

# **Tweeting the Forum**

## **Tweetsheet**



**Hashtag: #OECDForum**

**Session hashtags:** #trust, #digital, #inclusivegrowth, #bridgingdivides

**Amphitheatre 1: #OECD1**

**Amphitheatre 2: #OECD2**

**Amphitheatre 3: #OECD3**

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### **Useful short URLs:**

- OECD Forum homepage, live stream: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017>
- OECD Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>
- OECD Social Media page: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>
- OECD Forum photos: <http://bit.ly/Forum17Photos>
- Better Life Index: <http://bit.ly/BLIndex>
- Link to this Tweetsheet: <http://bit.ly/tweetsheet17>
- OECD Week homepage: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17>
- Meeting of the OECD Council at Ministerial Level: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>
- Facebook Event Page: <http://bit.ly/4mFBevent>
- OECD Forum Network: <http://bit.ly/OECD4mshare>



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Tuesday, 6 June

## **09:00 – 09:45 OECD Forum Opening Session**

**Amphitheatre 1**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rAQidC>

Hashtags for session: #OECD1, #OECDForum

### ***Master of Ceremony:***

- Ali Aslan, TV Presenter & Journalist, Germany, **@aslantv**

### ***Keynote address:***

- HRH The Crown Princess of Denmark
- Angel Gurría, Secretary-General, OECD, **@A\_Gurria**

### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Tuesday, 6 June

## 10:00 – 11:30 Bridging Divides

Amphitheatre 1

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rRekRu>

Hashtags for session: #OECD1, #OECDForum, #bridgingdivides

### Speakers on the panel:

*Moderator*

- Oleksandra Vakulina, Host, Business line, Euronews, [@euronews](#)

*Speakers*

- Sharan Burrow, General Secretary, International Trade Union Confederation, [@SharanBurrow](#)
- Michel Landel, CEO & Member Board of Directors; President of Executive Committee, Sodexo, [@SodexoGroup](#)
- Chris Lehane, Head of Global Policy And Communications, AirBnB, [@chrislehane](#)
- Salil Shetty, Secretary General, Amnesty International, [@SalilShetty](#)

### Useful URLs:

- OECD Employment Outlook : <http://bit.ly/2qFeaYU>
- Making Globalisation Work for All: An OECD Perspective: <http://bit.ly/2p79ZHC>

### Background note for **Bridging Divides**:

Bridging Divides is the theme of OECD Forum 2017. After years of global exchange and integration, driven by reforms and transition, emerging markets and technological innovation, divisions have again begun to erupt in OECD countries. Some of these social, cultural and geographical divides have been lurking for several years, but have deepened since the financial crisis started in 2008. Uncertainty is high, and people's trust in government has sunk to historically low levels.

Our trust in each other and in our neighbours has also been dented, with a sharper polarisation among particular groups of people and growing intolerance and rejection of others. Immigration has become a very divisive issue, with continuing terror attacks in several countries adding to the tension.

The speed of technological development, and social media patterns where the increasing prominence of algorithms are contributing to the creation of silos of opinion, in which we surround ourselves with people who think like us and are fed information which is intended to fit our preferences rather than challenge our thinking, further contribute to both isolation and polarisation.

High and persistent unemployment and a fragile job market following the financial crisis have further fuelled division. Though unemployment in the OECD will ease towards 6% by the end of 2017, nearly 40 million people will remain out of work, some 6.3 million more than before the crisis. Some 30% of these are long-term unemployed, having been out of work for 12 months or more. Those living outside major urban areas are particularly affected by this. For those who find work, they often manage to find precarious, mostly temporary jobs, with low salaries, often lower than they were before the crisis. This particularly applies

to female workers, who are more often employed in lower quality and lower paying jobs than men.

Many feel that governments have not been effective in dealing with the crisis, and doubt their ability to respond effectively to the fast pace of technological change, deindustrialisation, and demand for millions of decent, sustainable, jobs. Work has a social as well as an economic function and is one of the main ways for people to meet and interact with one another. Being out of work can lead to isolation, a loss of dignity and purpose, and depression. For families and communities, access to decent work is a foundation of stability and social, as well as personal, advancement. But far too many employed and unemployed people now view global interconnectedness, migration and technological progress as threats, rather than opportunities.

They fear for their future, as for the first time in decades today's children are likely to be poorer than their parents when they grow up. In contrast, the highly educated, skilled and well-connected, find it easier to find work and interact with each other, leading to the emergence of clusters of so-called "frontier firms" firms, mostly in major, globally-connected, cities. Companies typically using strict hiring standards, which take into account not just education and prior work experience, but also "expected fit" with the corporate culture. Upward mobility no longer possible for anyone who is willing to work hard, but much more than in the past dependent on social status.

People see their cities gentrifying, with desirable surroundings only accessible for the most successful, while pricing out poorer segments of the population into places where health, housing, and education services are underfunded, and crime rates and pollution are high. The outcomes include falling social and geographic mobility and segregation. The trends driving these divisions have deepened in recent decades, particularly during the uneven economic recovery over the past years in which many smaller regional towns suffered declines in public and private investment, while more educated, better equipped cities bounced back more quickly.

In short, the overall system is not working for too many people, with current policies and politicians not seen as effectively addressing increasing levels of inequality in our societies.

It is hard to square this granular analysis with overall trends, which show that the period of rapid globalisation since the Second World War has yielded the greatest increase in global prosperity in history, despite a near-tripling of the world population. Clearly, those benefits have been concentrated in too few hands. This is reflected in the sharp slowdown in median incomes, particularly since the crisis. In some OECD countries real median incomes have failed to grow for 20 years or more.

This has been accompanied in many cases by a fall in social mobility, which is related to deprivation becoming entrenched at a young age. Children are at most risk of poverty and on average across OECD countries 17% of 20-24 year-olds is not in employment, education or training.

All this has convinced many people in OECD countries that globalisation has not helped them access better jobs, or more opportunity, instead globalisation is seen as the root cause of the system not working for them. They clamour for a fairer and more democratic approach, and have been expressing their discontent via the ballot box.

#### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>



Tuesday, 6 June

## **10:00 – 11:30 Climate Strategies in a Connected World**

**Amphitheatre 2**

**Session link:** <http://bit.ly/2rQZKcL>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECD2, #OECDForum

### **Speakers on the panel:**

*Moderator*

- Jakob Nielsen, Journalist, Altinget, **@jakobnielsen**

*Scene setting*

- Isabelle Kocher, CEO, Engie, **@isabelle\_kocher**

*Speakers*

- Celine Charveriat, Executive Director, Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP), **@MCcharveriat**
- Shi-Ji Gao, Director-General & Research Fellow, Institute for Resources and Environmental Policies, Development Research Center (DRC), State Council of China, **@chinascio**
- Femke Groothuis, Founder, The Ex'tax Project, **@femkegroothuis**
- Philip J. Jennings, General Secretary, UNI Global Union, **@PJenningsUNI**
- Simon Upton, Director, Environment Directorate, OECD, **@OECD\_ENV**

### **Useful URLs:**

- G20-OECD work on Growth, Investment and the Low-Carbon Transition: <http://bit.ly/2qAgNQn>
- OECD Centre for Green Finance and Investment: <http://bit.ly/2slXk2e>
- Action on Climate Change web portal: <http://bit.ly/2slMb1E>

### **Background note for Climate Strategies in a Connected World:**

Following the Paris agreement at COP21, attention has shifted to how countries will achieve their planned climate mitigation contributions in the short and medium term, as well as to how they will transition in the longer term to a low-emissions pathway.

Innovation is at the heart of the transition towards a climate-resilient green-growth path. It is an opportunity to be harnessed to strengthen R&D to enable the demonstration and diffusion capacity of technological breakthroughs needed for eliminating GHG emissions from industry and from road, maritime and air transport. It is also an opportunity to be seized in order to rebalance the enormous pressure on the environment caused by the rapid industrial expansion in emerging economies. Digitalisation, artificial intelligence, the Internet of Things, bio- and nanotechnologies, 3D printing and new materials' development all have the potential to transform wide segments of manufacturing and propel countries into a new phase of production and growth which is aligned with environmental standards.

If we are serious about limiting the global temperature rise to below 2°C and avoiding carbon lock-in, we also need to focus on innovative climate-resilient solutions and strategies. In addition to increasing investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency, this includes tapping into the large mitigation potential in agriculture, forestry and other land-use sectors. It includes both shifting investments to low-carbon climate-resilient infrastructure, and also leveraging and unlocking much larger flows of private investment that can be poured into re-enforcing support for research and development, and the expansion of new technologies.

Economically speaking, it is crucial for countries to recognise that climate-friendly investment will accrue beyond climate and has the potential to provide near-term economic growth and health benefits. Indeed combining investment in smart, modern, clean and resilient infrastructure with stronger fiscal and structural policies in a synergistic way can boost growth in the short term and underwrite robust long-term growth, in both advanced and emerging economies. Low interest rates have increased fiscal space in many countries, and where less fiscal space exists, opportunities exist to optimise the tax and spending mix to align stronger economic growth with inclusive and low-emission development.

Politically speaking, as the biggest structural adjustment ever proposed in the field of international governance, the transition to a green, low-emissions and climate-resilient economy cannot be achieved without profound co-operation and interaction between governments and public authorities at different levels, the full range of private sector actors and civil society. Successful climate strategies require re-enforcing domestic processes and capabilities, integrating climate change into mainstream scientific, investment and policy planning processes and building international trust. It also demands the sharing of best practices and new ideas, and the shattering of silos across governments, between different levels of government, and between the various actors driving the shift to a new green model of development.

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Tuesday, 6 June

## **10:00 – 11:30 Pink Collar, Blue Collar**

### **Amphitheatre 3**

**Session link:** <http://bit.ly/2rgaY7G>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECD3, #OECDForum, #inclusivegrowth

#### **Speakers on the panel:**

*Moderator*

- Annette Young, Host, 51 Percent, France 24, **@AnnetteF24**

*Scene setting*

- HRH The Crown Princess, Denmark

*Speakers*

- Chiara Corazza, Managing Director, The Women's Forum for the Economy & Society, **@ChiaraCorazzaWF**
- Bjorn Jeffery, CEO and Co-Founder, Toca Boca, Sweden, **@bjornjeffery**
- Rasmus Kjeldahl, Director, Børns Vilkår, **@kjeldra**
- Akiko Yamanaka, Professor, Special Advisor to the President, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)

#### **Useful URLs:**

- OECD work on Gender: <http://www.oecd.org/gender/>
- OECD Recommendation on Gender Equality in Public Life: <http://bit.ly/2raTYS3>
- The ABC of Gender Equality in Education: Aptitude, Behaviour, Confidence: <http://bit.ly/2sdlbSD>

#### **Background note for Pink Collar, Blue Collar:**

Unconscious biases are shaped by culture, family, and personal experience. They influence how we view and evaluate others. Yet, because they lurk below the surface, we rarely recognize that they inform our view of the world.

Unconscious gender bias is represented everywhere – government ministries, the political field, STEM careers, the film industry, the media, advertising, social media, speaker representation at conferences, stock photography, children's toys and numerous other stimuli which reinforce negative stereotypes.

Bias bombardment holds professional women back in major ways. As The Wall Street Journal reports in "Gender Bias at Work Turns up in Feedback," new research shows that men and women are assessed in radically different manners on the job due to unconscious biases. The article features Caroline Simard, director of research at Stanford University's Clayman Institute for Gender Research, who explains that our hidden biases can ultimately lead to "cumulative disadvantage over a woman's career over time, resulting in lower access to key leadership positions and stretch assignments, advancement, and pay."

Men are not the only ones perpetuating gender biases. Let's not forget that women were also delivering performance reviews.

In keeping with deeply held gender stereotypes, we expect men to be ambitious and results-oriented, and women to be nurturing and communal. When a man offers to help, we shower him with praise and rewards. But when a woman helps, we feel less indebted. She's communal, right? She wants to be a team player. The reverse is also true. When a woman declines to help a colleague, people like her less and her career suffers. But when a man says no, he faces no backlash. A man who doesn't help is 'busy'; a woman is 'selfish.'"

Not only is it about stereotypes but also about current base rates, which we cannot ignore – which is not bias. I tell you, a teacher is about to enter this room, Do you expect a woman to enter or a man? Most would say a woman. This is about considering base rates, not being biased. If you ask me: look at this class made up of an equal number of boys and girls. Do you think it is more likely that a girl or a boy will be a teacher, again I would answer girl and there is no bias. If the question was, do you think women make better teachers and I answer yes that would be bias..... The first two will not be true only in the long run and they require us changing how we think about proposition 3.....

We women must grapple with our own double standards if we're going to make progress. We also have to lead the charge in getting both men and women to own and overcome their gender biases.

Stanford University's Clayman Institute for Gender Research found that in the workplace men are significantly more likely to critique females for coming on too strong. In addition they found that men tend to attribute a woman's success to external factors and "luck" rather than attributing it to her individual effort and abilities as they would have for a man.

While senior managers genuinely agree about the need for diversity at leadership levels, they still tend to fall back on unconscious beliefs when making final hiring and promotion decisions – such as the idea that it would be easier to align strategies behind people with similar backgrounds to them. The end result of this pattern is a management team with little real diversity.

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Tuesday, 6 June

## 10:00 – 13:00 Idea Factory: A Survivor's Guide to a Post-Truth World

CC12

**\*Undivided Attention is expected in the IdeaFactory, and we ask that smartphones are not\*  
\*used during the session\***

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rgb0N5>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum, #trust, #bridgingdivides

### Participants:

#### *Opening Speakers*

- Brian Cathcart, Professor of Journalism, Kingston University London, United Kingdom; Founder, Hacked Off, **@BrianCathcart**
- Matthew d'Ancona, Author, *Post Truth: the New War on Truth & How to Fight Back*, **@MatthewdAncona**
- Sandro Gozi, Under-Secretary for European Affairs, Italy, **@sandrogozi**
- Vincent Hendricks, Professor of Formal Philosophy; Director of Center for Information and Bubble Studies (CIBS), University of Copenhagen, Denmark, **@infostorms**
- Emily O'Reilly, European Ombudsman, **@EUombudsman**

#### *Discussion leaders*

- Gary Banks, former Chair, Productivity Commission, Australia; Chair Regulatory Policy Committee, OECD
- Diane Coyle, Professor of Economics, University of Manchester, United Kingdom; Director, Enlightenment Economics, **@DianeCoyle1859**
- Jack R. Dan, National General Manager, Government, Telstra Global Enterprise and Services, **@jackrdan**
- Luca De Biase, Editor, "Nòva24", Il Sole 24 Ore, Italy, **@lucadebiase**
- Olivier Fleurot, Senior Vice President, Publicis Groupe, **@msl\_group**
- Colm Harmon, Head, School of Economics, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, The University of Sydney, Australia, **@colmharmon**
- Ryan Heath, Senior EU Correspondent, Politico, **@PoliticoRyan**
- Yasmine Kherbache, Member, Flemish Parliament, Belgium, **@Kherbache**
- Amalia Navarro, Director of Communications, SEGIB, **@Amalia224**
- Ryan O'Keeffe, Director of Communications, Enel, **@EnelGroup**
- Alejandro Romero, CEO, Alto Data Analytics, **@AltoAnalytics**
- Maria Teresa Ronderos, Head, Open Society Foundations London, **@OpenSociety**
- Damon Silvers, Director of Policy and Special Counsel, AFL-CIO, **@DamonSilvers**

#### *Closing speakers:*

- Rolf Alter, Director, Public Governance, OECD, **@raltergov**

- Boris Koprivnikar, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Administration, Slovenia, **@kobo00**
- Andreas Schleicher, Director, Education and Skills; Special Advisor on Education Policy to the Secretary-General, OECD, **@SchleicherOECD**

### **Background note for A Survivor's Guide to a Post-Truth World:**

Post-Truth is a word on everyone's lips – defined as the word of the year in 2016 by Oxford Dictionaries. While not exactly a new phenomenon, the speed, volume and reach of information flows in the current digital ecosystem has affected its magnitude, creating the perfect conditions for fake news to thrive, affecting public opinion and political choices. In the current environment, virality seems to be privileged over quality in the distribution of news. Combined with continuing low levels of public trust in "experts", the consequences have also been drawn into sharper focus and are now being manifested politically.

