

10:05

Session 1: Boosting productivity to meet the middle-income challenge

(1h30mins)

The difference between the rate of economic growth of advanced countries and developing countries has narrowed in the last few years, and expectations are that they will narrow further. Will emerging economies continue to grow and achieve high-income status, or will they be caught in the middle income trap? This year's *Perspectives on Global Development* examines how boosting productivity and competitiveness can help countries avoid development traps.

Issues for discussion:

- *Evidence shows that many countries face sustained periods of lower growth once they reach middle-income levels. Are there concerns about the so-called "middle-income trap" in your country, and are those concerns grounded?*
- *Boosting productivity is needed to avoid growth slowdowns. What policies have proven successful in improving productivity in middle-income and advanced economies?*
- *Development is about much more than just economic growth, it also needs to be inclusive and environmentally sustainable. What are the policy levers which have been effective at reconciling economic, social and environmental objectives?*
- *Bold reforms may be politically difficult and costly though less so than no change. What special mechanisms or institutions has your country used to implement difficult economic reforms?*

Lead interventions by Development Centre Members:

- **Christiane Boegemann-Hagedorn**, Deputy Director General, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany
- **Sarquis J.B. Sarquis**, Minister Counsellor, Embassy of Brazil

Special addresses by Partner Institutions:

- **Alicia Bárcena**, Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- **Isher Ahluwalia**, Chairperson, Board of Governors, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER)

Intervention of the Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD (BIAC):

- **Bernhard Welschke**, Secretary-General

Other participants will be invited to intervene to share their views following expressions of interest received and in consultation with the Co-Chairs. Spontaneous interventions during the session will also be welcome.

11:35

Coffee break

Policy makers increasingly need to reconcile economic, sustainability and equity objectives. General economic reforms in areas such as financial and trade liberalisation, deregulation and privatisation of public services – once considered the keys to development – did not always lead to successful development results and their impacts differed from country to country. Given that there are no ‘one-size-fits-all’ solutions, national strategies for development become an important tool to forge a country’s own development path.

The OECD’s Multi-dimensional Country Reviews are designed to support national strategy-building and implementation processes. The first MDCRs – pioneered in Myanmar, the Philippines and Uruguay – have confirmed the importance of a taking a diagnostic rather than a prescriptive approach. Their cross-cutting approach also helps understand the underlying relationships between competing challenges. Most traditional policy analysis follows a strictly sectoral approach that tends to miss the systemic linkages between policy challenges across sectors. To overcome this shortcoming, MDCRs focus on issues that cut across several policy sectors. Guidance on implementation is the final step in a review process and aims to support the country and development partners think about appropriate sequencing for reforms.

Issues for discussion:

- *Interactions across policies often create complementarities, but also trade-offs with regards to reconciling economic growth, other dimensions of well-being, sustainability and equity. What instruments have proven most useful in assessing such trade-offs and which ones have failed?*
- *To succeed, national development strategies have to be carried through by all parts of government, ideally all major stakeholders in society. What have been good examples and policy practices to do this work?*
- *The scope and sequencing of reforms have a strong bearing on the ability of governments to transform strategies from paper to action. What can be learned from successes and failures?*

Interventions by Development Centre Members:

- **Juan Temístocles Montás**, Minister of the Economy, Planning and Development, Dominican Republic
- **Amadou Ba**, Minister of the Economy and Finance, Senegal
- **Raúl Murrieta Cummings**, Undersecretary for Infrastructure, Transport and Communications Ministry, Mexico
- **Chung Byung Hwa**, Director General for Multilateral Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Korea

Special addresses by Partner Institutions:

- **Carlos Lopes**, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Other participants will be invited to intervene to share their views following expressions of interest received and in consultation with the Co-Chairs. Spontaneous interventions during the session will also be welcome.

13:00

Special Keynote address

- **Ollanta Humala**, President, Republic of Peru

13:30 to 15:00 - Lunch

Afternoon Session: 15:00-18:00

Chair: **Amadou Ba**, Minister of Economy and Finance, Senegal

15:00

Session 3: Social Cohesion for Growth

(1h30mins)

The developing world has achieved unprecedented growth rates in the past decade. These were translated into rapid decline in poverty. However, as witnessed with the Arab Spring, economic growth comes with rising expectations and living standards of citizens, and widening inequalities threaten social cohesion. Inequality limits social mobility and individual choice while reinforcing circumstantial factors such as inherited poverty, gender, ethnicity and location. Fast growth needs to be accompanied by structural transformation that not only reduces poverty but also improves access to opportunities, promotes mobility and enhances social capital. One of the main challenges for fast growing economies is therefore how to close the inequality gap. The OECD Social Cohesion Policy Review, the first of which is carried out with Viet Nam, uses a multi-disciplinary framework to analyse whether a country's growth has been inclusive and if it has indeed provided prospects of upward mobility for all groups of the population.

