The OECD at 60

OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

60 YEARS

On the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the OECD, the Organisation adopted the motto **"Better Policies for Better Lives"**, further anchoring the role of the Organisation in improving people's lives through better policies.

The **2020 OECD Ministerial Council Meeting** took place in the context of the COVID-19 crisis and called for a strong, resilient, green and inclusive recovery. Members agreed on a joint statement, recognising the importance of multilateral cooperation.

Cover page pictures:
Signature of the OECD Convention, 14 December 1960, Paris (in black and white)
OECD Headquarters
Family photo, MCM 2018

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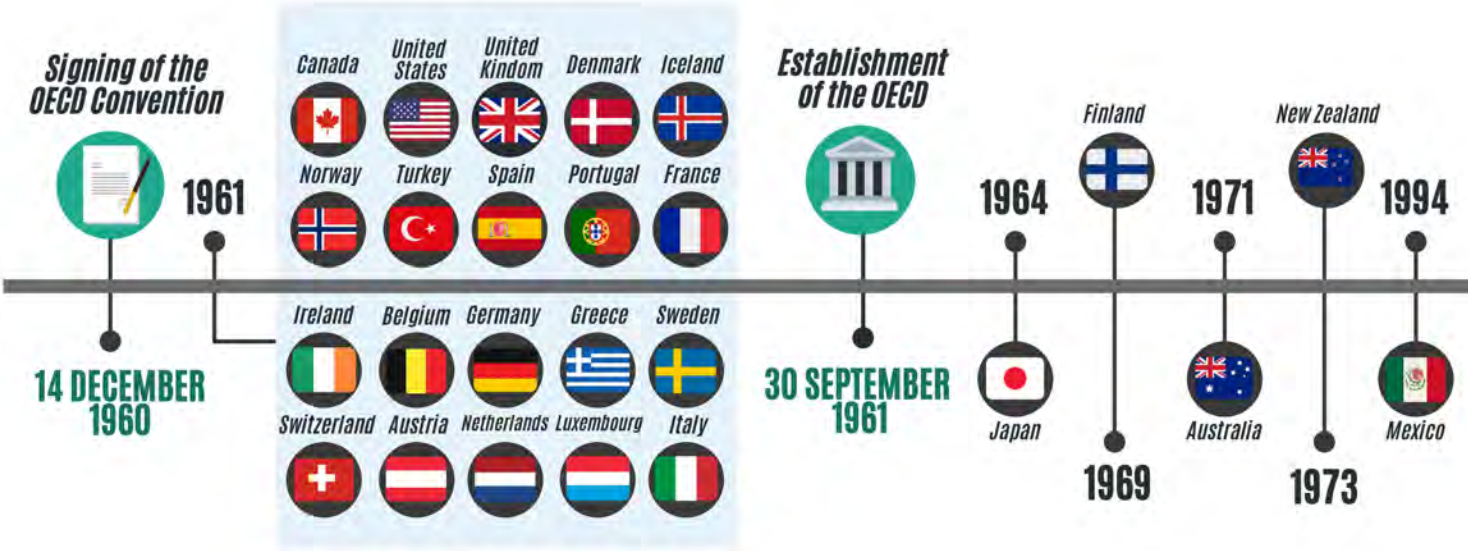
The OECD: 60 Years of Consensus Building

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international organisation of governments working together and with other stakeholders to share evidence and experiences, find solutions to common economic, social and environmental challenges, identify best practices and develop evidence-based international standards.

From improving economic performance and creating jobs, to building strong education systems, fighting inequalities, preventing international tax avoidance and evasion, the OECD provides a unique forum and knowledge hub for data and analysis, exchange of experiences, sharing of best practices and advice on public policies and international standard-setting. The goal of the Organisation is to shape policies that foster prosperity, sustainability, inclusiveness and well-being for all. The OECD draws on 60 years of experience to help governments develop policies that will ensure better lives for people around the world.

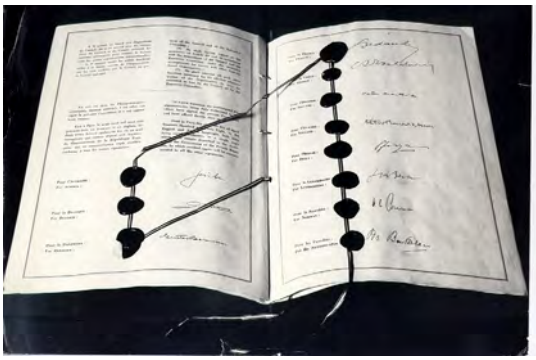
Our work and actions are driven by the following core values:

OBJECTIVE: Our analysis and recommendations are independent and evidence-based
OPEN: We encourage debate and a shared understanding of critical global issues
BOLD: We dare to challenge conventional wisdom, starting with our own
PIONEERING: We identify and address emerging and long-term challenges
ETHICAL: Our credibility is built on trust, integrity and transparency



Origins

The **Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC)** was established in 1948 to administer the US-financed Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of a continent ravaged by war. By making individual governments recognise the interdependence of their economies, it paved the way for a new era of co-operation that would change the face of Europe.



Charter of the OEEC

Encouraged by the OEEC's success and the prospect of carrying its work forward on a global stage, Canada and the US joined OEEC members in signing the Convention of the **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development** on 14 December 1960. The OECD was officially born on 30 September 1961, when the Convention entered into force.

Since then, additional countries have joined, starting with Japan in 1964. Today, 37 OECD Member countries worldwide regularly turn to one another to identify, discuss and analyse problems, and promote policies to solve them.

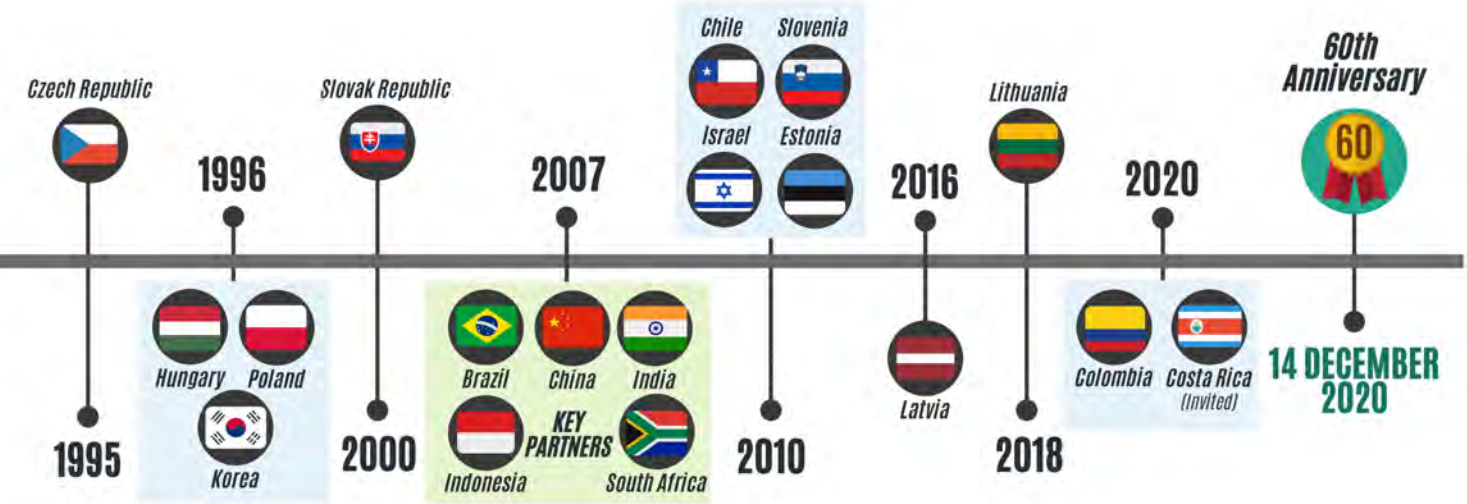
Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Article 1:

The aims of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (hereinafter called the "Organisation") shall be to promote policies designed:

(a) to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in Member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy;

(b) to contribute to sound economic expansion in Member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development; and

(c) to contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.