We are now facing the uncomfortable reality that truth and fact are losing currency in decision making and democratic choices. Assertions which "feel right" but have no basis in fact seem to be accepted as valid on the grounds that they challenge the elite and vested interests. Furthermore, algorithms that sort us into groups of like-minded individuals, create social media echo chambers that amplify our views, leaving us uninformed of opposing arguments, polarising our societies, and with a significant impact on the democratic process. As an Organisation which stakes its reputation on the provision of evidence-based policy, injecting facts and data to help inform policy choices, the OECD has taken a keen interest in the post-truth phenomenon, both from an existential and institutional sustainability perspective, but also in terms of policy responses.

This IdeaFactory will bring together leading thinkers and practitioners from government, media, academia, business and civil society to confront this challenge and present solutions. It will take stock of the many initiatives underway both in the public and private spheres, and will place a central emphasis on examining the unexploited space for action, exploring the boundaries between personal responsibility and choice, and broader safeguards for protecting and empowering citizens and voters.

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Tuesday, 6 June

## **11:30 – 13:00 Discussion Café – Inclusive Growth & Civil Society**

**Discussion Lounge**

**Session link:** <http://bit.ly/2rgvJiX>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECDForum, #inclusivegrowth, #trust

### **Speakers:**

#### *Moderator*

- Carol Guthrie, Head, Public Affairs and Media, Public Affairs & Communications Directorate, OECD, **@CarolJGuthrie**

#### *Scene Setting:*

- Gabriela Ramos, Chief of Staff, G20 Sherpa & Special Counsellor to the Secretary-General, OECD, **@gabramosp**

#### *Discussion leaders*

- Suso Baleato, Secretary, OECD Civil Society Council on the Digital Economy
- Dejan Bojanic, Vice-President, European Youth Forum, **@bojandejanic**
- Lila Caballero, Policy Adviser, ActionAid UK, ActionAid, **@ActionAid**
- Celine Charveriat, Executive Director, Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP), **@MCcharveriat**
- Tim Costello, Chief Advocate, World Vision Australia, **@TimCostello**
- Tanya Cox, Senior Policy and Advocacy Manager, Plan International
- Andrew Griffiths, Head of Advocacy, Sightsavers, **@Sightsavers**
- Rasmus Kjeldahl, Director, Børns Vilkår, **@kjeldra**
- Max Lawson, Head of Inequality Policy, Oxfam, **@Oxfam**
- Adrian Lovett, Europe Executive Director, ONE, **@adrianlovett**
- Matthew Martin, Director, Overseas Development Institute
- Kristina Persson, former Minister for Strategic Development and Nordic Cooperation, Sweden; Founder & Senior Advisor; Global Utmaning, **@GlobalUt**
- Kélig Puyet, Director, Social Platform, **@social\_platform**
- Judith Randel, Co-Founder and Strategic Adviser, Development Initiatives, **@devinitorg**
- Leida Rijnhout, Programme Coordinator Resource Justice & Sustainability, Friends of the Earth Europe, **@LeidaRijnhout**
- Salil Shetty, Secretary General, Amnesty International, **@SalilShetty**

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Tuesday, 6 June

## 11:45 – 12:30 A Fair Share: Universal Basic Income, et al...?

Amphitheatre 3

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rjVUBa>

Hashtags for session: #OECD3, #OECDForum, #inclusivegrowth

### Speakers on the panel:

*Moderator*

- Alain Jeannet, former Editor in Chief, L'Hebdo ; Director, *Le Temps*, @alainjeannet

*Speakers*

- Kenneth Scheve, Author, *Taxing the Rich: A History of Fiscal Fairness in the United States and Europe*, @kfscheve
- Theis Søndergaard, Co-founder, Vivino, @tjesboogie
- Bill Spriggs, Chief Economist, AFL-CIO, @WSpriggs
- Guy Standing, Co-Founder, Basic Income Earth Network (BIEN); Author, *The Corruption of Capitalism: Why Rentiers Thrive and Work Does Not Pay*
- Marjukka Turunen, Head, Legal Unit for Kela, Finland, @MarjukkaTurunen

### Useful URLs:

- OECD Policy Brief: "Basic Income as a Policy Option: Can It Add Up?": <http://bit.ly/2rU90wJ>
- Automation and Independent Work in a Digital Economy, Policy Brief on The Future of Work: <http://bit.ly/2raW4kT>
- Social Expenditure Update 2016: Social spending stays at historically high levels in many countries: <http://bit.ly/1zRn18V>
- Minimum wages after the crisis: Making them pay, OECD: <http://bit.ly/1EgQWsg>
- Basic income: An answer to social security problems? Marjukka Turunen, Director of Change Management, Kela, Finland, OECD Yearbook 2017: <http://bit.ly/2pT9UFu>
- Guy Standing, Professorial Research Associate, SOAS, University of London, United Kingdom; Author, *Basic Income: And How We Can Make It Happen*: <http://bit.ly/2raK9nf>

### Background note for A Fair Share: Universal Basic Income:

To some a utopia, to others dystopia, universal basic income (UBI) has gained political clout in recent years as developed economies struggle to overhaul their welfare systems, navigating the troubled waters of austerity measures, rampant inequality, high unemployment rates, and grappling to adjust to the technological upheavals of the 21st century.

Now seen as a possible answer to the unstoppable wave of automation and digitalisation, the concept of a UBI has long been debated not only in theoretical terms but also as a concrete policy option championed by representatives of all sides of the political spectrum. Thomas More, the godfather of utopia, envisioned a guaranteed income for the residents of his ideal world. Versions of the concept have also found favour among thinkers as varied as John Stuart Mill, Friedrich Hayek, Milton Friedman, James Tobin and John Kenneth Galbraith. In the late 1960s, Richard Nixon presented a basic income bill, calling it



“the most significant piece of social legislation in our nation’s history”. It passed the House of Representatives but not the Senate.

The notion of an unconditional income for all may appear heretical in an era marked by anxiety over rising deficits. It confronts policy makers with the very essence of policy making: navigating trade-offs. Those wishing to introduce it will have to find the right fiscal equilibrium for UBI to be sufficiently high and minimise losses for those who receive targeted support from existing systems, such as early retirees, those with health problems, and the unemployed, while maintaining tax burdens at manageable and sustainable levels.

Today, its proponents stress its potential to reinvent the world of work as terms such as the “gig economy” and the “new precariat” make headlines, notably by giving workers credible alternatives to accepting “any job offer”, and by providing a safety net to people who are working gig jobs, by choice and by default. To some, like Guy Standing, it may also help address the “dysfunctional” nature of Europe’s social protection system which may create disincentives to work, in particular in countries with high marginal income tax rates. Professor Standing also argues that the psychological and social benefits of UBI should not be underestimated, as individuals with greater income security might make more rational choices.

Prominent Silicon Valley voices back the idea of a “digital dividend”, arguing it would help individuals be more willing to take risks and be entrepreneurial, take time off to raise their children, care for the elderly, and retrain for other professions. However, most entrepreneurs state bluntly that it will hardly limit wealth accumulation in the winner-takes-all tech world: it should be perceived as a floor, not a ceiling.

While one could have expected the labour community to welcome initiatives for greater income security, trade unionists do not present a united front. Some, like Andy Stern, argue that UBI strengthens workers’ bargaining power and requires companies to make gig work more attractive; others differ, stating that it takes social policy in the wrong direction and provides an excuse for undermining hard-won labour standards, including minimum wages, or the quality of social protection systems.

Policy experiments are gathering momentum in countries as diverse as Canada, Finland, Italy, the Netherlands, Brazil, Namibia and Mexico. In 2016, the initiative GiveDirectly provided cash to 26 000 Kenyans, as part of an experiment to discover how such payments will benefit middle-income and developing societies at risk of being unable to provide wealth-creating manufacturing jobs because of globalisation.

Finland is very much considered a trend setter in this policy space. By providing a monthly €650 lump sum to 2 000 unemployed job seekers, the country seeks to increase incentives for recipients to take up and stay in employment. If they find a job, the basic income will be paid on top of the salary. One of the biggest achievements of this two-year pilot so far aims to cut bureaucracy, in a country where over 40 social benefits can be sought.

Meanwhile, Switzerland held a referendum earlier this year, opposing the idea on cost and practical grounds as the suggested income would have cost three times more than current annual federal government spending, without covering all social services.

A number of variants to a fully unconditional UBI have also been thrown into the mix: from a negative income tax in which top-up cash payments would be made to those below the poverty line, to other policy measures such as providing cheaper housing to improve labour mobility, shifting taxes from labour to capital, and massively increasing funding for job training and re-education.

Fundamentally, the debate on UBI brings to the fore matters of collective and individual responsibility as well as the fabric of our societies and economies. Part of the answer lies in a government’s ability to create jobs for all. While UBI may be a rich vehicle for stimulating necessary debates about the challenges of social protection systems, it is at the same time important to confront the more fundamental economic and social implications of a changing world of work. As economist Diane Coyle puts it, “if the robots come for millions of jobs, it will hardly matter that the state provides everyone with a basic income if there is none of the civic fabric of a thriving economy.”

## **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Tuesday, 6 June

## 11:45 – 13:15 Geography of Discontent

Amphitheatre 1

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2gwjsKQ>

Hashtags for session: #OECD1, #OECDForum, #trust, #inclusive growth

### Speakers on the panel:

*Moderator*

- Ann McDaniel, Interim CEO, Foreign Policy, **@anlomc**

*Speakers*

- Natalie Chanin, CEO, Alabama Chanin, **@alabamachanin**
- Lamia Kamal-Chaoui, Director, Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Local Development and Tourism, OECD, **@LamiaKC\_CFE**
- Carsten Kissmeyer, Mayor, Ikast-Brandeburg, Denmark, **@CKissmeyer**
- J.D. Taylor, Author, Island Story: Journeys through Unfamiliar Britain, **@jd\_taylor**
- Richard Trumka, President, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO); Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC), **@RichardTrumka**

### Useful URLs:

- OECD Better Life Index: <http://bit.ly/BLindex>
- OECD Better Life Initiative – How's Life?: <http://bit.ly/2raTPy9>
- Create your Regional Well-Being Index: <http://bit.ly/1nAQRXf>
- Trust and Public Policy: How Better Governance Can Rebuild Public Trust: <http://bit.ly/2rnYNYN>
- OECD Rural Development: <http://bit.ly/2rnVCjV>
- OECD Center for Opportunity and Equality: <http://bit.ly/2rEd6tc>

### Background note for **Geography of Discontent**:

Despite its general benefits, globalisation has not worked for everyone. Particularly in OECD countries, many have been left out or left behind. Does your ability to succeed in today's economy depend on local conditions? Or, in other words, does your ZIP code determine your future?

The OECD has pioneered the gathering and analysis of regional well-being and opportunity; while more analysis is needed to tie this work to the backlash against globalisation per se, it's already clear that where you live has a lot to do with how you live – and even how long. This raises the question of whether there is a local/place-based dimension of the backlash to globalization.

In the larger regions of OECD countries, calculations combining income, jobs, health, and income inequality show that metropolitan regions have higher levels of living standards than other regions – albeit with higher levels of income inequality. The trends driving these divisions have deepened in recent decades, and the differences are more dire. Municipal-level

data uncovers bigger gaps that are literally life-and-death: in the metro area of Copenhagen, municipality of Copenhagen residents have a lower life expectancy at birth by almost 4.5 years. Other analyses at neighbourhood level have shown a up to a 20-year difference in life expectancy in cities such as London (UK) or Baltimore (US).

Youth unemployment differs by a factor of five in the best- and worst-performing regions across Turkey, Italy, and Mexico. Large urban areas seem to be more open to immigration, progressive on cultural and social change, positive on the potential benefits of technological development, and offer more opportunity in terms of access to jobs and education. They are also less directly exposed to competition from low-wage countries. Outer suburbs and rural regions, meanwhile, tend to be poorer, less diverse, more directly exposed to trade shocks, more traditional, while offering less access to jobs and educational opportunity, amidst growing concern that the current generation of children will grow up poorer than their parents.

Is it any wonder, then, that from Brexit ballots to the French presidential tours, from the US elections to parliamentary votes in Austria and the Netherlands, recent electoral maps show pockets of citizen comfort with the way the world is going, and wide swaths of unease about the present and the future?

People want to be heard, at the ballot box, where they live and online. More than one million people have visited and more than 100,000 have shared their personal well-being indices on the OECD's Better Life Index. But is anyone listening? And how can governments – national, subnational, and local – respond to this geography of discontent? What policy prescriptions can change the numbers – and change the well-being and life satisfaction of people living in regions and even in neighbourhoods that have been left behind?

#### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Tuesday, 6 June

## **11:45 – 13:15 Gig vs. Career: The Ups & Downs of the World of Work**

**Amphitheatre 2**

**Session link:** <http://bit.ly/2saeyAe>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECD2, #OECDForum, #inclusivegrowth, #bridgingdivides

### **Speakers on the panel:**

*Moderator*

- Jason Karaian, Senior Europe Correspondent, Quartz, **@jkaraian**

*Scene Setting*

- Stefano Scarpetta, Director, Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD, **@OECD\_Social**

*Speakers*

- Jacques van den Broek, CEO, Randstad, **@Randstad**
- David Cruickshank, Global Chairman, Deloitte, **@Deloitte**
- John Evans, General Secretary, Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC), **@evansaptuac**
- Aart de Geus, Chairman & CEO, Bertelsmann Stiftung, **@aartjandegheus**
- Nicola Hazell, Head of Diversity and Impact, BlueChilli, **@nic\_hazell**

### **Useful URLs:**

- Adapting to the changing face of work, policy brief: <http://bit.ly/2rECvCO>
- Automation and independent work, policy brief: <http://bit.ly/2sdpKw2>
- Skills for a digital world, policy brief: <http://bit.ly/2rTWspd>
- Boosting skills for jobs and well-being (video): <http://bit.ly/2sdpXzk>

### **Background note for Gig vs. Career: The Ups & Downs of the World of Work:**

*The world of work is changing rapidly. Globalisation, automation and other technological shifts, the rise of the digital economy, and, along with it, the gig economy, are transforming jobs as we've known them. What policy challenges do these changes bring and what can we do to meet them?*

High levels of unemployment following the financial crisis have contributed to deepening economic and societal divides. While unemployment in the OECD is expected to ease to 6.1% by the end of 2017, 39 million people will remain out of work - 6.3 million more than before the crisis, with about 30% of the unemployed confronted with being out of work for 12 months or more.

Those who find work often only have access to precarious jobs and at lower salaries than before the crisis, particularly women. Indeed, around 1 in 3 jobs in OECD countries today are “non-standard”: that is, they are part-time or temporary work or self-employment.

What explains this trend? Several factors have been key:

- The impact of globalisation and automation on manufacturing jobs, which have increasingly been replaced by jobs in services or in knowledge work;
- The rise of the digital economy, which has made easier and more efficient the matching of workers to jobs and tasks as well as increasing the demand for temporary and part-time workers;
- A decline in the strength of laws protecting temporary workers, especially in countries where employment protection of permanent workers remains very strict;
- The growth in the number of women who work, with 40% of working women working part time (versus around 28% for men).

