

# EURASIA COMPETITIVENESS PROGRAMME: Central Asia Initiative



12 April 2010  
Tashkent



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## The OECD at a glance



- OECD countries account for **78% of the world's GNI**.
- A forum to address the **economic, social and governance challenges of globalisation** as well as to exploit its opportunities.
- A setting where governments can **compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems**, identify good practice, and co-ordinate domestic and international policies.

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## The Policy Framework for Investment

A key OECD policy instrument

In 2003, OECD countries together with some non-member participants developed a “**Policy Framework for Investment**” (PFI) proposing guidance in critically important policy fields for improving the quality of a country’s environment for investment.

✓ A **comprehensive and systematic approach** for improving investment conditions ever developed.

✓ Covers **10 policy areas** and addresses some 82 questions to governments to help them design and implement policy reform to create a truly **attractive, robust and competitive environment for domestic and foreign investment**.

### Policy Framework for Investment

- Investment
- Investment promotion and facilitation
- Trade
- Competition
- Tax
- Corporate Governance
- Responsible business conduct
- Human resource development
- Infrastructure and financial sector development
- Public governance

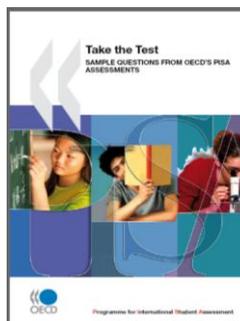
# OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)

•Key questions addressed by the PISA programme:

- Are students well prepared for future challenges?
- Can they analyse, reason and communicate effectively?
- Do they have the capacity to continue learning throughout life?

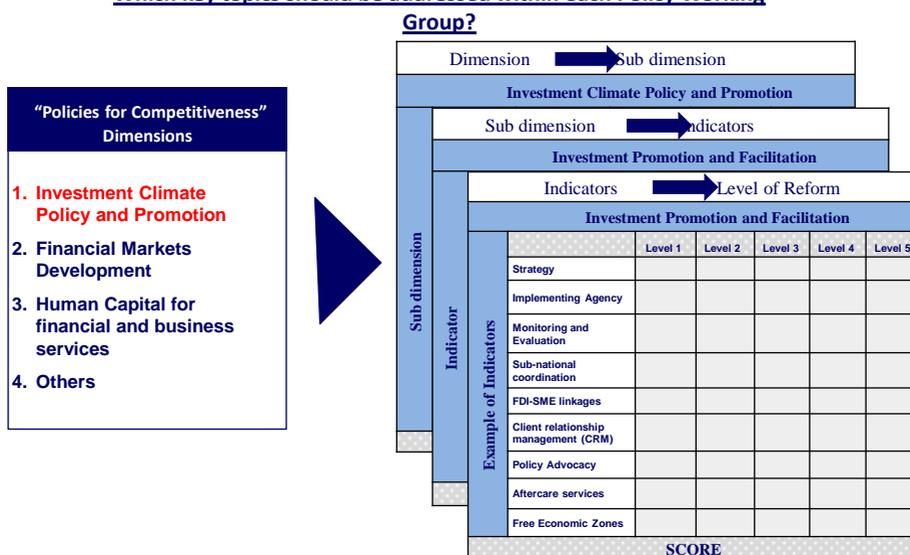
•PISA consists of surveys carried out every 3 years in a large number of countries that together make up close to 90% of the world. It examines 15-year-old students' performance in reading (2000, 2009), mathematics (2003) and science (2006). For example PISA 2009 focuses on an assessment of reading and understanding printed texts, but also an innovative component to assess how well students read, navigate and understand electronic texts.

•The primary objective is monitoring the outcomes of education systems in terms of student achievement to provide empirically grounded information which will inform policy decisions. PISA is steered by representatives from participating countries through the PISA Governing Board. The Directorate for Education at the OECD manages PISA and draws on the knowledge of a rich network of international experts.



# OECD Policies for Competitiveness Assessment Framework

Which key topics should be addressed within each Policy Working Group?