OECD in numbers

37
MEMBER COUNTRIES & WORK WITH 100+ ECONOMIES

80%
OF WORLD TRADE AND INVESTMENT (MEMBERS & PARTNERS)

140,000
VISITORS AND DELEGATES PER YEAR

1,500
CONFERENCES PER YEAR

5 BILLION
DATA POINTS

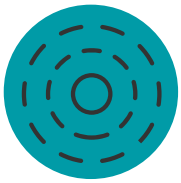
500
MAJOR REPORTS PER YEAR

450+
INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS DEVELOPED

How we work

Inform and Advise

As one of the world's largest and most trusted sources of comparative socio-economic data and analysis, we provide knowledge and advice to inform better policies



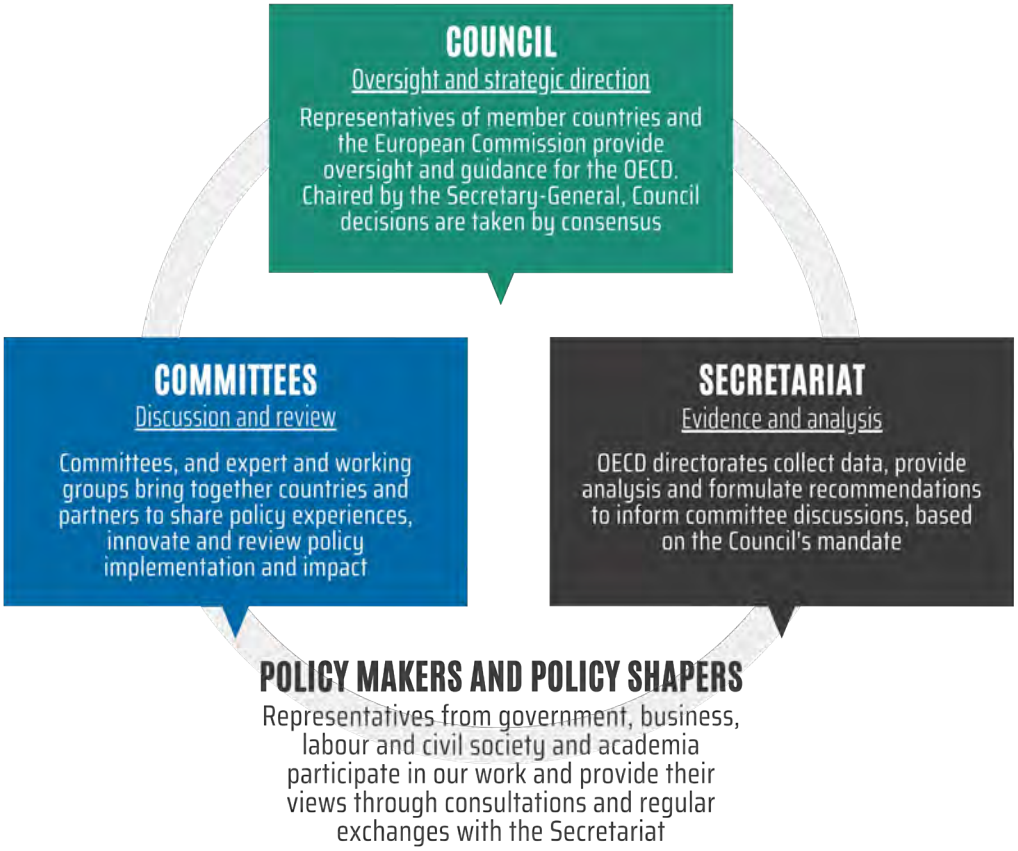
Engage and Influence

We bring policy makers and policy shapers together to exchange ideas, share experiences and forge progress across a range of policy areas

Set Standards and Provide Policy Support

We encourage countries to do better by developing and implementing internationally agreed standards to ensure that everyone plays by the same rules and co-operates to reach shared objectives

The active involvement of our Members' leaders in Ministerial Council Meetings, sectoral ministerial meetings, the Leaders' Programme as well as our active engagement with leaders in the G7 and G20 have allowed the OECD to forge consensus on key challenges in the global agenda and identify ambitious mandates to guide the work of the Organisation in transformative ways. This top-down political guidance steers and complements the expert-led bottom-up work of our committees. In addition, the OECD's engagement with our institutional stakeholder bodies – **Business at OECD** and the **Trade Union Advisory** Committee – as well as with other trusted stakeholders, provides key inputs to our work.



Under an organisational structure composed of three bodies: **Council, Committees and Secretariat**, Member countries direct and supervise the OECD's work through a governing **Council of Ambassadors**.

The Secretary-General acts as Chair of the Council, heading a Secretariat that conducts analytical and policy work under its supervision and in response to the instructions of Committees and Working Groups, who in turn bring together officials and experts from capitals to debate and make policy recommendations.

What we do

- **The OECD helps countries** develop better policies for better lives, boosting prospects for stronger, more inclusive, fairer and greener economies and societies while saving billions for taxpayers and delivering for people.
- **The OECD informs decision-making** on better policies and standard setting through knowledge and evidence. Our strength lies in the ability to help countries learn from one another, and compare best practices so that solutions originating in one country or area may be adapted and applied elsewhere.
- **The OECD supports country-to-country peer reviews**, regular monitoring of progress, exchange of information and experience, collection of best practices, and self-assessment tools. It also supports reform agendas that deliver for people.
- **The OECD regularly reviews its tools**, analysis and standards to ensure that they are fit for purpose and maintain their relevance and impact.

The OECD from 50 to 60: A decade of Transformation

The world has changed greatly since the OECD Convention was signed 60 years ago, and the OECD has changed with it. But one thing has remained constant: our objective to help governments design and implement better policies so that people may enjoy better lives.

The OECD's raison d'être is to be a pathfinder, a policy advisor and standard setter on a global scale. A 'do' tank. We have fulfilled this role by building on our fundamental values: objectivity, openness, boldness, and integrity. Over the past 60 years, the OECD has been a catalyst for change in many aspects of public policy. We encourage debate, provide evidence and promote a shared understanding of critical global issues. Our analyses and policy recommendations are independent and evidence-based, making our work valuable for OECD Member and Partner countries.

The last ten years have been a decade of transformation for the OECD. Building on its core strengths and on the "21 for 21: A Proposal for Consolidation and Further Transformation of the OECD", the Organisation has expanded its reach, relevance and impact. Eight additional countries have joined the Organisation and several flagship initiatives have been created to advance important agendas, such as the New Approaches to Economic Challenges and the Inclusive Growth Initiative. The OECD has become more dynamic and agile, equipping its Members and Partners with the data, evidence, policies and tools needed to build stronger, greener, more resilient and more inclusive economies and societies.

In particular, since 2010, the OECD has strengthened seven pillars that make the Organisation unique in the multilateral system and are key to its success over the years:

- We sought to put people at the centre of policy-making and support inclusive and sustainable growth that delivers greater well-being.
- We raised the bar, through international standards, in almost every sphere of policy at national and international levels.
- We have kept the OECD ahead of the curve through new initiatives and by strengthening multidisciplinarity and breaking silos to address emerging policy challenges.
- We have supported domestic reform agendas by "going national" to help our Members strengthen the timing, sequencing and impact of national reforms, including through providing benchmarks as well as by releasing over 500 major reports and 5 billion data points a year.
- We enhanced the Organisation's global reach and relevance by welcoming new members, launching several accession processes and increasing our collaboration with emerging and developing economies, notably through Regional Programmes and Country Programmes.

> The OECD's raison d'être is to be a pathfinder, a policy advisor and standard setter on a global scale. A 'do' tank.
>
> Angel Gurría, OECD Secretary-General

- We have supported global governance tackle shared challenges by providing the analytical and political support to the G20 and the G7, and building stronger links with international fora such as the United Nations and other International Organisations.
- We broadened our engagement with a wide range of stakeholders, including direct engagement with businesses, foundations and civil society leaders.

With these objectives in mind, we are in constant reflection in order to stay abreast of global challenges, adapting and transforming our work to ensure that it remains relevant and impactful. From the lasting consequences of the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, to the COVID-19 crisis and its unprecedented economic and social impact across the world, our 60th anniversary takes place at a defining moment. International co-operation and multilateralism, the values at the core of the OECD's mission as defined in our 1960 Convention, are needed more than ever.