Is this a shift to a brave new world or a harsh one?

It depends whom you ask. The new world of work offers different opportunities and drawbacks – to youth starting their working lives and to those who are already well established, to women and to men, to taxi drivers and to consultants, to those with “zero hour” contracts in service industries and to those launching start-ups. Furthermore, OECD research shows that for people in the middle of the skills and salary scale, many jobs are disappearing entirely, separating the market into high- and low-skill poles. Among those at the low-skill, low-income end, temporary workers typically earn less per hour than traditional employees.

The advantages that self-employment, or employment in multiple part-time or short-term jobs, may potentially offer economies, employers and workers nevertheless come with many questions. Are non-standard forms of work contributing to income inequality and poverty, particularly among low-skilled workers, women and young people? Will all jobs eventually be this way or will there still be more permanent, long-term opportunities for those who want them? Will non-standard work come with the social safety net of healthcare benefits, unemployment insurance and pensions traditionally tied to jobs? Who should provide these – employers, governments or the workers themselves? How do we equip workers with the ability to be resilient and thrive in this new world of work?

Such concerns are at the top of the agenda in the OECD, with policy options such as “portable benefits” that follow workers from job to job, a minimum income, increased career guidance and nurturing of entrepreneurship, and deeper investment in active social spending all being explored. In this panel, we want your thoughts: what is working in current social policy – and what is missing? How do we need to adapt it to this new world of work?

#### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>  
OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Tuesday, 6 June

## **12:30 – 13:15 Home Truth: Towards Quality Affordable Housing**

**Amphitheatre 3**

**Session link:** <http://bit.ly/2saoQAz>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECD3, #OECDForum

### **Speakers on the panel:**

*Moderator*

- Achim Lippold, Foreign Desk Journalist, RFI, France, **@AchimLippold**

*Speakers*

- Jean-Baptiste Eyraud, President & Co-Founder, Droit au Logement, France, **@federationdal**
- Bjarne Hastrup, CEO, DaneAge, **@BjarneHastrup**
- Elizabeth Rapoport, Content Director, Europe, Urban Land Institute, **@eliz\_rapo**
- Sofie Redelé, Senior Project Developer, Re-Vive
- Stav Shaffir, Member, Knesset, Israel, **@StavShaffir**

### **Useful URLs:**

- OECD Affordable Housing Database: <http://bit.ly/2nEureM>

### **Background note for Home Truth: Towards Quality Affordable Housing:**

Access to good-quality affordable housing is a fundamental need and key to achieving a number of social policy objectives, including reducing poverty and enhancing equality of opportunity, social inclusion and mobility. Housing needs are frequently unmet, however, and today a significant number of people live in low-quality dwellings or face housing costs they can ill afford. Governments must reconsider how housing policies should be designed to ensure adequate housing for citizens, support growth in long-term living standards and strengthen macroeconomic stability.

A decade ago, excessive lending for residential property and insufficient financial sector regulation played an important role in triggering the global financial crisis. Today, many households across OECD countries are over-burdened by their monthly housing costs. On average, nearly 15% of tenants and 10% of mortgage-payers spend over 40% of their disposable income on housing costs. The incidence of housing cost overburden is much higher among low-income households. This comes despite the promotion of access to affordable housing as a key element of policy in many OECD countries.

Governments use a wide and complex set of policy instruments to implement their housing policy, including subsidies to homeowners, tax relief for the purchase or ownership of housing and the provision of social rental housing. While annual spending often tops multiple points of GDP, not all instruments are coherent with the goal of promoting access to affordable housing for all, and many fail, particularly as concerns the housing needs of low-income households and young people.

This session will explore the roles and responsibilities of governments, financial institutions, the property development sector and other stakeholders in the bid to ensure more fairness in housing markets and better housing for all.

### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

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OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Tuesday, 6 June

## **13:15 – 15:00 Food For Thought Lunch Debate: Migration & Integration**

**Discussion Lounge**

**Session link:** <http://bit.ly/2qCigki>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECDForum, #bridgingdivides

### **Speakers on the panel:**

*Moderator*

- Ali Aslan, TV Host & Journalist, Deutsche Welle, Germany, **@aslantv**

### *Speakers*

- John Duhig, Member of the Board & Senior Policy Advisor, European Foundation for Democracy, **@TJohnDuhig**
- Jean-Christophe Dumont, Head, International Migration Division, Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD, **@OECD\_Social**
- Anki Elken, Head of Sustainability, Randstad Sweden, **@AnkiElken**
- Yasmine Kherbache, Member of Parliament, Belgium, **@Kherbache**
- Steven Koltai, Author, Peace through Entrepreneurship, **@skoltai**
- Juan Menéndez-Valdés, Director, Eurofound, **@JuanMenendezEF**
- Kristina Persson, former Minister for Strategic Development and Nordic Cooperation, Sweden; Founder & Senior Advisor; Global Utmaning, **@GlobalUt**
- Ranjith Kumar Prabhakaran, 2013 Finnish Mr. Immigrant Laureate
- Matthew Saltmarsh, Senior Communications Officer for the Middle East, UNHCR, **@MattSaltmarsh**
- Hans-Jörg Stöcker, Entrepreneur
- Jonathan Wittenberg, Rabbi, New North London Synagogue, United Kingdom, **@RabbiWittenberg**

### **Useful URLs:**

- OECD *International Migration Outlook 2016*: <http://bit.ly/2qAEt2U>
- OECD Migration Insights: <http://bit.ly/2rnJrmS>
- OECD Integration policies and indicators: <http://bit.ly/2qAuBXc>
- Sodexo 2017 *Global Workplace Trends*: <http://bit.ly/2rjYNGU>
- Sodexo 2017 *Global Workplace Trends, Maximizing the benefits of migration, Interview with Jean-Christophe Dumont*: <http://bit.ly/2qAdpF0>

### **Background note for Food for Thought Lunch Debate: Migration & Integration:**

*In the context of the continuing migration crisis we need to understand better the barriers that businesses face to hiring refugees and other migrants. This Food for Thought session gives you the opportunity to "bite" into this challenging topic and more, by bringing together experts and Forum participants for a lively discussion and debate.*



We move for many reasons: in search of new opportunities; or to escape conflicts and persecution. As global migration continues to dominate the political discourse, businesses that understand the value of diversity will be better equipped to benefit from an inclusive workplace. Though public policy is central in the discussions about migration, the business community too plays a key role in the integration of migrants and in shaping a labour market that is skilled, employed and engaged. The challenges are not new but the solutions might be.

The nature of migration is multidimensional, affecting different areas of society. We know that much of the empirical evidence on the impact of migration in host countries focuses on the national level, although the impact is mostly felt locally. As the conditions for integrating migrants are not the same, working together with local stakeholders would reinforce the work done at the national level. Without adaptation to local conditions, global ambitions are destined to fail. Keeping in mind that many migrants that are crossing the borders today are children doing the journey on their own, we have a responsibility to help. Access to education is critical for refugee children to recover from conflict and integrate into society. Education is essential to successful integration and enables both children and adult migrants to thrive, not just survive.

We also know that successful integration requires comprehensive, well-tailored measures that allow for an individual's country of origin, educational background and family situation. In this sense, the business sector has a significant and valuable role to play in recognising the positive benefits of migration and to welcome refugees and other migrants into the workforce in innovative ways. Assessing, activating and developing migrants' skills is key. This includes recognising that in some cases it is necessary to build on existing skills rather than to ignore them because they do not easily fit. It is crucial that recently arrived migrants invest in new language skills but also that they are supported in this – and the workplace is very important in this context.

Unemployment has an enormous negative impact on mental and physical health, while well-being and resilience is closely linked to employment rates. This is why workplace integration and the promotion of entrepreneurship is so key. Investing up-front to allow migrants to settle and develop their skills produces medium- to long-term economic and social benefits. It is in the workplace that people use and develop their skills and make a living to support themselves and their family. The business community needs to invest in the potential migrants have to offer and be part of the conversation.

#### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

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OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>



Tuesday, 6 June

## **ALL DAY Virtual Reality Demonstrations**

### **Virtual Reality Lounge**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rgelGu>

**(1) Experiencing Schizophrenia**

- David Travers, Psychiatrist, CHU de Rennes, France, [@CHURennes](#)

**(2) Learning STEM in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

- Jan Ståhlberg, Head of Strategic Partnerships, Labster, [@innov8\\_dk](#)

**(3) Discover the Coder Inside You**

- École 42 students

**(4) The Classroom of the Future: Immersive Learning & the WOW Room**

- Jolanta Golanowska, Director of Learning Innovation, IE Business School & IE University, [@JGolanowska](#)

**(5) What Does it Feel to Be Old?**

- Mike Mansfield, Manager, Aegon Retirement Research, [@mikeman1999](#)

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OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Tuesday, 6 June

## 15:00 – 16:30 The Digital World We Want

Amphitheatre 1

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2saiaCq>

Hashtags for session: #OECD1, #OECDForum? #digital

### Speakers on the panel:

*Moderator*

- Jason Karaian, Senior Europe Correspondent, Quartz, **@jkaraian**

*Scene setting:*

- Andrew Wyckoff, Director, Science, Technology and Innovation, OECD , **@OECDinnovation**

*Speakers*

- Malavika Jayaram, Executive Director, Digital Asia Hub, Faculty Associate, Berkman Klein Center for Internet and Society, Harvard University, United States, **@MalJayaram**
- Carlos Lopez Blanco, Global Head, Public & Regulatory Affairs, Telefonica, **@Telefonica**
- Boris Koprivnikar, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Administration, Slovenia, **@kobo00**
- Nicklas Lundblad, Vice President, Public Policy and Government Relations Europe, Middle East and Africa, Google, **@nicklaslundblad**

### Useful URLs:

- Going Digital web site: <http://bit.ly/2jX2FfL>
- About the Going Digital Project (PDF): <http://bit.ly/2qDHjIK>
- Big Data and Transport: Understanding and Assessing Options: <http://bit.ly/2qEYyJz>
- Digital Economy Outlook 2015: <http://bit.ly/2rHwhCt>
- Digital Economy Policy Paper series: <http://bit.ly/f0ZVed>

### Background note for The Digital World We Want:

#### Going digital, going for better lives

The digital transformation is deep, enduring and dynamic. Digital technologies are effortlessly crossing borders and revolutionising economies, rattling the way we do policy. The unrelenting speed of change has caught not just government, but business and others off-guard. With society at the heart of this rapid transformation we need to know more, be better co-ordinated, and be more proactive in order to foster inclusive growth and to harness digital technology to build a world that we not only want, but need.

#### The future is already here...

Smart phones, social media and big data have transformed the way we work, learn and organise our lives. Digitalisation has enabled a new-look globalisation and powered a wider technology revolution but we can't forget that technology must work for the good of people – be its beast of burden – pulling the heavy loads. Mobile phones are being used to improve the welfare of lower-income and excluded groups in developing countries through the mPesa

project, providing millions of Kenyans with access to basic banking services. Cloud computing is reducing IT costs for small business, allowing entrepreneurs from all segments of society to have a shot at business success. Governments are using social media to reach specific groups with information corresponding to their needs, meaning better citizen-government communication, and social media is also helping disadvantaged groups connect and co-operate.

### **... but is it evenly distributed?**

Digital technologies can indeed help serve the needs of citizens better, through easier access to health care, financial services and learning, and create new economic opportunities for firms and individuals. But access and usage of digital technologies are not uniform: in 2015, 2 billion people didn't have a mobile phone and 60% of the world population didn't have a broadband subscription. And we can't forget that the internet also enables criminal activity and poses challenges to privacy and security. Some say digitalisation could be a chance to make up for the shortcomings of globalisation by reducing the divide between those profiting and those feeling left behind. Achieving this means actively tackling digital divides. Equipping workers with appropriate skills to deal with structural change resulting from automation and other technology-driven changes is necessary to reduce geographical inequality and the divide between generations. While young women are just as much "digital natives" as young men, gender gaps remain to be addressed in use of digital technologies and involvement in digital-oriented industries. Innovation in industry, health and agriculture must reach less-developed economies, while poorer and less-educated people in richer countries need affordable Internet access and the skills to use it, to unleash the opportunities in this new economy. Better distribution of the benefits of the digital transformation will help rebuild the dwindling trust between governments, the private sector and citizens.

### **Is there a policy → technology gap?**

Recognition of the gap between technology 4.0 and policy 1.0 is pushing digital issues higher up on policy agendas. Addressing inclusion is a critical facet of closing this policy-technology gap. There's much work to do in ensuring that the digital economy is open to all, avoiding domination by a few, and building in protection of consumers and marginalised groups. A more pro-active, whole-of-government approach, including unions, civil society and the tech community can help shape the digital transformation to work better for people and deliver on global action plans such as the Paris Climate Agreement and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

### **Going digital and leaving no one behind**

This session will explore why inequalities and gaps exist in the access and use of digital technologies and what we can do to bridge them. Public policy inherently has a key role to play, particularly as we try to rebuild trust in our private and public institutions. We will hear from thought leaders about how we can use innovative thinking in policy to maximise the advantages while minimising the negative impacts of digitalisation and create societies that everyone wants to live in.

### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

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OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Tuesday, 6 June

## **15:00 – 16:30 Five-Generation Workplace, from Baby Boomers to Generation Z**

**Amphitheatre 2**

**Session link:** <http://bit.ly/2rBIPMx>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECD2, #OECDForum

### **Speakers on the panel:**

#### *Moderator*

- Ryan Heath, Senior EU Correspondent, Politico, **@PoliticoRyan**

#### *Scene setting*

- Jo Ann Jenkins, CEO, AARP, **@JoAnn\_Jenkins**
- Mari Kiviniemi, Deputy Secretary-General, OECD, **@marikiviniemi**

#### *Speakers*

- Caelainn Barr, Journalist, Data Projects, The Guardian, **@caelainnbarr**
- Dejan Bojanic, Vice-President, European Youth Forum, **@bojandejanic**
- Maarten Edixhoven, CEO, Aegon Netherlands, **@Aegon\_NL**
- Naoto Ohmi, General Secretary, JTUC Rengo

### **Useful URLs:**

- OECD work on ageing and employment: <http://bit.ly/1VFmbdo>
- Recommendation of the Council on Ageing and Employment Policies: <http://bit.ly/2qFCaeg>
- OECD Action Plan for Youth: <http://bit.ly/1oW6EEG>

### **Background note for Five Generation Workplace, from Baby Boomers to Generation Z:**

The fact that people are living longer has extended middle age and opened up new possibilities for managing more diverse careers and private lives. Pension reforms are responding to this demographic change, but other policy areas are often lagging behind. At the same time, young people are still struggling to get onto the labour market, find quality jobs, build meaningful careers and lead independent lives. They, too, have to challenge age barriers and prejudices.

Workplaces increasingly span across five generations, from the Babyboomers to Generation Z, and more needs to be done to make the most of what each generation has to contribute and respond to each generation's expectations, needs, values, views and working styles.

Age-based discrimination when looking for a job is a shared barrier: a perceived lack of experience for youth, or a lack of appropriate skills and dynamism for the 40 and 50+. A "job for life" or a "career for life" no longer exists, with those entering the labour market often offered temporary, short term, more precarious work arrangements, while older workers find a widening gap between their skills and expertise and the reality of an increasingly digitalised

and automated economy, where robotics and artificial intelligence will continue changing the way we work. On average only 27% of older workers (aged 55-64) use email or the Internet at work daily against 49% of those aged 35-44, and the age gap in the use of digital technologies increases with their complexity.

