htm">www.oecd.org/gov/budgeting/collaborativeafricabudgetreforminitiative-africansbonetwork.htm</a> ; <a href="http://www.cabri-sbo.org/">http://www.cabri-sbo.org/</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	4.3.1 – Public Sector Effectiveness
<b>Directorate:</b>	GOV, CTPA, DEV, DCD

#### PARTNERSHIP WITH THE AFRICAN TAX ADMINISTRATION FORUM (ATAF)

The ATAF aims to facilitate co-operation amongst 36 African tax administrations (and other relevant and interested stakeholders) with the aim of improving the efficiency of their tax legislation and administrations. Having worked with African tax administrations since the early 2000s, the OECD concluded an MoU with ATAF in **2012** to strengthen its co-operation.

The OECD Tax Global Relations Programme has delivered 21 tax-related technical training benefitting more than 600 African participants since 2010, in collaboration with ATAF. In addition, the OECD Task Force on Tax and Development has supported the ATAF capacity building programme via technical assistance on: state-building and capacity development, effective transfer pricing regimes, increased transparency of financial reporting by multinational enterprises, and enhanced transparency and exchange of information to combat cross-border tax evasion (supporting the work of the *Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes* in which 17 African countries are members).

<b>Partners:</b>	ATAF Members: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Eritrea, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, AfDB, NEPAD Agency, SADC, EAC
<b>Events:</b>	Third Meeting of the Task Force on Tax and Development , 9-10 May 2012, Cape Town, South Africa
<b>Publications:</b>	Revenue Statistics in Africa ( <i>forthcoming</i> )
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/ctp/tax-global/taxanddevelopment.htm">http://www.oecd.org/ctp/tax-global/taxanddevelopment.htm</a> ; <a href="http://www.ataftax.net/en/">http://www.ataftax.net/en/</a>
<b>Output Area:</b>	3.3.1 – Taxation
<b>Directorate:</b>	CTPA