Anniversaries are not only opportunities to reflect on lessons and achievements. They invite us to look ahead and gauge our ability to understand trends and our capacity to fulfil our role in the years to come. Sixty years ago, our founders were convinced of the need for co-operation in order to achieve "peaceful and harmonious relations among the peoples of the world". Today's global challenges, from climate change, pandemics, inequalities and migration, to international tax avoidance and evasion, corruption and market dominance, call for global solutions. We are also facing important megatrends and societal transformations, such as digitalisation, which offer a wide spectrum of opportunities.

The OECD will continue to play a key role in supporting countries seize the opportunities created by such important transformations. In an interconnected and interdependent world, international co-operation is the prerequisite for success. Today the OECD is well equipped to foster a new era of co-operation with a new sense of global responsibility. As we seek to do this, we will remain true to the spirit of our founders and continue to put the well-being of people at the centre of our concerns to design, develop and deliver better policies for better lives.

Angel Gurría

Secretary-General, OECD

01 — Putting People and Planet at the Centre of Policymaking

Over the last ten years, the OECD has adopted a people-centred approach encapsulated in its motto, "Better Policies for Better Lives", and geared towards supporting inclusive, sustainable growth that delivers greater well-being. This work has also been at the centre of the OECD's policy response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Its cross-cutting work on inclusive growth, productivity, well-being and sustainability has provided the building blocks for a strong, people-centred growth narrative that supports better policy design, development and delivery.

The Organisation has succeeded in better integrating productivity, inclusiveness and sustainability considerations in its analysis, including by putting issues related to well-being and inequalities of income and opportunities high on the international agenda, as well as by providing sound evidence that more socially oriented and environmentally friendly economic policies can lead to greater prosperity for all.

Work on Inequalities and Inclusive Growth

The OECD analyses trends in inequality and poverty for advanced and emerging economies. It examines the drivers of growing inequalities, such as globalisation, skill-biased technological change and changes in countries' policy approaches. It assesses the effectiveness and efficiency of a wide range of policies, including education, labour market and social policies, in tackling poverty, supporting vulnerable groups and promoting more inclusive growth.

Key reports:

Work on Well-being

- **WISE** - In 2020, the **Centre on Well-Being, Inclusion, Sustainability and Equal Opportunity (WISE)** was created. WISE, which mainstreams the OECD's well-being and inclusive growth frameworks and translates work on inequalities, child well-being and sustainability into effective policies across the house, is the latest example of the OECD's holistic and innovative approach to complex issues.
- **OECD Better Life Index** - It allows users to explore the multiple dimensions that shape their quality of life and provides a space to voice their opinion on what makes a "good life" through the creation of their own index. Since 2010, the platform has gathered more than 170,000 indexes and received over 12 million visits from around the world.

OECD Better Life Index

Work on Employment, Social Dialogue and Migration

OECD JOBS STRATEGY

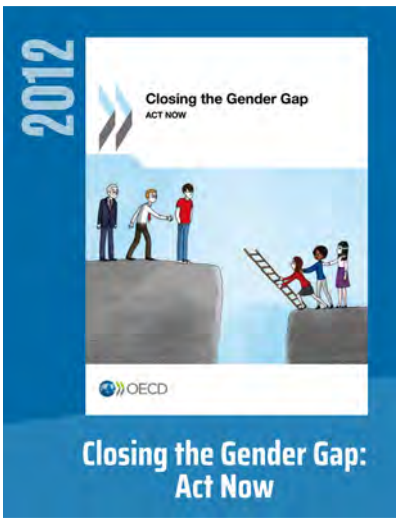
The 2018 Jobs Strategy moves beyond promoting job quantity and considers job quality and inclusiveness as central priorities.

Other key publications include:

Work on Health

- "Making Mental Health Count", July 2014
- "The Heavy Burden of Obesity", October 2019
- "Who Cares? - Attracting and Retaining Care Workers for the Elderly", June 2020
- "Health in the 21st Century", November 2019
- PaRIS: at the 2017 OECD Health Ministerial Meeting, ministers called on the OECD to develop an evidence-based framework and analysis on people-centred health care systems and to launch the Patient-Reported Indicator Surveys (PaRIS) initiative, which has since provided the first internationally comparable set of measures of the outcomes and experiences of health care for patients.

Work on Gender Equality



- The OECD has been a leader in pursuing gender equality policies, including by documenting the cost of inequalities, by promoting this agenda in the G20, also through the creation of the W20, and by working with countries to reform their laws and implement policies for gender equality. The OECD's Gender Initiative has developed evidence and policy recommendations to close gender gaps (see **"Closing the Gender Gap: Act Now"** report), and the adoption of the OECD Council Recommendations on Gender Equality. Progress towards these Recommendations was reported to the publications **"The Pursuit of Gender Equality"** and **"Fast Forward to Gender Equality"**. Gender equality has since been mainstreamed into several policy areas (governance, environment, tax, digitalisation, trade etc.), turning the OECD into a reference organisation in this field.
- Established in 2009, the **"Social and Institutions Gender Index"** (SIGI) is a cross-country measure of discrimination against women in social institutions (formal and informal laws, social norms and practices) across 180 countries. SIGI is being used to track progress on the SDG 5.1.1 ("whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex").

Work on Education and Skills

- The OECD **"Programme for International Student Assessment"** (PISA) is the world's premier yardstick measuring the ability of 15-year-old students to use their reading, mathematics and science knowledge and skills to meet real-life challenges. It also serves a key role to support education reform worldwide. The most recent administration in 2018 included around 80 countries/economies, including 42 non-OECD Members. In addition, 9 more countries have participated in the PISA for Development programme. PISA has been included in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) global indicators framework being used to monitor progress towards the Education SDG by 2030. PISA innovative domains have been building evidence on global competencies and emerging skills for the 21st century, such as collaboration, creative thinking and learning in the digital world. The OECD is also advancing work on early childhood education and care.
- The past 10 years have also seen the creation of the OECD **"Programme for the Teaching and Learning International Survey"** (TALIS), which has become the global barometer of the teaching profession. It now brings together nearly 50 countries from all continents.
- The **OECD Centre for Skills**, created in 2018, supports countries to achieve better economic and social outcomes by taking a whole-of-government approach and engaging with stakeholders to develop and implement better skills policies. In the past ten years, the OECD also strengthened the OECD **"Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies"** (PIAAC) that conducts the Survey of Adult Skills in over 40 countries to measure the key cognitive and workplace skills needed for individuals to participate in society and for economies to prosper. The Getting Skills Right reviews have also supported countries in building inclusive adult learning systems.

Work on Environment

- **"Accelerating Climate Action"** - Refocusing Policies through a Well-being Lens analyses synergies and trade-offs between climate change mitigation and broader goals such as health, education, jobs, as well as wider environmental quality and the resources needed to sustain our livelihoods through time. **"Addressing the social consequences of tariffs for water supply and sanitation"** explores the best options to ensure water services reach out to the poorest and most vulnerable groups, without affecting access to other essential goods.
- **"Aligning Development Co-operation and Climate Action"** outlines how providers can make changes at home, in developing countries and in the international development co-operation system, to help create low-emissions, climate-resilient economies, and how they can avoid supporting activities that lock the world into an unsustainable future. Work in support of Small Island Developing States and the Ocean have highlighted the unique challenges and opportunities of citizens living in these contexts, including the **"Sustainable Ocean for All"** report.

Work on Regional, Rural and Urban Development

- The OECD works to enhance well-being and living standards in all region types and improve their contribution to national performance and to more inclusive and resilient societies. Quantitative analysis is undertaken using the OECD Regional Database and the OECD Metropolitan database which contain regional statistics and indicators for OECD Member countries.

Making Decentralisation Work: A Handbook for Policy-Makers

OECD Regional Outlook 2019: Leveraging Megatrends for Cities and Rural Areas

Work on Sustainable Development

- The OECD has supported the United Nations in ensuring the success of the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** by bringing together its existing knowledge, and its unique tools and experience, including through the Global Outlook on Financing for Sustainable Development, Development Co-operation Report, Total Official Support for Sustainable Development. In 2016, OECD Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promoting the OECD's contribution to the 2030 Agenda, and welcomed the preparation of a strategic response to guide the Organisation's work in support of the SDGs. The Action Plan on the SDGs sets out how the Organisation will support Members and the international community in the achievement of the SDGs.
- The OECD has also developed the OECD **Programme on a Territorial Approach to the SDGs**, an ambitious programme to support cities and regions to develop, implement and monitor strategies to achieve the SDGs.