Age diversity is a strength. Each generation has different ways of working and of putting their skills to use. Mentoring and reverse mentoring can boost morale and productivity, making workers of all ages simultaneously experts and trainees. The older generation can train younger workers on soft skills, institutional knowledge and perspective, and help them develop their emotional intelligence; while millennials bring a more horizontal and collaborative mind-set and can help older workers to become digitally literate.

The concept of a linear working life needs to be reconsidered. More flexible arrangements to work part-time or to combine work and care-giving are needed for both men and women. Transitions, such as those from school to work, between different careers or sectors and from work to retirement are critical moments that require special attention. As workers are now likely to switch jobs more frequently or at least adapt to frequently changing tasks, governments and employers need to ensure lifelong learning and opportunities to upskill and reskill workers of all ages, particularly those being displaced due to economic change.

Ultimately, a broad-based strategy to enhance job quality for workers at all ages could pay a triple dividend: better, healthier and longer working lives for individuals; more productive workers; and a lower financial burden on social protection systems.

#### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>  
OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Tuesday, 6 June

## 15:00 – 16:30 21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills: Learning for the Digital Age?

Amphitheatre 3

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2si4FQf>

Hashtags for session: #OECD3, #OECDForum, #digital

### Speakers on the panel:

*Moderator*

- Sophie Fay, Chief Editor, Business, L'Obs, France, **@SophiFay**

*Scene Setting:*

- Andreas Schleicher, Director, Education and Skills; Special Advisor on Education Policy to the Secretary-General, OECD, **@SchleicherOECD**

*Speakers*

- Mads Tvillinggaard Bonde, Founder & CEO, Labster, **@madstbonde**
- Oley Dibba-Wadda, Executive Secretary, Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA), **@OleyDibbaWadda**
- Nicholas Haan, Vice-President, Impact & Faculty Chair, Global Grand Challenges, Singularity University, **@singularityu**
- Lars Qvistgaard, Chairman, Danish Confederation of Professional Associations (AC), **@LarsQ**

### Useful URLs:

- Students, Computers and Learning: Making the Connection: <http://bit.ly/2qJvalk>
- Skills for Social Progress: The Power of Social and Emotional Skills (2015): <http://bit.ly/2rj82ZG>
- PISA 2015 Results (Volume I): Excellence and Equity in Education: <http://bit.ly/2qHSyf5>
- PISA 2015 Results (Volume III): Students' Well-Being: <http://bit.ly/2rjojOn>
- Schooling Redesigned: Towards Innovative Learning Systems: <http://bit.ly/2s1dAZW>

### Background note for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills: Learning for the Digital Age?:

Our world is changing at dizzying speed. Globalisation, technological innovation, climate and demographic change are creating both new demands and opportunities. How do we respond? How do we prepare students for jobs that have not yet been created, for technologies that have not yet been invented? How can they become engaged citizens who can help solve global problems? We need to give people a better chance to do more with their lives, so that they are not left behind. Global competencies can help us thrive in this interconnected world.

Here is a telling example. Fake news spreads fast: in order to stop it, you need to spot it. Distinguishing fact from fiction is essential in the digital age. In a world where “social media is designed to create an echo chamber, we are likely to talk with people who are like us. Who think similarly to us. And that’s precisely, almost the antithesis to global competency”, says Andreas Schleicher, OECD Director for Education and Skills. “The capacity of young people to see the world through different perspectives, appreciate different ideas, be open to different cultures” matters. These “global competencies” will also shape our world and the way we work and live together.

Global competencies include and go beyond reading, mathematics and science. “Globally competent” students are able to communicate ideas effectively with diverse audiences, bridging geographic, linguistic, ideological, and cultural barriers. They recognise perspectives – those of others and their own – articulate such perspectives thoughtfully and respectfully and strive toward the common good.

Social and emotional skills - also known as character skills, non-cognitive skills or soft skills - will play a key role in this. They help to build tolerance, empathy and trust so children become responsible workers and citizens. Social and emotional skills do not play a role in isolation, they interact with cognitive skills, cross-fertilise, and further enhance children’s likelihood of achieving positive outcomes later in life. Those with higher levels of socio-emotional skills (e.g. self-confidence and perseverance) are likely to benefit more from further investment in cognitive skills (e.g. maths and science classes). As “skills beget skills”, early interventions in social and emotional - as well as cognitive - skills can play an important role in efficiently raising skills and reducing educational, labour market and social disparities.

If we are to thrive in an increasingly digital, interconnected world, shouldn’t we also learn how to make the most of technology? Can technology help us to acquire the skills we need? We know that emotions play a key role in learning – as our cognitive and emotional systems are intertwined in our brain. Can technology help create the right conditions for people to learn?

The evidence seems somewhat mixed in schools so far. PISA results show that schools have yet to take advantage of the potential of technology in the classroom. “School systems still need to find more effective ways to integrate technology into teaching and learning to provide educators with learning environments that support 21st century pedagogies and provide children with the 21st century skills they need to succeed in tomorrow’s world,” says Andreas Schleicher. “Technology is the only way to dramatically expand access to knowledge. To deliver on the promises technology holds, countries need to invest more effectively and ensure that teachers are at the forefront of designing and implementing this change.”

Technology can amplify great teaching, but great technology cannot replace poor teaching. More than ever, innovative pedagogies are needed.

Evidence seems to suggest that technology and collaboration can help spark innovation in STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) education. Some technology-supported pedagogic models (such as gaming, virtual laboratories, international collaborative projects etc.) are particularly interesting. These models have the potential to improve students’ learning outcomes, including the development of higher-order thinking skills. They also seem to expand the range of learning opportunities made available to students.

Technology has a huge potential to reach and empower children across the world. Today, an estimated 57 million children still don’t have access to primary education. And too many children continue to be excluded from the benefits of education because of poverty, gender, ethnicity, where they live, and armed conflicts. Can technology help us reach Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Goals: ensure “inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”? Can it hold its promise and provide access to education to millions of children worldwide?

On the other hand, concerns about the risks and ethical issues associated with some technologies seem to be growing. Further down the line, will technology bring us closer to “singularity”? Singularity is that moment when AI (artificial intelligence) surpasses human intelligence, a moment when “human affairs, as we know them, could not continue” (John von Neumann), a moment where “our models must be discarded and a new reality rules” (Vernor Vinge)...

The stakes are high. The debate is open.

#### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>  
OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Tuesday, 6 June

## **15:00 – 18:00 Idea Factory: Me, Myself & A.I. (Artificial Intelligence)**

**CC12**

**\*Undivided Attention is expected in the IdeaFactory, and we ask that smartphones are not\*  
\*used during the session\***

**Session link:** <http://bit.ly/2rBmfm5>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECDForum, #digital

### **Participants:**

#### *Opening Speakers*

- Anne Carblanc, Head, Digital Economy Policy, Science, Technology and Innovation, OECD, **@OECDInnovation**
- Eric Hazan, Senior Partner, McKinsey & Co; Member, McKinsey Global Institute Council, **@eric5555**
- Rand Hindi, Founder and CEO, Snips, **@randhindi**
- Diego Piacentini, Government Commissioner for the Digital Agenda, Italy, **@diegopia**
- Søren Pind, Minister for Higher Education and Science, Denmark, **@sorenpind**

#### *Discussion leaders*

- Christian Geisler Asmussen, Professor of Strategy and International Business, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark
- Suso Baleato, Secretary, OECD Civil Society Council on the Digital Economy  
Lise Bitsch, Senior Project Manager, Danish Board of Technology Foundation, **@Lise\_Bitsch**
- Raja Chatila, Executive Committee Chair, The IEEE Global Initiative for Ethical Considerations in Artificial Intelligence and Autonomous Systems; Director, Institute of Intelligent Systems and Robotics, **@raja\_chatila**
- Enrique Dans, Professor of Information Systems, IE University, **@edans**
- Etienne Gehain, Corporate R&D Program Manager, ENGIE, **@ENGIEFab**
- Marko Grobelnik, Digital Champion of Slovenia, European Commission, **@marko\_grobelnik**
- Yuko Harayama, Executive Member, Council for Science and Technology Policy, Cabinet Office of Japan
- Philip J. Jennings, General Secretary, UNI Global Union, **@PJenningsUNI**
- Silvana Koch-Mehrin, Founder & CEO, Women Political Leaders Global Forum, **@skochmehrin**
- Melanie Peters, Director, Rathenau Institute, **@RathenauNL**
- Cecile Wendling, Head, Foresight, Strategy, Corporate Responsibility & Public Affairs, AXA, **@CecileWendling**
- Steve Wooding, Head, Global Commercial and Market Access Strategy Organisation, Janssen, Pharmaceutical Companies of Johnson and Johnson, **@JanssenGlobal**



#### *Closing speaker*

- Andrew Wyckoff, Director, Science, Technology and Innovation, OECD ,  
**@OECDInnovation**

#### **Useful URLs:**

- Data-driven innovation for growth and well-being: <http://bit.ly/2qFRCqZ>
- Technology Foresight Forum 2016 on Artificial Intelligence (AI): <http://bit.ly/2rjFVYP>

#### **Background note for Me Myself & A.I. (Artificial Intelligence):**

In recent years, the rise of Big Data combined with increasing computing power has permitted key breakthroughs in Artificial Intelligence (AI). Self-learning algorithms already greet us on our digital devices, influence our purchases, govern our newsfeeds, and will soon drive our cars. As AI capabilities continue to progress, few domains are not – or will not soon be – impacted and transformed.

Through a combination of plenary sessions and discussions in smaller groups, this highly interactive workshop will rely on each individual to bring its perspective on AI, with the aim of spurring innovative views and solutions through synergies of ideas. The IdeaFactory will feed into further OECD work on Artificial Intelligence by discussing elements that should go into a high-level policy framework to ensure that AI develops in a human-centric manner and contributes to bridging divides.

Artificial Intelligence stands to help address key global challenges and deliver tremendous benefits in terms of efficiency, sustainability, health, well-being, and productivity, but it is also poised to engender significant challenges linked, among others, to privacy, liability, discrimination, employment, and oversight. By convening leading experts on AI and representatives from a broad spectrum of backgrounds and industries, the OECD\_IdeaFactory entitled “Me, Myself & A.I.” will explore the key economic, social, legal, and ethical implications associated with rapid advances in AI across a number of fields. Discussions will focus on how to best harness the benefits of AI, whilst ensuring we are well-equipped to manage its risks.

#### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>  
OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Tuesday, 6 June

## **16:45 – 18:15 Inclusive Growth & Globalisation**

**Amphitheatre 1**

**Session link:** <http://bit.ly/2qwiaQ5>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECD1, #OECDForum, #inclusivegrowth, #bridgingdivides

### **Speakers on the panel:**

*Moderator*

- Thomas Bernt Henriksen, Economics Editor and Commentator, Borsen, **@ThomasBerntH**

*Scene Setting:*

- Gabriela Ramos, Chief of Staff, G20 Sherpa & Special Counsellor to the Secretary-General, OECD, **@gabramosp**

*Speakers*

- Tim Costello, Chief Advocate, World Vision Australia, **@TimCostello**
- Hans Dahlgren, State Secretary to the Prime Minister, Sweden, **@Hans\_Dahlgren**
- Colin Hay, Co-Director, Sheffield Political Economy Research Institute (SPERI), **@SPERIshefuni**
- Lizette Risgaard, President, Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO), **@LRisgaard**
- Rodrigo Valdés, Minister of Finance, Chile, **@Min\_Hacienda**
- Alfredo Thorne Vetter, Minister of Economy and Finance, Peru, **@MEF\_Peru**

### **Background note for Inclusive Growth & Globalisation:**

Persistently high and rising inequalities of income, wealth and well-being are undermining social mobility, holding back economic progress and threatening political stability. Globalisation is perceived as being at the root of some of the biggest policy challenges that governments currently face. None more so than the rise in inequalities, experienced in many advanced economies over the last thirty years. The rise in inequalities has contributed to feed a growing disconnect between citizens and public institutions, and a feeling amongst many individuals that they have been disempowered.

The rise in inequalities in OECD countries cannot be attributed solely to globalisation. Instead, it is more likely down to the combined range of factors including globalisation, but also spanning technological change, financialisation, competition failures, and a decline in the redistributive power of the state.

Globalisation and digitalisation can connect people, enterprises, cities, countries and continents in ways that vastly increase individual and collective potential. They provide entirely new ways for people to connect, socialise, collaborate and participate in societies; they enable the production of more and better products and services at cheaper prices, thus increasing consumers' welfare; they foster the diffusion of knowledge and technology; they spur innovation, productivity and growth and have allowed millions of people in developing and emerging economies to escape poverty and improve their living standards. But how can countries really make the most of it?

The cross-cutting challenge presented by the persistence of multidimensional inequalities and stagnating productivity underlines the need for a profound reappraisal of the growth narrative that was focused on maximizing material well-being, on average growth rates, and on efficiency of markets. Re-establishing the rules which govern our economies and the role of national governments is vital, this requires considering the distributional impacts of economic policies, and prioritising policies that will benefit the bottom 40%. While some of these mechanisms have been documented by recent OECD work, this panel will open the discussion on the challenges we face with globalisation and how we can use globalisation to benefit all.

**OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>  
OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Tuesday, 6 June

## 16:45 – 18:15 People-centred Health

Amphitheatre 2

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rg0Z2n>

Hashtags for session: #OECD2, #OECDForum

### Speakers on the panel:

#### *Moderator*

- Hee Kyong Kim, Anchor & Reporter, Deputy Head of International News Department, Newsroom, MBN, **@mbnlive**

#### *Speakers*

- Susan Greenfield, Scientist, Writer, Member, House of Lords; Senior Research Fellow, University of Oxford, United Kingdom
- Jane Griffiths, Company Group Chairman, Europe, Middle East and Africa, Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies of Johnson & Johnson, **@JanssenEMEA**
- Anne Sophie Lapointe, Member of the Board, EURORDIS
- Mark Pearson, Deputy Director, Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD, **@OECD\_Social**
- Ginette Petitpas Taylor, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, Canada, **@GPTaylorMRD**

### Useful URLs:

- OECD 2017 Health Ministerial Statement: <http://bit.ly/2iGapQH>
- Mental Health Systems in OECD Countries: <http://bit.ly/2qAVoT7>
- Health Policy in Your Country: <http://bit.ly/2qAY82E>
- New Health Technologies: Managing Access, Value and Sustainability  
<http://bit.ly/2qAyCyl>

### **Background note for People-centred Health:**

Societies and their healthcare systems are facing profound challenges, and people's needs and expectations are also changing. While other industries have reinvented themselves around the consumer, in health care a gap still exists between people who have one foot in the future and services that are stuck in the past. In a world of increasing complexity – as well as opportunity – our healthcare systems simply must organise around the needs of the service user. A people-centred approach promises to raise quality, reduce waste and – most importantly – improve our health and well-being.

A guiding principle in re-orienting our health systems should be to focus on patients and their continuity of care, and to promote people's physical and mental good health. Mental disorders account for one of the largest and fastest growing categories of the burden of disease with which health systems must cope, often accounting for a greater burden than cardiovascular disease and cancer. A high proportion of the population is affected by mental health issues during their lifetime: 5% of the working-age population has a severe mental health condition, and one in two people will experience mental ill-health at some point in

their life. Individuals with severe mental illnesses, such as acute depression, bipolar disorder and schizophrenia, die, on average, 20 years earlier than the general population, typically of chronic physical conditions such as cardiovascular disease, because they often have a harder time caring for their health.