Issues for discussion:

- *To what extent recent achievements in your country have been translated into progress in well-being for all? Has growth been inclusive in fast growing developing economies? How has structural transformation impacted on various forms of social cohesion?*
- *How central is social cohesion in public policy making in your country? What would be the most important challenge for social cohesion in your country? Are there specific population groups that need be better integrated?*
- *As policy makers consider measures to foster social cohesion, they are often challenged by the lack of information on what their options are, what has worked well, and what has not worked so well. Which policy reforms in your country have fostered social cohesion, or inversely, failed to provide the desirable outcomes?*

Interventions by Development Centre Members:

- **Juan Carlos Lastiri Quirós**, Undersecretary for Prospective, Planning and Evaluation of the Ministry of Social Development, Mexico
- **Jean-Marc Châtaigner**, Deputy Director-General, Global Affairs, Development and Partnerships, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France
- **Fatima Lima Da Veiga**, Ambassador to France, Cabo Verde

Special addresses by Partner Institutions and non-member countries of the Development Centre:

- **Julie T. Katzman**, Executive Vice-president, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- **Emmanuel F. Esguerra**, Deputy Director-General, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines

- **Françoise Millecam**, Directorate General for Development Cooperation, European Commission

Intervention of the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC):

- **John Evans**, General Secretary

Other participants will be invited to intervene to share their views following expressions of interest received and in consultation with the Co-Chairs. Spontaneous interventions during the session will also be welcome.

16:30

Session 4: The way forward for the OECD Development Centre

(1h30mins)

The proposed work programme of the Development Centre responds to emerging economic and social challenges of mutual concern for OECD and non-OECD countries. Ministers and high-level participants will be invited to share their priorities and views on how to maximise the impact of the Centre's work and to endorse the Centre's strategic orientations. Ministers will also be invited to share their views about the implementation of the OECD Strategy on Development, which is currently underway, notably on the projects that the Centre leads.

Issues for discussion:

- *Taking into consideration the pace, direction and sustainability of the shifting wealth process and the evolving international agenda, what are Members' priorities in terms on national and international development?*
- *How can the Development Centre best help Members*
 - identify emerging global issues and analyse their interactions and impacts on development outcomes to better adjust their responses;*
 - promote stronger cooperation with and within regions, notably Africa, Southeast Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean;*
 - develop adequate diagnostic tools to support the design of national strategies and policies.*
- *What are the views on the implementation of the OECD Strategy on Development, and the projects led by the Development Centre: Multi-dimensional country reviews; policy dialogue networks: on Natural Resource-driven Development and on Global Value Chains and Production Transformation?*
- *How can the Centre leverage its range of non-governmental stakeholders to enrich the OECD development debate?*

Interventions by Development Centre Members:

- **Eduardo Bitran Colodro**, Economic Development Agency (CORFO), Chile
- **Chutintorn Gongsakdi**, Director General, Department of International Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand
- **Marco Marsilli**, Deputy Director General, Global Issues and G8/G20 sous-sherpas, DG Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy
- **Javier Hernández Peña**, Deputy Director General for Development Policies, General Secretariat for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Spain
- **Maria del Carmen Squeff**, Ambassador to France, Argentina
- **Dionisio Pérez-Jácome**, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the OECD, Mexico

Special addresses by Partner Institutions:

- **Steve Kayizzi-Mugerwa**, Director, Research Department, African Development Bank (AfDB)
- **Georgina Benrós de Mello**, Director General, Community of Portuguese Language Speaking Countries (CPLP)

Other participants will be invited to intervene to share their views following expressions of interest received and in consultation with the Co-Chairs. Spontaneous interventions during the session will also be welcome.

18:00 to 18:15 Closing Remarks

- **Hans-Jürgen Heimsoeth**, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the OECD, Germany; Chair of the Governing Board of the OECD Development Centre
- **Mario Pezzini**, Director of the OECD Development Centre

18:30 to 20:30 Angus Maddison Development Lecture Auditorium, OECD Headquarters

Catching up and Falling Behind: Lessons from XX Century's Growth

Nicholas Crafts, Director, Centre for Competitive Advantage in the Global Economy, University of Warwick