02 — Raising the Bar through International Standards

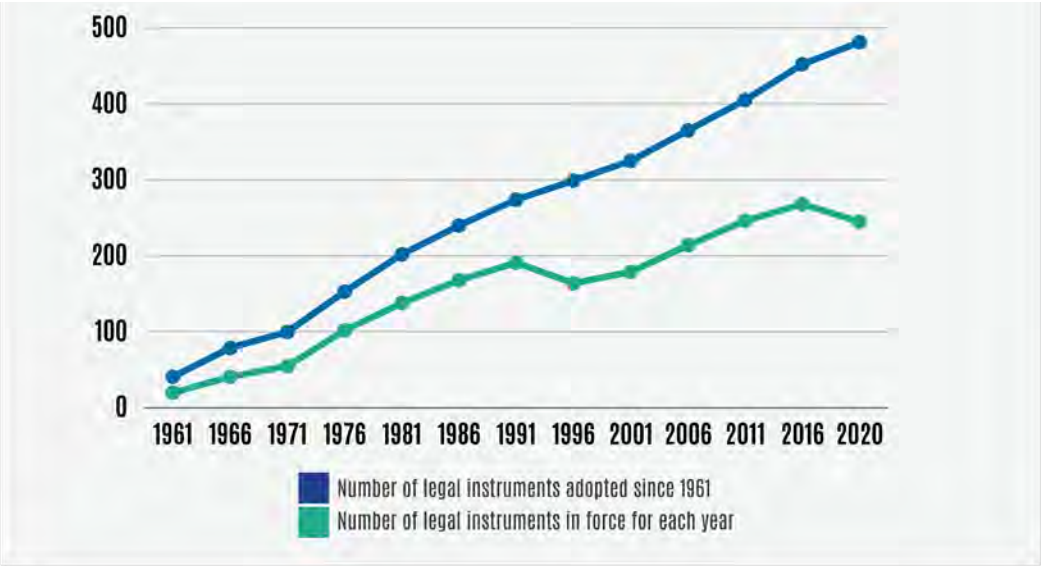
The OECD has raised the bar in almost every sphere of policy at national and international levels through its evidence-based global standards, trusted statistics and analysis, platforms for dialogue, and support for policy reform.

International standards are essential to finding common solutions to cross-border challenges, creating a global level playing field, and to promote good practices across all policy areas. This is why standards are at the heart of the OECD's mission to ensure better policies for better lives.

The OECD has traditionally been a major global standard setter, having developed more than 450 legal instruments since its creation in 1961. Today, more than 240 legal instruments are in force, some related to multiple sectoral areas. These standards, which span a variety of substantive areas, are at the core of the OECD's mission to promote shared values, good policies and practices in both domestic and international settings, and well-governed markets. A large number of standards have also achieved impact well beyond the OECD's membership, with new countries signing up as part of the collaboration with global fora such as the G20. OECD standards increase international technical co operation, contribute to domestic implementation of shared policy objectives and save costs.

The OECD's international standards remain the backbone of efforts to foster responsible, effective and inclusive multilateralism. Even though the majority of OECD standards are not legally binding, political commitment to their implementation, coupled with the OECD's hallmark peer review mechanisms and other tools to support their dissemination and implementation, ensures their relevance and impact.

Number of OECD Legal Instruments over time



In 2016, the Secretary-General launched a thorough, multi-year effort to review the continued relevance and impact of the Organisation's legal instruments and identify areas where new or revised instruments may be needed. This is one of the most meaningful and far-reaching efforts of the OECD today. It engages all committees and is crucial for the OECD of tomorrow.

EXAMPLES OF SAVINGS AND BENEFITS PRODUCED BY OECD STANDARDS

The **OECD Recommendation on Artificial Intelligence (2019)** was the first international standard agreed by governments to shape a human-centric approach to trustworthy Artificial Intelligence (AI). The Principles on AI were further exemplified by the **OECD Recommendations on Responsible Innovation in Neurotechnology**.

The implementation of the **OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises (updated in 2016),** helps close the productivity gap between SOEs and private firms. The OECD-wide potential savings amount to more than **EUR 40 billion** per year.

The implementation of the **Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) (adoption of the Action Plan by G20 Leaders in 2013)** measures in more than **135 countries** helps to tackle tax avoidance costing governments **EUR 91 - 218 billion a year.** In addition through the **Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) (2014)**, **EUR 102 billion** in additional tax revenues were identified at the end of 2019 by way of voluntary disclosure programmes and similar initiatives and offshore investigations.

Owing to the **OECD Mutual Acceptance of Data system**, **(revised in 1997)** more than **EUR 309 million** of savings per year have been identified for governments and chemical industry. Actual savings are higher when considering pharmaceuticals, food and feed additives, and cosmetics.

The **OECD's Export Credit Agreement (1978 and regularly updated)** estimates nearly **EUR 730 million** of savings per year for American taxpayers, which reduces costs and levels the playing field. Potentially proportional benefits are estimated for other OECD exporters.

Parties to the **OECD Anti-Bribery Convention** imposed at least **EUR 16 billion** in sanctions through foreign bribery enforcement actions between the Convention's entry into force in **1999 and 2019**, not including monetary sanctions related to offences such as false accounting or money laundering predicted on foreign bribery

Relevance of existing OECD Legal Instruments to support COVID-19 Response and Recovery

DIGITAL SECURITY

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted our dependence on a few increasingly digitalised, critical activities, such as telecommunications and healthcare. **The 2019 Recommendation on Digital Security of Critical Activities** provides guidance on strengthening the digital security of operators of these critical activities without imposing unnecessary burdens on other actors, including through international co-operation.

RETIREMENT SAVINGS

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the associated lockdowns and the related economic downturn are impacting retirement savings, potentially leading to future lower incomes in retirement and important dysfunctions in the market. **The Recommendation on Core Principles of Private Pension Regulation** can support governments to foster economic resilience as they recover from the crisis.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT ACROSS LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

Public investment is a key driver for the recovery from the COVID-19 crisis, of which regional and municipal governments account for almost 60% in OECD Members. **The Recommendation on Effective Public Investment Across Levels of Government** can support municipalities, regions, and ultimately, countries, to maximise the return on public investment for an effective and sustainable recovery.

HEALTH DATA GOVERNANCE

The COVID-19 crisis has exposed gaps in data that must be bridged to ensure better health for all. Yet at the same time, the use of health data to track-and-trace has also resulted in privacy concerns. **The Recommendation on Health Data Governance** lays out a governance framework to encourage availability and processing of health data within and across countries, while ensuring risks to privacy and security are minimised.

03 — Staying Ahead of the Curve

The OECD is unique in its mandate in that it covers almost all public policy areas, enabling it to deliver comprehensive, whole-of-government responses to complex challenges.

In the past decade, the Organisation built on this unique feature by strengthening multidisciplinarity through various initiatives. Horizontal projects have helped break "silos" in responding to cross-cutting policy challenges, such as inclusive growth, the transition to a low-carbon economy, ageing, innovation and the digital transformation, sustainable infrastructure, and housing. Through some of these projects, the OECD has also deepened its collaboration with its sister agencies (the International Energy Agency, the International Transport Forum and the Nuclear Energy Agency).

Today's OECD is an updated, upgraded institution that is helping the global community take evidence-based policy action on the broader cross cutting and interconnected challenges they face. The year 2020 has shown the OECD at its best. The Organisation has been on the frontline of the global response to COVID-19. As the OECD's roots lie in the Marshall Plan, reconstruction, a forward-looking vision, a people-centred ambition, and a deep-seated sense of mission and multilateralism are all part of its DNA.

As the OECD commemorates its 60th anniversary, the Organisation is, and will continue to be, a proponent and practitioner of innovative approaches to support countries in achieving better policies for better lives.

Launch of "Systemic Thinking for Policy Making", 27 February 2020

Horizontal Initiatives—

New Approaches to Economic Challenges (NAEC)

Created as a response to the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, NAEC has become a central hub for the co-ordination of new economic thinking and global action, through promoting greater behavioural and institutional realism, adapting and amending traditional frameworks to incorporate financial, social and environmental dimensions and upgrading analytical tools and techniques.