Chronic diseases such as mental ill-health and poor lifestyle choices can also damage the ability of people to productively engage in the labour market, and put a burden on families and informal carers. People with anxiety or depression are twice as likely to be unemployed. They also run a much higher risk of living in poverty and social marginalisation. These circumstances demand strong primary and community services – and more broadly throughout people’s lives. They will also require strategies to prevent illness, and the integration of measures to promote healthy living across government agencies and policies, and between government and non-governmental actors. Treatment includes medication and therapy, but also education of family members, the living and work environment. In order to promote successful outcomes it is key that there is more co-operation between the different partners, and also that help is sought earlier which may be the case if parents, teachers and also employers are better informed of the symptoms, and more is done to address the stigma associated with mental health issues. This kind of approach can help ensure a significant reduction in recurrence of symptoms. Providing non-stigmatising support is key.

These challenges point to an urgent need to recalibrate health systems and put people squarely at their centre. There are three areas for action: first, models of care that deliver what matters to people and integration with other services, such as school and employment. Too often, clinicians deliver what they think is in the interests of patients, rather than listening to what patients want; for example, less intrusive healthcare. Second, ensure that patients and providers are equipped with the right skills and infrastructure to take advantage of new technologies. Third, the need to understand better what matters to people in their healthcare experiences and outcomes: no longer only assessing health system performance on the basis of what they do – for example, the quantity of operations or appointments – but also on whether medical care leads to people being in less pain, more mobile, and in better physical and mental health.

#### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>  
OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Tuesday, 6 June

**16:45 – 18:15 No Ordinary Disruption**  
**Amphitheatre 3**

**Session link:** <http://bit.ly/2sam9ix>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECD3, #OECDForum

**Speakers on the panel:**

*Moderator*

- Cyrille Lachèvre, Macroeconomics Reporter, L'Opinion, France, **@CyrilleLachevre**

*Speakers*

- Jacob Bundsgaard, Mayor of Aarhus, Denmark, **@JBundsgaard**
- Richard Dobbs, Director, McKinsey; Member, McKinsey Global Institute Council, **@richard\_dobbs**
- Isabelle Falque-Pierrotin, President, CNIL, France, **@CNIL**
- Diego Piacentini, Government Commissioner for the Digital Agenda, Italy, **@diegopia**
- Christoph Steck, Director Public Policy & Internet, Telefonica, **@christophsteck**

**Useful URLs:**

- Digital Security Risk Management for Economic and Social Prosperity: <http://bit.ly/2qAySdf>
- Cybersecurity Policy Making at a Turning Point - Analysing A New Generation Of National Cybersecurity Strategies For The Internet Economy: <http://bit.ly/2qzSGl3>
- OECD Recommendation on the Protection of Critical Information Infrastructures: <http://bit.ly/2rUdnrx>
- The Development of Policies for the Protection of Critical Information Infrastructures: <http://bit.ly/2rjPNlu>
- OECD Digital Economy Outlook 2015: <http://bit.ly/2qB1ItC>
- OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Outlook 2016: <http://bit.ly/2rUcUWx>

**Background note for No Ordinary Disruption:**

**Computer security... a contradiction in terms?**

Strengthening digital security is essential to allow citizens, companies and governments to establish confidence and trust in technology and unleash the benefits of a world that is rapidly going digital. Governments, with the help of the private sector, need to take a proactive position to anticipate and mitigate cyber threats to get the balance right between national security and surveillance in our hyper digitally-dependent and interdependent economies.

**Cyber chaos and a recent wake-up call**

The potential to cause mass economic disruption and societal mayhem lies at the fingertips of a few. The recent WannaCry ransomware cyberattack demonstrates the vulnerability of critical systems as witnessed in the UK National Health Service (NHS). Cyber anarchy appears

to have been avoided this time but what if hackers' interests go beyond the pursuit of financial reward, as with terrorists?

### **Atoms and bits are now the closest of roommates**

The Internet of Things (IoT) bridges the physical and digital worlds in a wide variety of contexts: from factories, to cities, to our homes. The state of devices and objects can be altered with or without our own active involvement. The networked sensors in IoT devices serve to monitor and improve the health and activities of people and animals, production processes and the natural environment, however they often lack basic security measures, leaving vulnerabilities open to exploitation by malicious actors. 60% of connected devices raise security concerns with their user interfaces. Smart cities rely on IoT technology and recent books like "Black Out" evoke situations where interdependent networks such as transport infrastructure, energy grids, financial systems and health services are crippled. In the 2016 Dyn cyberattack, hackers broke into connected cameras, printers and baby monitors to compromise the Domain Name System (DNS), preventing access to major internet platforms and services in North America and Europe. In case of failure or successful attack, interdependencies between information systems and critical infrastructures can massively amplify the knock-on effects and potential economic and detrimental social impacts.

### **Digital risk management**

In the borderless digital space, sovereignty considerations have become increasingly important. Economy-wide, joined-up and cross-border policy responses are needed, particularly regarding sub-par security on IoT, without undermining the economic and social activity they aim to protect. Government regulation, legal liability and insurance schemes that generate incentives to encourage more prudent behaviour are part of a better approach to digital risk management.

### **Resilience all over the economy**

Thought leaders at this session will examine the vital role governments have to play with other stakeholders in ensuring resilient systems for the delivery of critical services. They will explore the measures we need to put in place to drive trust and security while maintaining the IoT as a platform for innovation and new sources of growth.

### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>  
OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Wednesday, 7 June

## **09:00 – 09:45 You Talked, We Listened. How Do Your Views Compare?**

**Amphitheatre 3**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rj8Yf3>

Hashtags for session: #OECD3, #OECDForum, #bridgingdivides

***Moderator:***

- Anthony Gooch, Director, Public Affairs & Communications, OECD, **@pitres**

***Speaker:***

- Bruce Stokes, Director, Global Economic Attitudes, Pew Research Center, **@bruceestokes**

Presentation of an Opinion Survey carried out by Pew Research Center jointly with the OECD Forum

**OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>



## 10:00 – 10:30 Ministerial Council Meeting Keynote Speech

Amphitheatre 1

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2scOJjn>

Hashtags for session: #OECD1, #OECDForum

### ***Master of ceremony:***

- Axel Threlfall, Editor-at-Large, Reuters, [@axelthrelfall](#)

### ***Speakers:***

- Angel Gurría, Secretary-General, OECD, [@A\\_Gurria](#)
- Lars Løkke Rasmussen, Prime Minister, Denmark, [@larsloekke](#)

### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Wednesday, 7 June

## **10:30 – 11:00 Presentation of the Economic Outlook**

**Amphitheatre 1**

**Session Link:** <http://bit.ly/2rjf4vK>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECD1, #OECDForum

***Master of ceremony:***

- Axel Threlfall, Editor-at-Large, Reuters, **@axelthrelfall**

***Speakers:***

- Angel Gurría, Secretary-General, OECD, **@A\_Gurria**
- Catherine L. Mann, Chief Economist, Head of the Economics Department and Special Counsellor to the Secretary-General, OECD, **@CLMannEcon**

**Useful URLs:**

- OECD 2017 Economic Outlook: <http://bit.ly/XYNz88>

**OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Wednesday, 7 June

## **11:00 – 12:20 A Stocktaking on Globalisation: Opportunities & Challenges of Economic Integration**

**Amphitheatre 1**

**Session link:** <http://bit.ly/2qz87ts>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECD1, #OECDForum, #bridgingdivides

### **Speakers on the panel:**

#### *Moderator*

- Axel Threlfall, Editor-at-Large, Reuters, **@axelthrelfall**

#### *Speakers*

- Magdalena Andersson, Minister of Finance, Sweden, **@FinansdepSv**
- Steven Ciobo, Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment, Australia, **@StevenCiobo**
- Angel Gurría, Secretary-General, OECD, **@A\_Gurria**
- Arun Jaitley, Minister of Finance, Corporate Affairs and Defence, India, **@arunjaitley**
- Henrique Meirelles, Finance Minister, Brazil
- Anders Samuelsen, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Denmark, **@anderssamuelsen**

#### *Discussants*

- Phil O'Reilly, Chair, Business & Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC), **@Phil\_O\_Reilly**
- Richard Trumka, President, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO); Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC), **@RichardTrumka**

### **Background note for A Stocktaking on Globalisation: Opportunities & Challenges of Economic Integration:**

Economic globalisation has advanced rapidly over the past three decades, albeit with a slowdown following the global economic crisis. Trade and foreign direct investment flows have increased respectively from 17% and 0.9% of global GDP in 1990 to 28% and 3.2% in 2016, while cross-border movements of people have also been on an uptrend, with now about one in ten people living in OECD countries born abroad. These evolutions have facilitated productivity gains and global economic growth, the integration of emerging economies in global markets and the lifting out of poverty of hundreds of millions of people, while also bringing important non-economic gains as well, with greater linkages among our societies and culture, and better knowledge of other cultures.

Globalisation has also been a vector for the dissemination of technological advances, in particular digitalisation, which in many cases have been transformative. Digitalisation vastly reduces the transaction costs of communicating and coordinating globally, enabling fragmented production processes that take advantage of expertise and comparative advantages that exist globally. It can also improve access to health care, skills development or other services and provide entirely new ways for people to connect, socialise, collaborate and participate in societies. It provides opportunities to produce more and better products and services more cheaply, thus increasing consumers' welfare. The processes of globalisation and digitalisation being intertwined, so too are their effects on the economy and people's well-being.

Today, there is a backlash against globalisation in some OECD countries. While the causes and expressions of the backlash are country- and time-specific, discontent is fuelled by the fact that, in spite of all its positives, the way globalisation has proceeded is also linked to the stagnation of the

well-being of many in the lower half of the income distribution in a number of OECD countries, in contrast to the situation at the top end of the income distribution. Median household incomes have risen only slowly in many OECD countries and have even fallen in some, while the conditions of employment and social mobility have deteriorated to some extent in some advanced economies. The Inclusive Growth Initiative of the OECD has shown how greater income inequality tends to bring greater inequality of opportunities (quality education, health, networks, quality jobs) and lead to more unequal outcomes, which are reinforced across generations. This contrasts with the situation for the top income group, whose income and wealth have continued to increase rapidly. In developing and emerging economies, while poverty levels have decreased significantly, inequality levels have remained very high.

The drive for deregulation at the domestic and international levels, while bringing benefits in terms of growth and innovation, has also hit some people and firms that were not well placed to compete in global markets, and added to the consequences of market distortions that have undermined fair competition in some sectors. Relying on metrics such as GDP per capita that provide information only on averages, as well as on models that did not capture well the complexity of the global economy, is one reason why policies have been too weak or not well tailored enough to either address the challenges of open economies or avoid the financial crisis.

There are several mechanisms through which globalisation and technological change may have contributed to the stagnation of middle-class living standards and widening the gap vis-à-vis the top 1%. In particular, there is some evidence that these processes have: contributed to the fall in labour's share of national income; aggravated local blight and regional inequality; fed the dominance of leading firms in some sectors; allowed the rise of some market distortions; fuelled the process of financialisation; and added to pressure to shift taxation from wealth and high-income individuals onto labour. Globalisation has also facilitated tax evasion and avoidance and the growth of the dark side of the economy (such as illicit trade and foreign bribery). The combination of technological change and globalisation has put at risk many jobs involving routine tasks, while digitalisation appears to be contributing to the polarisation of labour markets. Globalisation has also aggravated some other problems, including the growth of illicit trade and competition.

There is uncertainty about the extent of the various possible downsides to globalisation, but in current circumstances it is worth addressing the problems even before such uncertainty is fully resolved. For unless the various sources of dissatisfaction with economic globalisation are addressed, political pressure to unwind at least some aspects of globalisation may put in danger the large benefits that have been generated by growing openness to trade, investment and movements of people.

A policy response is therefore urgently needed to make globalisation work for all and avoid prompting a damaging retreat from economic openness. But such a response is only likely to succeed if it goes beyond trying to "fix" aspects of globalisation that are the subject of discontent. It should be framed in the context of a new policy narrative based around the concept of inclusive growth, aimed at improving multi-dimensional well-being in increasingly open and digitalised economies, which would help improve the living standards of those that have been left behind. Not all elements of such a policy response are yet fully developed, and more work, sharing of practices, and innovative thinking will be needed to grasp and address the challenges of an increasingly connected and digital world. This effort will involve: domestic policies for governments to step up their efforts to bolster people's ability to cope with change and succeed in a globalised and digital world; regional development policy approaches to reinforce each region's advantages rather than only on redistribution; improved governance of globalisation to catch up with the globalisation of economic activity, including by improving adherence to and implementation of international standards promoted by the OECD, strengthening international cooperation on competition policies; and enhancing trade and investment agreements.

#### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>  
OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Wednesday, 7 June

## **11:00 – 12:20 Inclusive Entrepreneurship**

**Amphitheatre 3**

**Session link:** <http://bit.ly/2sldKYC>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECD3, #OECDForum, #inclusivegrowth

### **Speakers on the panel:**

*Moderator*

- Ahn Chak-hee, Deputy General Manager, JTBC, **@chakhee**

*Speakers*

- Chiara Condi, President and Founder, Led by HER, **@ChiaraCondi**
- Nicola Hazell, Head of Diversity and Impact, BlueChilli, **@nic\_hazell**
- Aape Pohjavirta, Founder & Chief Evangelist, Funzi, Finland, **@aape**
- Roxanne Varza, Director, Station F, France, **@roxannevarza**

### **Useful URLs:**

- Entrepreneurship at a Glance: <http://bit.ly/2rkntzr>
- The Missing Entrepreneurs 2015: Policies for Self-employment and Entrepreneurship: <http://bit.ly/2rkkt66>
- Inclusive Entrepreneurship in Europe - An OECD-European Commission Project: <http://bit.ly/2seblpN>
- Changing the face of start-ups: Why diversity is not a nice-to-have but a must-have, Nicola Hazell, OECD Yearbook 2017: <http://bit.ly/2raQCP4>

### **Background note for Inclusive Entrepreneurship:**

In a recent article Skype co-founder Niklas Zennström said: “the thrill of entrepreneurship is that there is no such thing as a level playing field. Ours is an industry of outrageous acts of ambition, of crazy leaps of faith, of countless Davids taking on their own Goliaths and – from time to time – winning.”

While the concept of the revolutionary, solitary, college drop-out, tech savvy genius seems to dominate people’s minds when defining today’s entrepreneurial archetype, alternative voices are gaining prominence in the digital sphere. They call for creative ways to instil societal change, while harnessing the potential of the digital age. They call for the end of digital solutions to problems (nearly) no one has.

Although there is a growing awareness within the start-up community that technology itself cannot solve all problems, and might be part of the very reason why people feel left behind today, the digital revolution offers unprecedented opportunities to some of most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in society.

While the digital age has allowed nimble newcomers with a purpose to compete with large incumbents by granting instant access to global markets, a number of challenges remain: lack of access to finance and entrepreneurial skills are most frequently cited as main impediments to business creation. In the European Union, women are twice less likely than men to be a new business owner. Young people are as likely as adults to become

entrepreneurs, but with a higher rate of failure. It is also worrisome that only 16% of global start-up founders are women, and that they face much higher challenges to attract investment than their male counterparts.

As OECD countries grapple with the refugee crisis, a number of tech leaders have taken action. Some like Funzi have managed to create platforms for migrants to not only acquire the invaluable advice they need as they reach a new country, but also to be equipped with the relevant entrepreneurial talent to start new lives in their communities.

Women entrepreneurs often quote access to networks, mentoring, coaching and peer-learning as most essential to business creation. Business incubators can help by building synergies and ensuring cross-pollination of ideas among entrepreneurs, whether at the inception of a project or as they try to scale up.

Led By HER is another prime example of the potential of digital innovation to mobilise communities to help women who have suffered from violence become entrepreneurs. To the Founder, Chiara Condi, the digital age provides tools to amplify the impact and reach of initiatives, and ultimately improve more lives.