## Which sectors to target?

### Example of sectors for discussion and capabilities they contribute towards

2 overall criteria in short-listing high-level sectors: "sector attractiveness" and "country benefits and fit" (including consideration of export sophistication and product connectedness)

Capabilities	Agrl- business	Business Services	Health services	Chemicals	Telecom	Utilities	Transport & logistics	Metallurgy	Constructi on
Human Capital	■	■	■	■					
Infrastructure					■	■	■	■	■
Knowledge & Innovation		■	■	■					
Finance	■							■	
Information	■	■	■	■	■	■			

■ Typical policy barriers to address

Vertical approach

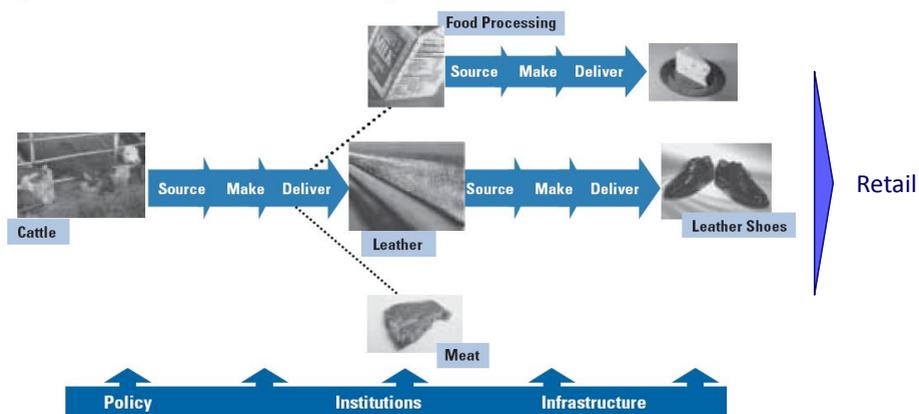
**Past and current initiatives have also been taken into consideration**

Note (1): Stability of Institutions has been excluded from this framework

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## How to remove sector specific policy barriers?

### Example of value chain for cattle

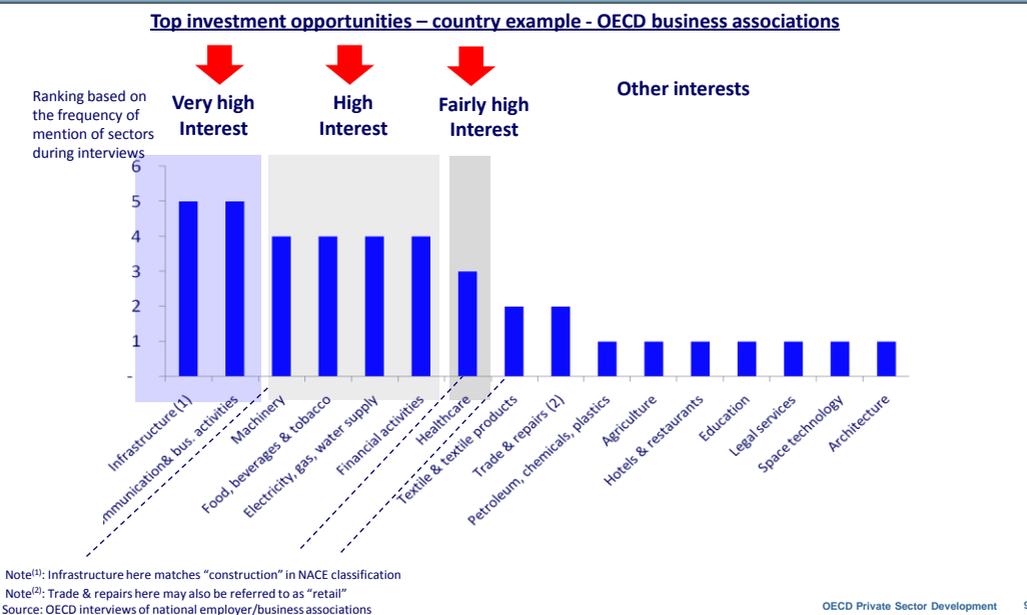


**Retail is a key driver of food manufacturing and quality improvement through sourcing and development of private labels**

Source: WBVCA; OECD analysis

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## Primary data e.g. Surveying the sectors of interest to the pool of investors



## Which key questions to address initially ?

**Capabilities:** What are Uzbekistan's key capabilities?

**Investments:** How can Uzbekistan capture a larger, and more diversified, share of FDI flows?

**Productivity:** How to support SME development in Uzbekistan?

**Human Capital, transfer of skills and technology:** How can Uzbekistan successfully cluster and link the development of SMEs to FDI inflows?

**OECD Central Asia Initiative Ministerial Conference**

***Beyond the Crisis: Supporting Policies for Competitiveness in Central Asia, 21-23 April 2010***

# PEER LEARNING

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- All OECD work is based on peer learning: countries learning from each other as equals
- Same principle applies to Black Sea and Central Asia Initiative of the Development Centre
- Uzbek experience could be useful for other countries in OECD, Africa, Asia and Latin America

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## Contact details

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