The NAEC Innovation LAB brings together a network of researchers from across the OECD and external partners in academia, Member country administrations and the private sector that apply new approaches to economic and social policy problems, with a multidisciplinary emphasis and drawing on a wide range of disciplines. NAEC has also designed a **resilience framework** for helping policy communities prepare, absorb, adapt and recover from shocks. In addition, the report of the Secretary-General's Advisory Group **Beyond Growth: Towards a New Economic Approach** sets out a new set of goals and measures of economic and social progress, new frameworks of economic analysis and new kinds of policies.

Strategic Foresight

The continued sharpening and mainstreaming of our strategic foresight capacity in the centre of government and in policy areas facing rapid change and a high degree of uncertainty also remains critical. The OECD's global **Government Foresight Community** brings together over one hundred leading foresight practitioners from governments and international organisations around the world to share best practices, build capacity and foster collaboration on shared foresight priorities.

Smart data and methodologies

Embracing Smart Data: Staying ahead of the curve requires producing new evidence and data that is more timely, more granular and more cross-cutting while maintaining quality standards. This is key to supporting analysis and policy and to providing a trusted source to the public. The OECD **Smart Data Strategy** was launched in 2018 to modernise data capabilities and to harness new sources and techniques, in partnership with Members and sister organisations.

Thematic Initiatives—

Work on Digitalisation

Thanks to its cross-cutting **Going Digital project**, launched in 2017, the OECD has been developing a comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach to bring about stronger and more inclusive growth from the digital revolution. In May 2019, the OECD adopted its **Recommendation on Artificial Intelligence**, the first international standard for the responsible stewardship of trustworthy AI.

The **OECD AI Policy Observatory**, launched in February 2020 and supported by the ONE AI group of experts, a diverse group that includes representatives from government, civil society, the private sector, trade unions, the technical community, and academia, aims to help policymakers implement the AI Recommendation. In 2020, the OECD also launched a project on Work, Innovation, Productivity and Skills (AI-WIPS) to provide new in-depth analyses, measurement, international dialogue and concrete policy assessments on the impact of AI on labour markets and society.

Work on Climate

Over the last several years, the OECD has played a major role in the development of major global initiatives, including on climate change, biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The **OECD/IEA Climate Change Expert Group** (CCXG, created in 2005), is a forum for promoting dialogue and enhancing understanding on technical issues in the international climate change negotiations as well as lessons learned on climate policy implementation.

The **CCXG** has a strong track record of providing technical input to the UNFCCC negotiations that has resulted in concrete outcomes, including within the Paris Agreement and its implementation. OECD analysis fed the negotiations leading to the 2015 Paris Agreement. Notably, since 2015, the OECD has been assessing progress made by developed countries towards the goal set under the UNFCCC of mobilising USD 100 billion per year in climate finance for developing countries by 2020.

Work on Water

Working across silos and in partnership with diverse institutions, the OECD launched the **Water Governance Initiative** in 2012 to co-ordinate global discussions on the issue. The **Roundtable on Financing Water**, set up in 2017, has become the global forum where water and finance communities meet and design an enabling environment conducive to water-related investments in line with the ambition of the SDGs on water, food and liveable cities.

Work on Tax

The hallmark report on **"Tax and Fiscal Policy in Response to the Coronavirus Crisis"**, presented to the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in April 2020, took stock of 700 emergency tax and fiscal policy measures introduced by governments in response to the Covid-19 pandemic to help businesses stay afloat, support households and preserve employment during the crisis.

Work on Trade in Value-Added

The OECD's development of the **Trade in Value-Added** (TiVA) database has provided new insights into the commercial relations between nations over the last decade. As economies have become increasingly interconnected, policy makers need information on the flows of goods and services within global production chains. Covering 64 economies and 36 unique industrial sectors, and with extensions to analysis of employment in global value chains, CO_2 emissions embodied in international trade and child labour, TiVA supports more robust evidence-based policy making and is an example of the OECD's data leadership.

Work on Governance

The OECD has been ahead of the curve is public governance and regulatory policy. Through its **Observatory on Public Sector Innovation** (OPSI), the OECD collects and shares examples of public sector innovation from around the world, undertakes cutting-edge research to advance and refine thinking on innovation, and looks at how the public sector can become more innovative. The OECD also supports the application of behavioural insights, for example, to make regulations more effective. At the 2019 Ministerial meeting, Member and Partner countries agreed to adhere to the OECD Declaration on Public Sector Innovation. On the work on resilience, the OECD Recommendation on the Governance of Critical Risks approved by Ministers in 2014, supports adaptive capacity in the management of crises.

OPSI Observatory of Public Sector Innovation

Work on Sustainable Finance

In the past decade, the OECD has worked with partners across the OECD, private sector, UN, World Bank and other organisations to advance social impact investing and impact standards, blended finance (including through the THK Blended Finance Roadmap with Indonesia) and the **SDG Financing Lab** using AI technology to track global finance in support of SDG sectors.

Work on Responsible Business Conduct

Business and human rights issues are becoming a global priority. Implementing Responsible Business Conduct standards, via the OECD **Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises**, across business operations and supply chains, can help businesses gain and retain a social license to operate. The OECD **Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct** (2018) delivers practical support to enterprises on the implementation of the Guidelines by providing plain language explanations of its due diligence recommendations and associated provisions.

Work on Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities

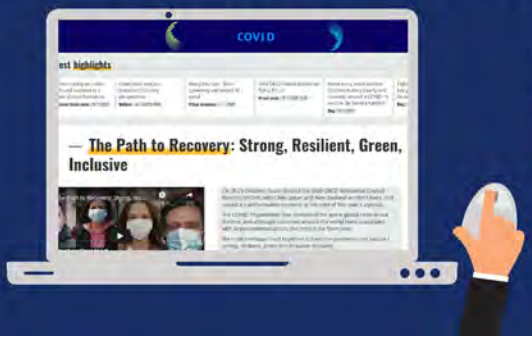
In 2017, the OECD created the **Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities** to mainstream the importance of inter-dependencies between people, places and firms in policy making and in promoting sustainable, inclusive and resilient economic growth, as well as people's well-being. With multi-level governance at the core and with a wealth of granular data, through its unique role in connecting key stakeholders, national and sub-national governments, local actors and firms, the Centre is increasing policy effectiveness and helping countries to both "go national" and "go local".

04 — Supporting Domestic Reform Agendas

Building on evidence-based, comparative policy analysis, OECD efforts to "go national" over the past ten years have helped our Members strengthen the timing, sequencing and impact of national reforms through a whole-of-government approach that takes account of cross-sectoral synergies and spillovers.

The OECD has significantly strengthened its reform support through devices such as policy toolkits, country reviews, Better Policies brochures, quantification of the impact of reforms and high-level dialogues with policy makers. The demand for targeted and timely policy advice has grown steadily over the years, and this work has become even more relevant in the context of the COVID-19 crisis.

THE OECD COVID-19 POLICY HUB: PUTTING PEOPLE AT THE CENTRE IN THE RESPONSE TO COVID-19



The virtual COVID-19 Policy Hub is the latest example of the OECD's continued support to countries to address the COVID-19 crisis and shape efforts for a stronger, resilient, green and inclusive economy.

Over 270 policy briefs

Over 1.5 million unique visitors

A Country Policy Tracker collecting relevant background and an inventory of policy actions and best practices adopted by countries in response to the crisis

Over the last decade, the OECD accompanied major reforms and development strategies across its broad membership, such as in-depth collaboration with the EU, Colombia and Mexico

EUROPEAN COMMISSION STRUCTURAL REFORMS PROGRAMME

The OECD's collaboration with the European Commission on reforms spans many decades but took a more structured form in 2019 when the two Organisations jointly collaborated on **37 projects** in **18 EU countries**. In 2020, **47 projects** were carried out in **22 EU countries**, bringing the **total number of projects to 85** over the last two years. This collaboration has produced tangible reform outcomes, such as improved labour market integration, stronger public procurement systems, lower administrative burdens, environmental and fiscal reform and the development of circular economy frameworks, to name only a few. These projects enable EU countries to benefit from OECD expert analysis and guidance as they advance on their reform agendas. It has also provided the OECD with a unique opportunity to work on reforms beyond the OECD Membership and support in particular the three European accession countries as they prepare to join the OECD.