Digitalisation truly has the potential to unite people and enhance networked economies and societies. To make sure this happens, it is essential that governments, the innovative start-up community and NGOs join up efforts and foster a diverse, thriving ecosystem.

#### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Wednesday, 7 June

## **12:30 – 13:30 Behavioural Economics and Nudging: Fast and Slow**

**Amphitheatre 2**

**Session link:** <http://bit.ly/2qOf31d>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECD2, #OECDForum

### **Speakers on the panel:**

#### *Moderator*

- Michael Stothard, Paris Correspondent, Financial Times, **@MStothard**

#### *Speakers*

- Cass Robert Sunstein, Robert Walmsley University Professor, Harvard Law School, United States; Author, #Republic: Divided Democracy in the Age of Social Media, **@CassSunstein**

### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Wednesday, 7 June

## **12:30 – 14:00 Online Engagement for Offline Empowerment**

### **Amphitheatre 3**

**Session link:** <http://bit.ly/2rDDx24>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECD3, #OECDForum, #digital

#### **Speakers on the panel:**

*Moderator*

- Rebecca Rumbul, Head of Research, mySociety, **@RebeccaRumbul**

*Speakers*

- Virgile Deville, Co-Founder, Open Source Politics, **@VirgileDeville**
- Eva Kaili, Member, European Parliament, **@EvaKaili**
- Geoff Mulgan, Chief Executive, NESTA, United Kingdom, **@geoffmulgan**

#### **Useful URLs:**

- Citizens as innovators: <http://bit.ly/2rovBRw>
- mySociety: <https://www.mysociety.org/>
- NESTA, Social Innovation Last and Next Decade: <http://bit.ly/2ropeNJ>
- Open Source Politics: <http://www.opensourcepolitics.eu/>
- The Role Of Citizens In The Future Of Science, European Parliament: <http://bit.ly/2qAM3yC>

#### **Background note for Online Engagement for Offline Empowerment:**

Over the past decade, civic tech has been emerging as an innovative tool for citizen empowerment, enhancing grassroots initiatives and enabling the co-construction of policies through direct feedback and contributions to democratic processes. The premise is fairly straightforward, using technology to promote both citizen participation and government responsiveness, but the process of change can still take time. Aligned with the pillars of open government – transparency, accountability, integrity and citizen engagement – civic tech has the potential to shift power dynamics into the hands of the people. This kind of social innovation isn't limited to the domain of programmers and developers, it's for a diverse array of individuals who want to take part in shaping the way governance works. Recognising the limitations of online tools and the need for access for all, it is an area ripe for better understanding.

Myriad examples of civic tech are happening every day and practically everywhere. In cities, for instance, leveraging public data to solve local problems or building online participation platforms where citizens can express their opinions on policy decisions can amplify public voice, and hopefully encourage greater participation and civic dialogue. In other parts of the world, activists are working on dynamic representation, connecting people to the political system through distributive software and reinforcing this with offline political parties. Sometimes, it's even just about demystifying the system. Non-profit organisations provide free or low-cost tools for accessing and understanding legislative processes, so citizens can stay informed and take action.



But does more active online engagement actually lead to offline empowerment and participation? Technology has made it easy to follow, like and even hack for progress. That perpetual phrase “with the click of a button, you can” can facilitate many brief moments of civic engagement. Such scale shouldn’t be brushed aside, but the ease of participation online may not always be reflected in reality. How can we use technological capabilities to break through physical boundaries and barriers to encourage, support and ultimately empower citizens to take part in their governance – from the local to the international?

**OECD WEEK general short URLs**

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OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Wednesday, 7 June

## **14:00 – 15:30 It Takes Two to Tango: Trade & Social Protection Policies**

**Amphitheatre 1**

**Session Link:** <http://bit.ly/2qyZRtK>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECD1, #OECDForum

### **Speakers on the panel:**

#### *Moderator*

- Bruce Stokes, Director, Global Economic Attitudes, Pew Research Center, **@bruceestokes**

#### *Scene Setting*

- Ken Ash, Director, Trade and Agriculture, OECD, **@OECDtrade**

#### *Speakers*

- Justin Brown, Deputy Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade, Australia, **@dfat**
- Ben Digby, International Director, Confederation of British Industry, United Kingdom, **@bendigby**
- Anabel Gonzalez, Senior Director for Trade and Competitiveness, World Bank **@Gonzalez\_WBG**
- Todd McClay, Minister for Trade, New Zealand, **@toddmccclaymp**
- Martin Tlapa, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Czech Republic, **@TlapaMar**
- Luca Visentini, General Secretary, ETUC, **@VisentiniLuca**

### **Useful URLs:**

- OECD Trade Making Trade Work for All: <http://bit.ly/2qAlbPb>
- OECD International Collaborative Initiative on Trade and Employment : <http://bit.ly/2qACyPW>
- OECD Skills Outlook 2017: Skills and Global Value Chains: <http://bit.ly/2qAFCYI>

### **Background note for It Takes Two to Tango: Trade & Social Protection Policies:**

Free trade has brought many benefits to consumers and workers around the world, in the form of lower prices, greater product choice, and jobs supported by both imports and exports. More fundamentally, the opening of markets and the freer flow of goods and services has helped to lift hundreds of millions of people out of poverty over the last quarter-century.

So why is the prevailing political view of free trade a sceptical one? In major trading countries like the United States, the numbers fall along clear lines: according to the Pew Research Center, “70% of those who say free trade agreements are good for the country also say they have been helped financially by such agreements and a similar share (74%) of those who say these agreements are a bad thing say they have been hurt.”

Despite its general benefits, globalisation and its component element of free trade have not worked for everyone. Particularly in OECD countries, too many have been left out and left behind through job loss and community decline, through wages that seem permanently stuck at the same level year after year, and through the failure of governments that promote globalisation to put the proper policies in place to spread its benefits widely.

Moreover, as Secretary-General Gurría explained in a recent lecture on trade, digitalisation is causing further anxiety as 9% of jobs are at high risk of being automated, and an additional 25% of the workforce will see their tasks change significantly because of automation.

In this environment, can the tide against open markets be turned? And what will it take to do so? Some say the key is crafting better trade agreements with labour, environmental, and other provisions that put the brakes on a “race to the bottom” where open economic borders let jobs flow to low-wage, high-pollution markets. But in a world where OECD research shows that some displaced workers never recover their previous levels of employment and earnings, and where half of adults lack basic information technology skills, that will be key to next-generation jobs – and what has trade got to do with it?

OECD is developing a new government-wide policy narrative that aims to preserve the best features of the current trade system while addressing the downsides. In preparing for OECD Week this year, Secretary-General Gurría has argued that policy must go beyond trade and even beyond safety nets, to help people thrive in the digitalised and global world. This will require a “new social contract” in which governments, business, and labour co-create policy ecosystems in their countries – and among nations – that afford better prospects and better protections for each member of our interconnected society.

What could a policy package supporting both trade and social empowerment look like? Why are some countries able to create them while others struggle? And where free trade is threatened: can citizens, governments, and social partners ever agree politically on a path to keep markets open, trade flowing, and spread trade’s benefits more equally to all?

#### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Wednesday, 7 June

## **14:00 – 15:30 Inequality, Digitalisation & Competition**

### **Amphitheatre 2**

**Session link:** <http://bit.ly/2sd3B13>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECD2, #OECDForum, #inclusivegrowth, #bridgingdivides

#### **Speakers on the panel:**

##### *Moderator*

- Nicolas Barré, Editor in Chief, Les Échos, France, **@nicolasbarre\_**

##### *Scene Setting*

- Constantijn van Oranje-Nassau, Startup Envoy, StartupDelta, **@StartupDelta**

##### *Speakers*

- Jacques Bughin, Director, McKinsey Brussels; Director, McKinsey Global Institute, **@McKinsey\_MGI**
- Ariel Ezrachi, Author, Virtual Competition: The Promise and Perils of the Algorithm-Driven Economy, **@ArielEzrachi**
- Roxanne Varza, Director, Station F, France, **@roxannevarza**

#### **Background note for Inequality, Digitalisation & Competition:**

The origins of the backlash to globalisation and international integration are numerous and vary considerably from country to country, but there is a common thread running throughout: a growing sense that the global economy has not delivered for all.

Many large and multinational firms have been performing exceptionally well over the past decade due to their capacity to innovate, combining technological, financial, organisational innovation, and human capital. This is even more clearly the case in the digital sector, where many global firms are thriving. While there is little doubt that the digital sector has allowed many small start-ups to thrive, outcompeting old businesses in long-stagnant sectors, creating new business models and sometimes wholly new activities, and enhancing consumer choice through internet search and ecommerce, some features of the digital sector can favour the emergence of dominant firms.

Scale without mass, coupled with the global reach of the Internet, allows firms to expand globally in a short time, even with limited human resources. It is also possible that we are entering an era in which some know-how is more difficult to acquire, making it harder for other firms to catch up.

There is growing concern that a few so-called “frontier firms” may be consolidating dominant positions, preventing the spread of innovation and increases in productivity throughout the economy particularly to SMEs, the sector of the economy that is the biggest employer in OECD economies, and a motor for regional and local development. At the same time, the digital sector has shown greater dynamism over the past decades and many dominant firms have disappeared thanks to strong competition.

Since most knowledge is created abroad, maintaining an open system of trade and investment is an essential element of any effort to increase the spread of innovation, while

also investing in R&D and knowledge creation. Another important aspect is to ensure a business environment that makes it easy for start-ups to get established and grow, including through better access to finance, while also making it easier for non-viable firms to exit markets, and allocate investment to more efficient firms.

While some SMEs are at the productivity frontier and are amongst the most innovative companies jump starting entire new industries, many also lag in the adoption of digital technologies and are behind the productivity frontier. Addressing market failures related to access to finance, skills and access to foreign markets would help them narrow the gap with the leading firms.

Business dynamism also appears to be decreasing in many economic sectors, including a decades-long decline in the number of new businesses being started and in the rate at which workers change jobs. The solution is more competition, which traditionally has meant more-robust antitrust enforcement. But ensuring competition today means looking at its next frontier: our online digital environment.

It means understanding the shift from competition as we know it to the era of big data and analytics, which is radically changing our markets and competitive ecosystem. Big data, sophisticated computer algorithms, and artificial intelligence are not inherently good or bad, but that doesn't mean their effects on society are neutral. Their nature depends on how firms employ them, how markets are structured, and whether firms' incentives are aligned with society's interests. At times, big data and big analytics can promote competition and our welfare by making information more easily available and by providing access to markets, but algorithms may also foster new forms of collusion that are achieved through subtler means, that do not amount to a hard-core cartel, and that are beyond the law's reach.

#### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>  
OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Wednesday, 7 June

## **15:30 – 17:00 2030 Agenda: Financing & Partnerships**

### **Amphitheatre 1**

**Session link:** <http://bit.ly/2sdIVXJ>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECD1, #OECDForum

#### **Speakers on the panel:**

*Moderator*

- Mairead Dundas, Presenter & Reporter, Down to Earth, France 24, **@MaireadDundas**

*Scene Setting:*

- Douglas Frantz, Deputy Secretary-General, OECD

*Speakers*

- Julie Gerberding, Executive Vice President Strategic Communications, Global Public Policy, and Population Health, MSD, **@MSDInvents**
- Adrian Lovett, Europe Executive Director, ONE, **@adrianlovett**
- Kaifala Marah, former Minister of Finance and Economic Development, former Governor of the Central Bank, Sierra Leone, **@KaifalaMarah**
- Torben Möger Pedersen, CEO, PensionDanmark, **@TorbenMogerP**
- Mary Robinson, former President, Ireland; President, Foundation for Climate Justice, **@MRFCJ**
- Ulla Tørnæs, Minister for Development Cooperation, Denmark, **@Ulla\_Tornaes**

#### **Useful URLs:**

- Development Co-operation Report 2016: The Sustainable Development Goals as Business Opportunities: <http://bit.ly/2qIlg4J2>
- Development Co-operation Report 2015: Making Partnerships Effective Coalitions for Action: <http://bit.ly/2slVoaG>
- Development Co-operation Report 2014: Mobilising Resources for Sustainable Development: <http://bit.ly/2rz4EKI>
- Climate and Disaster Resilience Financing in Small Island Developing States: <http://bit.ly/2qOg8WJ>
- Development co-operation for private sector development: Analytical framework and measuring Official Development Finance: <http://bit.ly/2sx70Y1>

#### **Background note for 2030 Agenda: Financing & Partnerships:**

Can the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) be the game changer we say they are? The stakes are high. More than 800 million people are still living in extreme poverty. Over 100 million youth worldwide lack basic literacy skills, and more than 60 per cent of them are women. The list goes on. Although the SDGs are not only about money – far from it, money will be a key part of the story. The financial needs to implement them are... extraordinary. How can the world finance the SDGs?

Achieving the SDGs will require investment and co-operation on an unprecedented scale. There is an estimated USD 2-3 trillion annual investment gap (at current levels of investment in SDG-relevant sectors). Official Development Assistance (ODA) – USD 130-140 billion annually – cannot shoulder this responsibility alone, although it can make a real difference in people’s lives. Private flows to developing countries, including foreign direct investment, stand at around USD 300 billion a year. And private philanthropy accounts for around USD 6.5 billion per year.

So, how do we go from billions to trillions in sustainable development finance? We clearly need to look beyond ODA. Amina Mohammed, assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations and special advisor on Post-2015 Development Planning insightfully described the SDGs as “17 opportunities for investment”. According to the Better Business, Better World report, a minimum of USD 12 trillion could be added to global GDP by 2030 in core areas of development such as energy if the private sector capitalises upon sustainable innovation.

Concretely, how can the public, philanthropic and private sectors work together? What kinds of partnerships can they develop? Some think that “blended finance” offers huge, largely untapped potential for these three groups to work together to dramatically improve the scale of investment in developing countries. Providers of ODA, working in partnership with the private sector, can play a key role in underpinning commercially viable, sustainable and scalable solutions. They can use public funds strategically to provide, for instance, loan guarantees de-risking to encourage private finance that would otherwise not materialise.

In 2015, blended finance funds and facilities accounted for USD 25.4 billion in assets. More than half of the OECD DAC members have begun blended finance operations over the past decade, including through new institutions. And European aid agencies have invested more than EUR 10 billion since 2005 in more than 100 blending funds.

As the development landscape evolves, so too should ODA. Shouldn’t we provide support for a continued development path? Shouldn’t we think beyond a system that is based on an outdated binary system of developing or developed countries, with a simplistic in-or-out approach? Doesn’t such a lack of differentiation invariably lead to wrong choices?

Last but not least, in development finance as elsewhere, if we are hoping for more, we need to start by measuring, to know where we are. TOSSD (Total Official Support for Sustainable Development) is a new development finance measure for the SDG era. It will track all financing provided by official bilateral and multilateral institutions and will capture private resources that are mobilised through official means. It should create appropriate incentives to use international public finance in innovative ways to mobilise resources.

In sum, to go from billions to trillions in sustainable development finance – and to do so in a way that is respectful of the environment, the climate and human needs and rights – will require inputs from public and private sources, and from all countries and communities. We won’t be able to do this without trust. Fostering a culture of dialogue and close collaboration with the private sector, and rebuilding trust between different constituencies will be key. How do we go about achieving this? Living up to the 2030 Agenda calls for new approaches, instruments and partnerships, as well as the policies that shape them.

#### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Wednesday, 7 June

## **15:30 – 17:00 Responsible Business Conduct & Globalisation**

### **Amphitheatre 2**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2scG7sR>

Hashtags for session: #OECD2, #OECDForum, #bridgingdivides, #trust

#### **Speakers on the panel:**

*Moderator*

- Conny Czymoch, Journalist, **@cc\_communicator**

#### *Scene Setting*

- Karsten Lauritzen, Minister for Taxation, Denmark, **@StemLAURITZEN**
- Mathilde Mesnard, Deputy Director, Financial and Enterprise Affairs, OECD, **@MathildeMesnard**

#### *Speakers*

- Cesar Cunha Campos, Executive Director, Fundação Getulio Vargas, Brazil, **@FGVBrazil**
- Cathy Feingold, Director, International Department, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), **@AFLCIOGlobal**
- Annemarie Muntz, Director Group Public Affairs, Randstad; President, World Employment Confederation (WEC), **@ANNEMARIEMUNTZ**
- Kai Mykkänen, Minister for Trade and Development, Finland, **@KaiMykkanen**
- Lilianne Ploumen, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, Netherlands, **@ministerPloumen**

#### **Useful URLs:**

- Guidelines for multinational enterprises: <http://bit.ly/2sdXZU9>
- OECD Principles of Corporate Governance (full report): <http://bit.ly/2rUgP5m>
- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, 2011 Edition (full report): <http://bit.ly/2qFJG96>
- Annual Report on the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises 2014: Responsible Business Conduct by Sector (Executive summary): <http://bit.ly/2rEA4jK>
- Annual Report on the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises 2014: Responsible Business Conduct by Sector (Full Report): <http://bit.ly/2rbqXFR>
- OECD Report to G7 Leaders on Responsible Business Conduct (full report): <http://bit.ly/2rEwjLf>

#### **Background note for Responsible Business Conduct:**

Given the current backlash against globalisation, with large parts of society finding that international trade is undermining, rather than underpinning their livelihoods, it is more important than ever for international business to follow the highest responsible business practices in terms of social policy, human rights, working conditions, environmental and tax practices in all its operations across the world, setting the same standards at home and abroad.



Globalisation has altered the way we do business dramatically. The rise of global value chains (GVCs) has in particular scattered labour and production processes complicating chains of responsibility and monitoring.

The OECD's Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (MNEs), and the remedy institution that adhering states commit to establishing, the National Contact Points (NCPs), provide norms of conduct for MNEs. Revised several times since first adopted in 1976, the Guidelines provide standards with regard to human rights, labour, employment and industrial relations, environment, bribery, consumer concerns, science and technology, and competition. The Guidelines have extraterritorial reach beyond MNE home states, NCPs may also deal with business conduct arising in non-OECD states or other states having acceded to the Guidelines (provided a connection to that state).

Some of the data in terms of social practices are very worrying: for example the number of child workers and people working in conditions of slave labour, approximately 168 million and 50 million respectively. More broadly, 60% of today's 3 billion workers do not have a proper employment deal. As businesses grow beyond their home jurisdictions, the questions with regard to responsibility for employees has become increasingly foggy – it is even more so for the secondary impacts of business practices, such as those on the environment and persons employed indirectly, somewhere along the supply chain.

The impacts of tax evasion must also be considered as multinational enterprises may pay little or no tax in the countries where they make profits, potentially widening inequalities, and negatively affecting the potential of countries to invest in the education, and the social, environmental, and tax policies to help their economies grow and increase the well-being of their citizens. The OECD Principles of Corporate Governance recommend that enterprises include tax as part of their oversight and risk management systems. Further, the OECD/G20 Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Project works to restrict international tax system mismatches to avoid double non-taxation and improve transparency.

This session will explore how governments, companies and civil society can work together to promote responsible business conduct in increasingly globalised business practices.

#### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Wednesday, 7 June

## **15:30 – 17:00 Cashless Society & Fintech**

**Amphitheatre 3**

**Session link:** <http://bit.ly/2rDnUHU>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECD3, #OECDForum, #digital

### **Speakers on the panel:**

#### *Moderator*

- Axel Threlfall, Editor-at-Large, Reuters, **@axelthrelfall**

#### *Speakers*

- Hans van Dalftsen, Editor-in-chief, ZI, **@Z\_AMSTERDAM**
- Arun Jaitley, Minister of Finance, Corporate Affairs and Defence, India, **@arunjaitley**
- Tadeusz Kościński, Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Economic Development, Poland, **@MR\_GOV\_PL**
- Gianluca Riccio, Head of Strategy and Framework in Commercial Bank Risk (CBR), Lloyds Banking Group; Vice Chair, Finance Task Force, BIAC
- Cecilia Skingsley, Deputy Governor, Riksbank, Sweden, **@c\_skingsley**
- Primož Zupan, CEO, Mbills, Slovenia, **@PrimožZupan**

### **Background note for Cashless Society & Fintech:**

Across both developing and developed countries, the transition towards cashless societies has gained currency in recent years. Spurred by digital innovations, new ways of conducting payments are rapidly gaining ground at the expense of cash transactions. From India's banknote ban to the UK where electronic payments overtook the use of notes and coins in 2015, cash transactions appear to have entered a steady decline. In Scandinavia, cash has grown rare to the point that the world's oldest central bank, Sweden's Riksbank, is now considering issuing a digital currency. In the age of mobile banking, fintech, bitcoins, and "tap and pay" cards, some have come to believe that cash will soon appear as outdated as carrying a pouch full of gold.

To be clear, cash may well never disappear completely. "Tried, trusted, and true" for millennia, few doubt that physical money will not remain an integral component of our economic landscape for decades to come, if only for minor transactions. And while technological innovations have proved to be a key enabler of the transition toward cashless societies, significant disparities remain between countries as cultures and histories continue to shape citizens' views toward electronic payments. Regardless, the fact remains that with the advantages of digital transactions growing ever more apparent, consumers around the world are abandoning physical money en masse.

Many praise this evolution regarded as a way to increase efficiency, tackle corruption and the underground economy, improve tax revenue collection, lower costs associated with cash, and reduce inequalities by making labour practices more transparent. Ranging from increased monetary room for central banks to lower security hazards for retailers, the promises of digital payments are vast and numerous. While not necessarily negating these benefits, other experts, however, stress that digital payments also carry their own set of risks.

For one, loss of privacy may well be the price to pay for a cashless society. Electronic payments can be tracked and the troves of data engendered by their rise are bound to stir the appetites of state actors, cyber-criminals and private bodies alike. Furthermore, the implications of digital payments for the most vulnerable groups are double-edged. In countries such as Kenya or China where banking systems remain relatively underdeveloped, mobile banking is credited for having fostered the financial inclusion of the predominantly rural “unbanked” and lifted millions out of poverty. In India, however, hasty demonetisation has had a disproportionate effect on the poor. Even in wealthy cities such as Amsterdam, homeless people selling street magazines now struggle to find customers still using cash, and find themselves at risk of further marginalisation. Least tech-savvy groups, such as the elderly, may also find it difficult to keep up with the pace of innovations in digital payments.

As we look upon our cashless future, it is clear that to harness the benefits of the digitalisation of money, it will be necessary to concurrently manage its associated risks. By examining the two sides of the coin, the session “Cashless society & FinTech” will assess both the potential advantages and latent pitfalls of digital payments, and explore how a cashless society can help bridge divides rather than reinforce existing ones.

**OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017>

Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17>

OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

## Discovery Labs

Tuesday, 6 June

### **09:45 – 10:30 Meet the Author – A Day in the Life of the Brain: The Neuroscience of Consciousness from Dawn Till Dusk**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2qEKg70>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

#### **Participants:**

##### *Moderator*

- Francesca Colombo, Head of Division, Health, Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD
  - Institutional Twitter: OECD\_Social

##### *Author*

- Susan Greenfield, CEO & Founder, Neuro-Bio Ltd; Member, House of Lords, United Kingdom; Author, A Day in the Life of the Brain: The Neuroscience of Consciousness from Dawn Till Dusk

### **09:45 – 10:30 Talk Together – Connecting Citizens with Sustainable Development**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rRcYWR>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

#### **Participants:**

##### *Moderator:*

- Bathylle Missika, Head, Partnerships & Networks, Development Centre, OECD
  - Personal Twitter: **@bathylle**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECD\_Centre**

##### *Speakers:*

- Ramiro Fernandez, Director of Climate Change, Fundación Avina
  - Institutional Twitter: **@RamaFern**
- Tatiana Landysheva, Vice President, AIESEC International; Global Manager, Youth 4 Global Goal
  - Institutional Twitter: **@AIESECFamily**
- Rasmus Abildgaard Kristensen, Head of Department, Public Diplomacy, Communication and Press, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark
  - Institutional Twitter: **@rasmusabikri**

#### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017>

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OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17>

OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Tuesday, 6 June

## **10:45 – 11:30 Meet the Author – Peace Through Entrepreneurship**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rTEeEb>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### **Participants:**

#### *Moderator*

- Naoko Ueda, Deputy Director, Development Centre
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECD\_Centre**

#### *Author*

- Steven Koltai, Author, Peace through Entrepreneurship
  - Personal Twitter: **@skoltai**

## **10:45 – 11:30 Talk Together: Integrating Migrants in the Labour Force**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rnjxQ6>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### **Participants:**

#### *Moderator:*

- Thomas Liebig, Principal Administrator, International Migration Division, Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECD\_Social**

#### *Speakers:*

- Jaap Buis, Public Affairs Manager, Randstad
  - Personal Twitter: **@Jaap\_Buis**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@Randstad**
- Werner Eichhorst, Director of Labor Policy Europe, IZA
  - Institutional Twitter: **@IZAWorldofLabor**
- Juan Menéndez-Valdés, Director, Eurofound
  - Personal Twitter : **@JuanMenendezEF**
  - Institutional Twitter : **@eurofound**

### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017>

Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17>

OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Tuesday, 6 June

## 11:45 – 12:30 Meet the Author – Hygge and Happiness

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2sltXxf>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### Participants:

#### Moderator

- Martine Durand, Director of Statistics and Chief Statistician, OECD
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECD\_Stat**

#### Authors:

- Malene Rydahl, Author, *Happy as a Dane*
  - Personal Twitter: **@MaleneRydahl**
- Meik Wiking, Chief Executive, Happiness Research Institute, Denmark; Author, *The Little Book of Hygge*
  - Personal Twitter: **@MeikWiking**

## 11:45 – 12:30 Talk Together – Successful Retirement – Healthy Aging and Financial Security

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2qFhTp0>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### Participants:

#### Moderator:

- Catherine Candea, Deputy Director, Public Affairs and Communications, OECD,
  - Personal Twitter: **@Cath\_Cand**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECD**

#### Speakers:

- Catherine Collinson, President, Transamerica Institute; Executive Director, Aegon Center for Longevity & Retirement
  - Personal Twitter: **@Cath\_Collinson**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@Aegon**
- Lex van Delden, Scientific Staff, Leyden Academy on Vitality and Ageing
  - Institutional Twitter: **@LeydenAcademy**

### OECD WEEK general short URLs

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

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Tuesday, 6 June

## **12:45 – 13:30 Meet the Author – Taxing the Rich: A History of Fiscal Fairness in The United States and Europe**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2slggWp>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### **Participants:**

#### *Moderator:*

- Bert Brys, Head, Personal and Property Taxes Unit, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, OECD
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECDtax**

#### *Author:*

- Kenneth Scheve, Author, Taxing the Rich: A History of Fiscal Fairness in the United States and Europe; Professor of Political Science, Senior Fellow, Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, United States,
  - Personal Twitter: **@kfscheve**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@FSISanford**

## **12:45 – 13:30 Talk Together – Empowering Women in Indigenous Communities**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2razlW7>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### **Participants:**

#### *Moderator:*

- Rowena Phair, Senior Analyst, Early Childhood and Schools, Directorate for Education and Skills, OECD
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECEduSkills**

#### *Speakers:*

- Deborah Cheetham, Founder, Short Black Opera, Australia
  - Personal Twitter: **@deborahcheetham**
- Ricardo Oteros, CEO, SupraCafe
  - Personal Twitter: **@RicardoOteros**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@SupraCafe**

### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

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Tuesday, 6 June

## **13:45 – 14:30 Meet the Author – Post Truth: The New War on Truth & How to Fight Back**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rakScw>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

**Speakers:**

**Participants:**

*Moderator:*

- Anthony Gooch, Director, Public Affairs & Communications, OECD,
  - Personal Twitter: **@pitres**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECD**

*Author:*

- Matthew d'Ancona, Author, *Post Truth: the New War on Truth & How to Fight Back*
  - Personal Twitter: **@MatthewdAncona**

## **13:45 – 14:30 Talk Together – Is Technology Fueling the Empathy Deficit?**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2qzdl8D>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

**Speakers:**

- Raphael Gielgen, Head Research & Trendscouting, Segment Office, Vitra GmbH,
  - Personal Twitter: **@Raphaelroundtheworld**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@ViTradeGmbH**
- Holly Niemela, Wellness Expert, Mindful & Peaceful Interventions
  - Personal Twitter: **@hollyn Niemela**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017>

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Tuesday, 6 June

## **14:45 – 15:30 Meet the Author – The Corruption of Capitalism: Why Rentiers Thrive and Work Does Not Pay**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rTsBgh>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### **Speakers:**

#### *Moderator*

- Diane Coyle, Professor of Economics, University of Manchester, United Kingdom; Director, Enlightenment Economics
  - Personal Twitter: **@DianeCoyle1859**

#### *Author:*

- Guy Standing, Professorial Research Associate, SOAS, University of London, United Kingdom; Author, *The Corruption of Capitalism: Why Rentiers Thrive and Work Does Not Pay*

## **14:45 – 15:30 Talk Together: Women in STEM: Is the Leaky Pipeline Local, Global or Glocal?**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2qF49e3>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### **Participants:**

#### *Moderator:*

- Francesca Borgonovi, Senior Analyst, Early Childhood and Schools, Education and Skills, OECD,
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECDeduSkills**

#### *Speakers:*

- Roxane Adle Aiguier, Gender Equality Director, Orange
  - Personal Twitter: **@roxane\_adle**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OrangeRSE**
- Valérie Gaudart, Manager, Talent Acquisition Management, Human Resources & Marketing, Engie
  - Institutional Twitter: **@ENGIEgroup**
- Claudine Schmuck, Founding Partner, Global Contact
  - Institutional Twitter: **@genderscan**

### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Tuesday, 6 June

## **15:45 – 16:30 Meet the Author – The Econocracy: The Perils of Leaving Economics to the Experts**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2qEUmVw>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### **Participants:**

#### *Moderator:*

- Catherine L. Mann, Chief Economist, Head of the Economics Department and Special Counsellor to the Secretary-General, OECD
  - Personal Twitter: **@CLMannEcon**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECDeconomy**

#### *Speakers:*

- Zach Ward-Perkins, Author, The Econocracy: The Perils of Leaving Economics to the Experts,
  - Personal Twitter: **@TheEconocracy**
- Diane Coyle, Professor of Economics, University of Manchester, United Kingdom; Director, Enlightenment Economics
  - Personal Twitter: **@DianeCoyle1859**

## **15:45 – 16:30 Talk Together – How Do You View the Challenges & Opportunities of the Global Economy? Insights from the OECD Forum – PEW Research Center Survey**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2qA1F1t>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### **Participants:**

#### *Moderator:*

- Toby Green, Chief Operating Officer, Public Affairs & Communications, OECD
  - Personal Twitter: **@TobyABGreen**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECD**

#### *Speaker:*

- Bruce Stokes, Director, Global Economic Attitudes, Pew Research Center
  - Personal Twitter: **@bruceestokes**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@pewresearch**

### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

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Tuesday, 6 June

## **17:00 – 17:45 Meet the Author – Les Salauds de l'Europe: Guide à l'Usage des Eurosceptiques (FR)**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rabVQu>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### **Participants:**