COLOMBIA

In 2018, Colombia and the OECD agreed to develop a Programme of Cooperation to provide support to Colombia in the implementation of OECD recommendations in key areas, including employment and entrepreneurship, improvement of job quality, fight against corruption, efforts to tackle tax evasion, improve gender equality, strategic governance reforms, digitalisation, among others. Most recently, the OECD and Colombia are exploring the possibility of further collaboration to support inclusive, resilient and sustainable recovery in Colombia, developing and implementing integrated policy solutions to tackle pressing challenges in areas such as social protection, competition, productivity and governance.

MEXICO

The cooperation between the OECD and Mexico has reached unprecedented levels in the past decade. The support provided by the OECD to help Mexico design, promote and implement structural reforms has resulted in reforms on key sectors, such as labour, fiscal, education, competition, telecommunications, health, and anti-corruption. The support of the OECD was also crucial to improve public governance, administrative procedures, auditing and public procurement systems, both at the federal and local levels. The OECD also supports the Mexican government in launching and executing key national initiatives on skills, digital inclusion and gender equality, and on regional, rural and urban development.

Support for reforms has allowed the OECD to be more effective in promoting its standards and best practices to achieve a tangible impact in domestic policies and, ultimately, citizens' lives. The OECD has used different types of analysis and tools that support domestic reforms in countries.

For example, in Greece, the 2017 OECD Competition Assessment Review of Greece estimated that easing restrictions in the sectors of e-commerce, wholesale trade, construction services, media, pharmaceuticals and chemicals would have a positive impact on the Greek economy of around 414 million euros.

COVID-19 MINISTERIAL BRIEFINGS

Since the onset of the crisis, the OECD organised targeted COVID-19 policy dialogues with Leaders and government authorities from a number of countries, including Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Italy, Korea, Peru, Slovenia, and Thailand.

In Japan, a number of reforms were introduced in response to OECD Economic Surveys' recommendations, such as increasing the number of childcare places by 320 000 between 2017 and 2022, introducing a compulsory cap on overtime hours in June 2018, and setting a target to raise the share of generics by 24 percent between 2017 and 2020.

In Mexico, the OECD Telecommunications and Broadcasting Reviews led to reforms resulting in gains of several billions of dollars by consumers over 2015-2017, an increase in broadband subscriptions by 50 million, and a drop in prices for mobile internet and calls by 70 percent, to below the OECD average.

SUPPORT TO DOMESTIC POLICY REFORMS

Country reviews compare country policies in a particular subject area and provide targeted policy recommendations, promoting convergence towards best practices, improving implementation of OECD standards, and helping governments build support for concrete reform measures at home.

BETTER POLICY SERIES

Drawing on the OECD's expertise in comparing country experiences and identifying best practices, the Better Policies series tailors the OECD's policy advice to the specific and timely priorities of member and partner countries, focusing on how governments can make reform happen.

05 — Enhancing the Organisation's Global Reach and Relevance

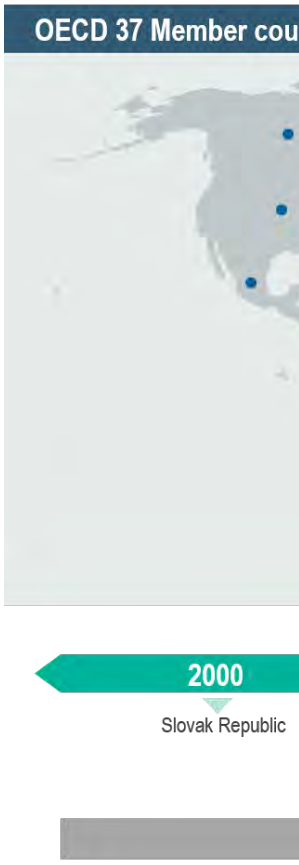
As the world grows increasingly interconnected and globalised, the OECD has anchored openness and inclusiveness as key premises of its success and global relevance.

Since 2010, seven new Members (Chile, Colombia, Estonia, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia) have joined the Organisation. In May 2020, Costa Rica was officially invited to join the OECD, pending deposit of its instrument of accession to the OECD Convention. In addition, six countries (Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Peru and Romania) have submitted formal requests for membership.

Over the last decade, the OECD has also opened unique communication channels with emerging economies – through work with global fora, relationships with Key Partners (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa), and Regional and Country Programmes – that have facilitated the dissemination of OECD standards and best practices across the globe. During this period, among the Key Partners, China joined the OECD Development Centre and Brazil requested OECD membership.

The OECD's work over the last decade has also been enriched through the work of the Development Cluster (Development Centre, Development Cooperation Directorate, Sahel and West Africa Club) and the Global Relations Directorate.

Today, the OECD's 37 Member countries and 5 Key Partners represent about 80% of world trade and investment. The OECD's work helps drive and anchor reform in more than 100 countries/economies around the world, building on collective wisdom and shared values. This openness has enabled the OECD's tools, standards and best practices to be increasingly implemented worldwide and enhanced their influence and relevance, but also to be as comprehensive and inclusive as possible.



- **Development Co-operation Directorate** - The Development Co-operation Directorate has supported the transformation of development co-operation to achieve the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. It has supported the Development Assistance Committee in its role as the international standard setter and custodian of Official Development Assistance.
- **Development Centre** - Over the last decade, the Development Centre has broadened its geographic coverage and deepened its engagement with OECD and non-OECD countries, thus strengthening its role as a policy dialogue and knowledge-sharing platform. The evolution of the Centre's membership has been significant: from 39 in 2010 to 56 Members in 2020 (27 OECD Members and 29 developing and emerging economies).
- **Sahel and West Africa Club Secretariat** - The Sahel and West Africa Club Secretariat is an independent international platform hosted at the OECD. It

has promoted regional policies to improve the economic and social well-being of people in the Sahel and West Africa, striving to improve the regional governance of food and nutrition security, develop the knowledge base around ongoing transformations in the region, and inform policy making through spatial and forward-looking analyses.

- **OECD Global Relations Strategy** - Global reach has been an integral part of the OECD from its beginning in 1961. The Organisation has significantly increased its engagement with non-members, including emerging economies, in the past decade. Since 2000, comprehensive Regional Programmes have been established for Southeast Asia (2014) and Latin America and the Caribbean (2016), in addition to regional programmes for MENA (2005), South East Europe (2000) and Eurasia (2008). The Regional Programmes have been instrumental in advancing sustainable and inclusive development and stability in partner regions by providing targeted policy assessments, tailored policy advice and actionable recommendations, while facilitating policy dialogue and peer learning. Regional offices were opened in Jakarta (2015) and in New York (2016) to strengthen co-operation with the United Nations.
- **Key Partners** - In 2007, the Secretary-General was invited to strengthen OECD co-operation with Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa through enhanced engagement programmes. A central element of the programme with these Key Partners is the promotion of direct and active participation of these countries in the work of substantive bodies of the Organisation, including adherence to OECD Standards.
- **Country programmes** - Over the last decade, the OECD has developed comprehensive and structured country approaches with emerging countries that act as trailblazers in their regions. Country Programmes assist selected countries to anchor their policy reforms in OECD standards and best practices (Peru and Kazakhstan completed, Thailand and Morocco underway, Egypt and Viet Nam under discussion).

ntries and 5 key partners represent about 80% of world trade and investment

MEMBERS

Australia	Israel	Sweden
Austria	Italy	Switzerland
Belgium	Japan	Turkey
Canada	South Korea	United Kingdom
Chile	Latvia	United States
Colombia	Lithuania	
Czech Republic	Luxembourg	
Denmark	Mexico	
Estonia	Netherlands	
Finland	New Zealand	
France	Norway	
Germany	Poland	
Greece	Portugal	
Hungary	Slovak Republic	
Iceland	Slovenia	
Ireland	Spain	

KEY PARTNERS

Brazil
China
India
Indonesia
South Africa

The European Union has a permanent delegation to the OECD

Most **recent accessions**:

2010	2016	2018	2020
Chile Israel Slovenia Estonia	Latvia	Lithuania	Colombia Costa Rica*

Six Prospective Members have requested OECD membership: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Peru, Romania

*Note: Costa Rica was invited to join the OECD on 15 May 2020, its membership will take effect upon the deposit of its instrument of accession to the OECD Convention

06 Supporting Global Governance to Tackle Shared Challenges

In the past decade, the OECD has increased its engagement and presence at the highest political levels, advising leaders and serving influential global fora, particularly the G20. The OECD is part of the handful of systemic institutions in the G20 process. In addition, the OECD actively supports the G7, APEC and the Pacific Alliance.

The Organisation has significantly increased its collaboration with other international organisations including the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the World Trade Organisation, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. This has made the Organisation more sensitive to top international priorities, allowing to better target our work.

The OECD's participation in these fora and consensus-building structures has proven a game changer for the Organisation's role, visibility and relevance in the international multilateral system.

At the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, 24-25 September 2009, G20 Leaders officially designated the Group of 20 as «the premier forum for international economic co-operation».

The G20 Leaders' Summit, 21-22 November 2020

G20

The G20 has been a key forum to support the development and implementation of OECD standards and make them truly global. In 2009, the OECD was invited to contribute to G20 presidencies and was asked to provide evidence-based policy analysis on a number of key areas, including trade and investment, employment and tax transparency. Since then, the OECD and its Sherpa Office have played an active role and contributed to G20 Presidencies to support their priorities and disseminate the work of the OECD to inform and shape the international response to global challenges. The OECD also works closely with the B20 and L20. Examples of OECD support to the G20 over the last decade include:

- **International taxation** - The partnership between the OECD and the G20 has given political momentum to the Organisation's efforts for stronger international co-operation and transparency in tax matters. For example: the **Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes** (implementation of international standards on tax transparency with more than 160 jurisdictions); the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS (implementation of **Base erosion and profiting shifting** (BEPS) measures to tackle tax evasion). Currently working to agree on a long-term consensus-based solution to taxing the digital economy with more than 135 jurisdictions including all G20 countries; the Global Forum on Tax Administration created in 2002, is a unique body bringing together Commissioners from 53 advanced and emerging tax administrations from across the globe, including all OECD and G20 members.
- **Gender equality** - OECD analysis championed the design of the 2014 Brisbane Target to increase women's participation in the labour force by 25% by 2025. The OECD further supported G20 discussions on gender through work on bridging the digital gender divide and work on women leadership in the private sector. The OECD has since monitored progress towards the target together with the ILO. In addition, the OECD contributed to the creation of the W20.
- **Youth** - The OECD supported the development of the **G20 Antalya Goal** to reduce the share of young people at risk of being left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025. In 2020, the OECD together with the ILO assisted the Saudi G20 Presidency in developing the G20 Youth Roadmap 2025 and identifying the rate of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) and complementary indicators to benchmark progress in achieving the Antalya Goal.
- **Climate action** - The 2017 **"Investing in Climate, Investing in Growth"** report delivered for Germany's 2017 G20 Presidency explains how governments can generate inclusive growth while making progress towards climate goals through green investment and policy packages that could drive a net increase to 2050 GDP by nearly 5%.
- **Innovation and digitalisation** - The G20 AI Principles welcomed under Japan's Presidency in 2019 are drawn from the OECD AI Recommendation; the OECD helped shape the original framework for G20 discussions on the digital transformation with its 2017 report on **"Key Issues for Digital Transformation"** in the G20 as well as work on the importance of skills, business dynamics and competition for the digital economy and the digital gender gap. It has since supported important discussions on measurement of the digital economy, trustworthy AI, and policy options to support digitalisation of business models during COVID-19.
- **Corporate governance** - The G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance have become the international benchmark in the field since they were adopted by the OECD Council and endorsed by the G20 Leaders in 2015.

- **Infrastructure** - The G20/OECD Report on the Collaboration with Institutional Investors and Asset Managers on Infrastructure Investment was welcomed by G20 Leaders in 2020 and underpins the OECD's efforts to support the G20 to increase private sector investment in quality infrastructure.
- **Food and Agriculture** - Under the French Presidency of the G20 in 2011, the OECD, jointly with the FAO, coordinated the inputs of 10 international organisations to compile a report that served as a basis for the G20 Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture. The OECD also helped set up and is part of the multi-organisations Secretariat of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) and its associated Rapid Response Forum. The OECD also developed the Framework for Analysing Policies to Improve Agricultural Productivity, Sustainably, as a response to the call by G20 Leaders in 2012.
- **Trade and Investment** - Mandated by Leaders in 2009, the OECD – with WTO and UNCTAD – monitors and regularly reports on G20 countries' trade and investment policies. The OECD also supports the G20's work on trade and investment through its active participation in the Trade and Investment Working Group (TIWG).
- **Financial inclusion** - The OECD has been supporting the G20 on financial literacy and financial consumer protection to support financial inclusion since 2011. Most recently, the OECD has delivered the following major outputs for the G20: the G20/OECD **Policy Guidance on Financial Consumer Protection Approaches in the Digital Age** (2018), the G20/OECD **Policy Guidance on Digitalisation and Financial Literacy** (2018), and the **G20 Fukuoka Policy Priorities on Aging and Financial Inclusion** (2019).
- **COVID-19 response** - The OECD is supporting the development, update and implementation of the G20's crisis response through the G20 Action Plan – Supporting the Global Economy through the COVID-19 Pandemic, a 'living document' to support the recovery and achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth and its report New Horizons Structural Policies for A Strong Recovery and A Sustainable, Inclusive and Resilient Future, delivered to G20 Leaders in 2020.

G7

The OECD has been actively supporting the G7's agenda in recent years on various issues, ranging from biodiversity to inequalities as well as digitalisation, such as through the launch of the Global Partnership on AI (GPAI) conceived by Canada and France during their G7 presidencies and whose Secretariat is hosted by the OECD.
Other examples include:

- **Biodiversity** - The 2019 OECD report **"Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action"**, delivered for France's 2019 G7 Presidency, examines the economic and business case for biodiversity protection, provided a preliminary update on global biodiversity finance, and identifies 10 priority actions for biodiversity policy. A follow-up report released in 2020 on **"A Comprehensive Overview of Global Biodiversity Finance"** was released, also at the request of the French G7 Presidency.
- **Inequalities** - OECD is contributing significant analysis on issues such as measuring unpaid household activities, or the development of measures of economic prosperity that reflect broad dimensions of well-being, building on the indicators of the OECD Inclusive Growth, including through the Business for Inclusive Growth Initiative (B4IG), which was launched at the margin of the G7 French Summit in 2019 and whose Secretariat is hosted by the OECD.
- **SDG-Aligned Finance**: requested by France's G7 presidency, The OECD-UNDP Framework for SDG Aligned Finance, presented at the 2020 Paris Peace Forum, identifies solutions to

shift trillions of dollars available internationally towards more sustainable and resilient investments and to further mobilize investment, especially to least developed countries, small islands developing states, and developing countries.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

Over the last decade, the OECD has established a solid and growing partnership with APEC, built on the common objective of engineering sustainable and inclusive growth and development. The OECD has contributed to several APEC agendas, from enhancing financial protection against natural disasters, to identifying structural reform priorities, furthering international tax cooperation, measuring services trade restrictiveness or improving well-being outcomes. As APEC Leaders have now proclaimed the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040 in the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on 20 November 2020, the OECD will continue to support the implementation of this strategic vision for the region through common priorities.

The United Nations

- **The partnership with the United Nations** family continues to grow through the Organisation's engagement as a Permanent Observer to both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The OECD's recently-established Permanent Observer office in New York supports the dissemination of the Organisation's work, helping to share OECD evidence, policy tools and standards with a wide range of Partner countries. The OECD's New York office has also provided a valuable interface with the United Nations since the onset of the COVID-19 crisis, facilitating ongoing dialogue with UN authorities, and bringing OECD evidence and policy insights to bear on UN efforts to address the economic and social impact of COVID-19.
- **The OECD contributes regularly to global follow-up and review efforts on the Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs), including through the annual UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development. An OECD Action Plan on the SDGs, endorsed by the Council in 2016, frames the Organisation's support for Members and partners as they work towards the 2030 Agenda. This includes the OECD's unique methodology to help countries "Measure the distance to SDG targets".

Mr. Angel Gurría, Secretary-General of the OECD and Mr. António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, in the margins of the UN General Assembly High-Level Week, 21 September 2019

07 Engaging with Stakeholders

Convinced that open and multistakeholder dialogue is essential to effective and impactful policy making, over the past ten years the OECD has stepped up its efforts to broaden its engagement with all actors of society.