#### *Moderator*

- Anthony Gooch, Director, Public Affairs & Communications
  - Personal Twitter: **@pitres**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECD**

#### *Author*

- Jean Quatremer, Author, Les salauds de l'Europe
  - Personal Twitter: **@quatremere**

## **17:00 – 17:45 Talk Together – Industrial Upgrading for Green Growth in China**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2qF4SM8>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### **Participants:**

#### *Moderator:*

- Simon Upton, Director, Environment Directorate, OECD
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECD\_ENV**

#### *Speaker:*

- Shi-Ji Gao, Director-General & Research Fellow, Institute for Resources and Environmental Policies, Development Research Center (DRC), State Council of China
  - Institutional Twitter: **@chinascio**

### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Wednesday, 7 June

## **09:45 – 10:30 Talk Together – Ageing Readiness and Competitiveness**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rTx1UG>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### **Participants:**

#### *Moderator:*

- Stefano Scarpetta, Director, Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECDSocial**

#### *Speakers:*

- Claire Casey, Managing Director, FP Analytics
  - Personal Twitter: **@clairemcasey**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@ForeignPolicy**
- Jo Ann Jenkins, CEO, AARP
  - Personal Twitter: **@JoAnn\_Jenkins**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@AARP**
- Ann McDaniel, Interim CEO, Foreign Policy
  - Personal Twitter: **@anlomc**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@ForeignPolicy**

### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

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Wednesday, 7 June

## 10:45 – 11:30 Talk Together – Financing for Development – What Are We Missing?

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rDsZ2S>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### Participants:

#### Moderator:

- Jorge Moreira da Silva, Director, Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECDdev**

#### Speakers:

- J. Alexander Thier, Executive Director, Overseas Development Institute
  - Personal Twitter: **@Thieristan**
- Neil Gregory, Head of Thought leadership, International Finance Corporation (IFC)
  - Personal Twitter: **@nfgregory**

## 10:45 – 11:30 Talk Together – Green Finance & Responsible Investment

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2qAiY2s>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### Participants:

#### Moderators:

- Timothy Bishop, Senior Advisor, Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs, OECD
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECD\_BizFin**
- Robert Youngman, Principal Policy Analyst, Climate, Biodiversity and Water Division, Environment Directorate, OECD
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECD\_ENV**

#### Speakers:

- Matt Christensen, Global Head of Responsible Investment, AXA Investment Managers
  - Institutional Twitter: **@AXAIM**
- Matthew Lovatt, Head of Business Development, Framlington Equities, AXA Investment Managers
  - Institutional Twitter: **@AXAIM**

### OECD WEEK general short URLs

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OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Wednesday, 7 June

## **11:45 – 12:30 Meet the Author – Virtual Competition: The Promise and Perils of the Algorithm-Driven Economy**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2qAbDQf>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### **Participants:**

#### *Moderator*

- Alistair Nolan, Senior Policy Analyst, Innovation and Policy Evaluation, Science, Technology and Innovation, OECD
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECDInnovation**

#### *Author*

- Ariel Ezrachi, Author, Virtual Competition: The Promise and Perils of the Algorithm-Driven Economy
  - Personal Twitter: **@ArielEzrachi**

## **11:45 – 12:30 Talk Together – Women in Public Life**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rE69rQ>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### **Participants:**

#### *Moderator:*

- Tatyana Teplova, Deputy Head of Division, Gender Policy Delivery Unit, Public Governance Directorate, OECD
  - Personal Twitter: **@Teplova\_Tatyana**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECDgov**

#### *Speakers:*

- Chiara Corazza, Managing Director, The Women's Forum for the Economy & Society
  - Personal Twitter: **@ChiaraCorazzaWF**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@Womens\_Forum**
- Carsten Kissmeyer, Mayor, Ikast-Brande, Denmark
  - Personal Twitter: **@CKissmeyer**
- Mari Kiviniemi, Deputy Secretary-General
  - Personal Twitter: **@marikiviniemi**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECD**
- Silvana Koch-Mehrin, Founder & CEO, Women Political Leaders Global Forum
  - Personal Twitter: **@skochmehrin**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@WPLGlobalForum**

### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

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Wednesday, 7 June

## **14:00 – 14:45 Meet the Author – Island Story: Journeys Through Unfamiliar Britain**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rjdGcM>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### **Participants:**

#### *Author:*

- J.D. Taylor, Author, Island Story: Journeys through Unfamiliar Britain
  - Personal Twitter: **@jd\_taylor**

#### *Moderator*

- Julian Knott, Counsellor, Public Affairs & Communications, OECD
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECD**

## **14:00 – 14:45 Talk Together – Fighting Food Waste**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2sliX2z>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### **Participants:**

#### *Moderator:*

- Stephan Hubertus Gay, Senior Agricultural Policy Analyst
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECDagriculture**

#### *Speakers:*

- Thomas Candeal, Project Manager, International Food Waste Coalition
- Hélène Castel, Daily Coordinator, International Food Waste Coalition

### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Wednesday, 7 June

## **15:00 – 15:45 Meet the Author – New Approaches to Economic Challenges: Towards a New Narrative**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rshpVg>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

- Gabriela Ramos, Chief of Staff, G20 Sherpa & Special Counsellor to the Secretary-General, OECD, [@gabramosp](#)

## **15:00 – 15:45 Talk Together – Using Virtual Learning for the Life Sciences**

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2slrgvA>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### **Participants:**

#### *Moderator:*

- Francesco Avvisati, Analyst, Early Childhood and Schools, Directorate for Education and Skills, OECD
  - Institutional Twitter: [@OECDeduSkills](#)

#### *Speaker:*

- Mads Tvillinggaard Bonde, Founder & CEO, Labster
  - Institutional Twitter: [@madstbonde](#)

### **OECD WEEK general short URLs**

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OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

Wednesday, 7 June



## 16:00 – 16:45 Meet The Author - Business & Finance Outlook

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2rjhHOp>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### Participants:

#### Moderator:

- Antonio Gomes, Head, Competition Division, Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs, OECD
  - Personal Twitter: **@OECD\_BizFin**

#### Speaker:

- Adrian Blundell-Wignall, Special Advisor to the Secretary-General, Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs, OECD
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECD\_BizFin**

## 16:00 – 16:45 Talk Together – From Start-up to Multinational in Today's Digital World

Session link: <http://bit.ly/2riYMmY>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

### Participants:

#### Moderators:

- Molly Leshar, Senior Policy Analyst, Division for Digital Economy Policy, Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation, OECD
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECDInnovation**

#### Speakers:

- Clémentine Malgras, Program & Project Manager, Sharitories, OuiShare
  - Personal Twitter: **@clementine\_ma**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OuiShare\_Fr, @Sharitories**
- Constantijn van Oranje-Nassau, Startup Envoy, StartupDelta
  - Personal Twitter: **@constantijn14**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@StartupDelta**
- Sidney Valenta, Co-Founder & CEO, Sharingbox
  - Institutional Twitter: **@sharingbox**
- Roxanne Varza, Director, Station F, France
  - Personal Twitter: **@roxannevarza**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@joinstationf**

### OECD WEEK general short URLs

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## 15/15 Talks

Tuesday, 6 June, Amphitheatre 4  
with Shiv Malik, Author & Journalist, [@shivmalik](#)

10:00 – 10:30

### **Exponential Disruption (EN)**

Session Link: <http://bit.ly/2rjalKT>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

**Speakers:**

- Nicholas Haan, Vice-President, Impact & Faculty Chair, Global Grand Challenges, Singularity University
  - Institutional Twitter: [@SingularityU](#)

10:45 – 11:15

### **AURA: Connecting through Cognitive Intelligence (EN)**

Session Link: <http://bit.ly/2qEPJuk>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

**Speaker:**

- John Foster, Strategy Director, Global Data Unit, Telefonica
  - Institutional Twitter: [@Telefonica](#)

12:45 – 13:15

### **Airbnb's Social Value Proposition (EN)**

Session Link: <http://bit.ly/2rjbK42>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

**Speaker:**

- Chris Lehane, Head of Global Policy and Public Affairs, AirBnB
  - Personal Twitter: [@chrislehane](#)
  - Institutional Twitter: [@Airbnb](#)

13:45 – 14:15

### **Mind Change – How Screen Technology is Changing the Way We Think and Feel (EN)**

Session Link: <http://bit.ly/2qFpMLm>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

**Speaker:**

- Susan Greenfield, CEO & Founder, Neuro-Bio Ltd; Member, House of Lords, United Kingdom

14:45 – 15:15 **What Does My Headscarf Mean to You? (EN)**

Session Link: <http://bit.ly/2rTldR9>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

**Speaker:**

- Yassmin Abdel-Magied, Mechanical engineer, Social advocate, Writer, Petrol Head, 2015 Queensland Young Australian of the Year
  - Personal Twitter: [@yassmin\\_a](#)

15:45 – 16:15 **The Mobile as a Mechanism to Solve the Refugee Crisis (EN)**

Session Link: <http://bit.ly/2rangQF>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

**Speaker:**

- Aape Pohjavirta, Founder & Chief Evangelist, Funzi, Finland
  - Personal Twitter: [@aape](#)
  - Institutional Twitter: [@Funzi](#)

16:45 – 17:15 **Infostorms: Why Do We ‘Like’? (EN)**

Session Link: <http://bit.ly/2qT5Eub>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

**Speaker:**

- Vincent Hendricks, Professor of Formal Philosophy; Director of Center for Information and Bubble Studies (CIBS), University of Copenhagen, Denmark
  - Institutional Twitter: [@infostorms](#)

17:45 – 18:15 **Wealth Into Well-being: How Can We Measure Happiness? (EN)**

Session Link: <http://bit.ly/2qPioOi>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum

**Speaker:**

- Meik Wiking, Chief Executive, Happiness Research Institute, Denmark; Author, *The Little Book of Hygge*
  - Institutional Twitter: [@MeikWiking](#)

**OECD WEEK general short URLs**

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## **Civic Tech Hubs**

Tuesday, 6 June

Better Life Index Stand

10:15 – 10:45

### **Sharing Tools for Empowerment**

Session Link: <http://bit.ly/2qFkTBY>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum, #betterlifeindex, #civictech, #Vivremieux

**Speaker:**

- Johan Richer, Officer, Digital Tools Co-ordinator, Open Government Partnership Toolbox
  - Personal Twitter: **@JohanRicher**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@ogptoolbox**

11:1 – 11:45

### **How to Launch a Civic Tech Programme – 8 Lessons**

Session Link: <http://bit.ly/2qAmiyp>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum, #betterlifeindex, #civictech, #Vivremieux

**Speaker:**

- Julia Kloiber, Project Lead, Open Knowledge Foundation Germany, Code for Germany
  - Personal Twitter: **@j\_kloiber**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@codeforde**

12:15 – 12:45

### **Educating for Civic Innovation**

Session Link: <http://bit.ly/2rnqu3X>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum, #betterlifeindex, #civictech, #Vivremieux

**Speaker:**

- Yann Algan, Dean, School of Public Affairs, SciencesPo, France
  - Institutional Twitter: **@sciencespo**

14:30 – 15:00

### **Opening Institutions to Citizens: The Civic Innovation Case**

Session Link: <http://bit.ly/2rjeKNL>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum, #betterlifeindex, #civictech, #Vivremieux

**Speaker:**

- Pablo Pascale, Head of Civic Innovation Project, Secretaría General Iberoamerica (SEGIB)
  - Personal Twitter: **@pablopascale**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@SEGIBdigital**

15:30 – 16:00

**Potentials and Pitfalls:  
Civic Tech in a Changing World**

**Session Link:** <http://bit.ly/2gAciRR>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECDForum, #betterlifeindex, #civictech, #Vivremieux

**Speaker:**

- Rebecca Rumbul, Head of Research, mySociety
  - Personal Twitter: **@RebeccaRumbul**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@mysociety**

16:15 – 16:45

**Better Life Index:  
Co-Constructing Better Lives?**

**Session Link:** <http://bit.ly/2sdayz9>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECDForum, #betterlifeindex, #civictech, #Vivremieux

**Speaker:**

- Anthony Gooch, Director, Public Affairs & Communications, OECD
  - Personal Twitter: **@pitres**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECD**

17:15 – 17:45

**The Digital Side of Democracy:  
A Learning Process**

**Session Link:** <http://bit.ly/2rjHia0>

**Hashtags for session:** #OECDForum, #betterlifeindex, #civictech, #Vivremieux

**Speaker:**

- Valentin Chaput, Co-Founder, Open Source Politics
  - Personal Twitter: **@ValentinChaput**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OpenSourcePol**

**OECD WEEK general short URLs**

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>

**Civic Tech Hub**  
Better Life Index Stand  
Wednesday, 7 June

10:30 – 11:00

**Coding the Law**

Session Link: <http://bit.ly/2qzAh7Q>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum, #betterlifeindex, #civictech, #Vivremieux

**Speaker:**

- Alain Helaïli, Solutions Engineer, Github
  - Personal Twitter: **@AlainHelaili**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@github**

11:30 – 12:00

**Blockchain's Potential for Democracy & Public Services**

Session Link: <http://bit.ly/2qAonXI>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum, #betterlifeindex, #civictech, #Vivremieux

**Speakers:**

- Virgile Deville, Digital Project Manager, Democracy Earth & Open Source Politics
  - Personal Twitter: **@VirgileDeville**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OpenSourcePol**
- Louis Margot-Duclot, Founder, 97 Network
  - Personal Twitter: **@LMargotDuclot**
  - Institutional Twitter: **@97network**

13:15 – 13:45

**Better Life Index: Co-Constructing Better Lives?**

Session Link: <http://bit.ly/2rTUo0g>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum, #betterlifeindex, #civictech, #Vivremieux

**Speakers:**

- Holly Richards, Better Life Index Project Manager, Public Affairs and Communications, OECD
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECD**
- Nuria Villanova, Better Life Index Co-ordinator, Public Affairs and Communications, OECD
  - Institutional Twitter: **@OECD**

## 14:15 – 14:45 **A Citizen-led Approach to Radical Innovation**

Session Link: <http://bit.ly/2rj3eIG>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum, #betterlifeindex, #civictech, #Vivremieux

### Speaker:

- Mara Balestrini, Director of Research, Ideas for Change
  - Personal Twitter: [@marabales](#)
  - Institutional Twitter: [@Ideas\\_4\\_Change](#)

## 15:15 – 15:45 **How Digital Democracy Can Amplify Collective Intelligence**

Session Link: <http://bit.ly/2rTxp5m>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum, #betterlifeindex, #civictech, #Vivremieux

### Speaker:

- Geoff Mulgan, Chief Executive, NESTA, United Kingdom
  - Personal Twitter: [@geoffmulgan](#)
  - Institutional Twitter: [@nesta\\_uk](#)

## 16:15 – 16:45 **Empowering Public Servants to Construct New Possibilities**

Session Link: <http://bit.ly/2rDRiSs>

Hashtags for session: #OECDForum, #betterlifeindex, #civictech, #Vivremieux

### Speaker:

- Jamie Berryhill, Policy Analyst, Observatory for Public Sector Innovation, OECD
  - Personal Twitter: [@jamie\\_berryhill](#)
  - Institutional Twitter: [@OECDgov](#)
- Marco Daglio, Project Manager, Observatory for Public Sector Innovation, OECD
  - Personal Twitter: [@DaglioM](#)
  - Institutional Twitter: [@OECDgov](#)

### OECD WEEK general short URLs

OECD Forum: <http://bit.ly/OECD4m2017> Ministerial meeting: <http://bit.ly/OECDmin17>

OECD Week: <http://bit.ly/OECDweek17> OECD Social media: <http://bit.ly/smOECD>