For instance, since 2010, Business at OECD (BIAC) and the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC) have been invited to fully participate in the annual Ministerial Council Meetings, further strengthening the OECD's formal co-operation with business and trade unions. International civil society regularly participates in public consultations and OECD substantive Committees' and bodies' meetings, specialised Committee work and the annual OECD Forum. The OECD has also expanded its direct interactions and engagement with different stakeholders through a wide range of networks and initiatives.

Since 2010, dissemination of OECD analysis and data has grown exponentially through the continuous introduction of a range of new knowledge and information systems. In 2019, the OECD iLibrary attracted 5.9 million unique users, who downloaded 12 million OECD publications.

- **The annual OECD Forum**, which celebrated its 20th anniversary in 2019, is the OECD's centrepiece annual event for public stakeholder engagement, bringing together 5,000 participants from all over the world representing business, civil society, academia, media and youth organisations to debate the pressing issues on the international agenda.
- **Delta programme: Making OECD data open, accessible and free** - In December 2011, following a review of its publishing operations, the Council took the decision to make OECD Part I data accessible, open and free by mid-2025. By July 2015, this data was open and accessible via a user-friendly data portal, a single gateway to find and access all OECD statistical data. In 2019 alone, the OECD data portal attracted 5.9 million unique users.
- **Business for Inclusive Growth** (B4IG) - The B4IG coalition, sponsored by the French Presidency of the 2019 G7 and supported by the OECD as a strategic partner, brings together 34 leading multinationals with more than 3 million employees worldwide and global revenues topping $1 trillion. B4IG coalition members tackle persistent inequalities of opportunity, reduce regional disparities and fight gender discrimination.
- **Observatory of Civic Space** - The OECD Observatory of Civic Space was launched in 2019 to promote and protect the civic space as a precondition for good governance and inclusive growth, as well as for effective and efficient open government policies and stakeholder participation initiatives. With the support of an advisory group including

representatives from civil society, academia and NGOs, as well as delegates from the OECD Working Party on Open Government, activities strive to take stock of governments' role in creating, enabling and protecting an environment that allows citizens and civil society to play an active role in policy making and service delivery.

- **OECD Champion Mayors for Inclusive Growth** - The OECD launched the Champion Mayors for Inclusive Growth Initiative in March 2016, to increase co-operation with local governments and mayors and address the growing gap between the rich and the poor. Champion Mayors form a coalition of willing leaders who have committed to tackling inequalities and promoting more inclusive economic growth in cities. This initiative has helped governments analyse rising inequalities, monitor material living standards and broader well-being, and design policy packages that promote equity and growth.

- **Global Parliamentary Network** - In 2011, the OECD launched the Global Parliamentary Network to enhance its engagement with legislators around the globe. The Parliamentary Network coordinates with parliaments in OECD Member and partner countries and is a flexible structure allowing MPs from across the political spectrum to share experiences, identify good practices and foster international legislative co-operation.

- **OECD/DAC Civil Society week** - Launched in 2019, the Civil Society Days is a biennial forum organised for civil society and governments to explore how to effectively address current challenges facing civil society as well as build bridges and multi-stakeholder partnerships. The aim is to identify strategies and practices to promote an enabling environment where civil society can make full use of their potential to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international commitments.

- **OECD Global Forum on Responsible Business Conduct** - In 2013, the OECD launched the Global Forum on Responsible Business Conduct to strengthen the international dialogue on responsible business conduct and contribute to the effective implementation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Since then, the Global Forum on Responsible Business Conduct every year brings together government, business, trade union, civil society and international organisation representatives to address the core challenge of how companies can do well while doing no harm in an effort to contribute to sustainable development and enduring social progress.

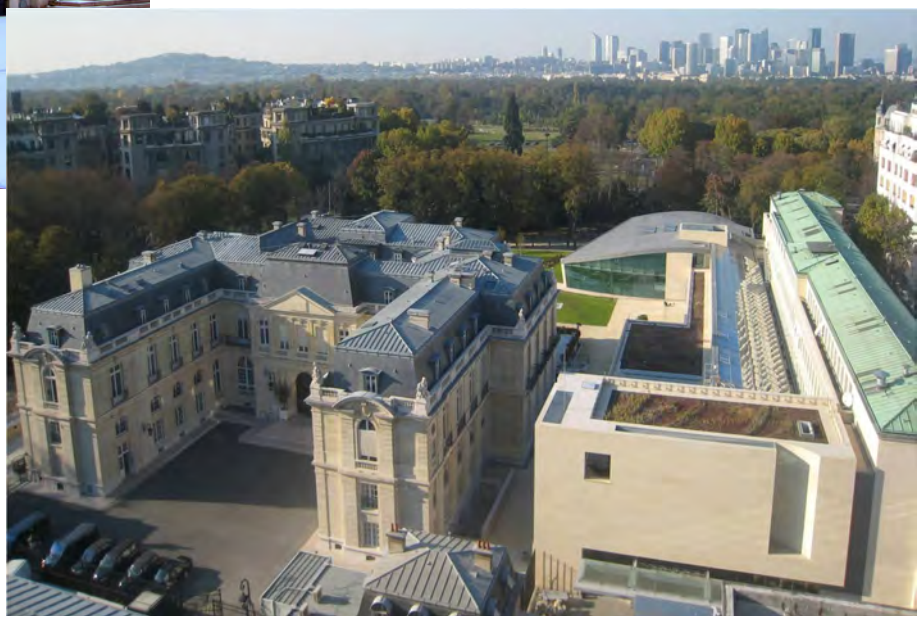
- **OECD Centre and Forum on Green Finance and Investment** - In 2016, the OECD established a Centre on Green Finance and Investment to help catalyse and support the transition to a green economy through the development of effective policies, institutions and instruments for green finance and investment. The Centre's annual Forum gathers senior policy makers and key private and public actors from around the world for action-oriented discussions on a variety of sustainable finance and investment topics.

- **The Global Forum on Productivity**, created in 2015, provides a forum for mutual exchange of information and fosters international co-operation between public bodies with responsibility for promoting productivity-enhancing policies, including in undertaking joint policy analysis.
- **The OECD Centre of Philanthropy**, created in 2018, contributes to the global demand for more and better data and analysis on global philanthropy for development.
- In 2016, the Swedish Prime Minister initiated the **Global Deal partnership**, developed in co-operation with the OECD and the ILO. The Global Deal is a multi-stakeholder partnership that promotes social dialogue and sound industrial relations to address the challenges facing the global labour market. Since 2018, the OECD has hosted a dedicated support unit to promoting the Global Deal. The Global Deal has 105 partners representing governments, businesses, employers' organisations, trade unions and other stakeholders.
- **The OECD Private Finance for Sustainable Development** (PF4SD) Week, established 2018, draws over 600 leaders from the private sector, civil society, and academia.

Flags of OECD Members

Château de la Muette, OECD Headquarters

Although the present Château de la Muette is modern (circa 1920) and was built at some distance from where the original château stood, the site is steeped in the history of France.
Even the origin of the name Muette is lost in the past. It may have derived from Muete, a spelling which appears frequently up to the end of the 18th century and which signifies a pack of deer-hounds (meute); it may have come from the mues or horns which stags shed in the autumn; or again from the mue or moulting-period of hunting-hawks, or was chosen to evoke the domain's remoteness from the royal court's gossip and intrigue.
Whatever the origin, the name of the current Château was in some way connected with the hunting-lodge which French kings used when they hunted in the Bois de Boulogne.



The OECD has a second site, situated on the quai Le Gallo in Boulogne-Billancourt

The original building, built in 1927, was once the headquarters of the Thomson company manufacturer of small electronics.
In 2013 the structure was transformed into a modern office building into which the OECD moved in 2015.
Now about half the directorates of the OECD are found at this site. The Domes on the building were once used as water reservoirs for the sprinkler system for the factory and are now used as meeting rooms. The 6th floor also has a co-working area and a Lab space available to the entire Organisation as well as a conference centre and an auditorium.

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OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES
60 YEARS

Tel: +33 1 45 24 82 00

Web: www.oecd.org

2 rue André Pascal
75016 Paris, France