GETTING POLICY DESIGN RIGHT:
OECD REVIEWS AND STUDIES
ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The OECD is a unique forum where governments work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalisation. The OECD is also at the forefront of efforts to understand and help governments respond to new developments and concerns, such as corporate governance, the information economy and the challenges of an ageing population. The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to coordinate domestic and international policies.

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On 25 May 2018, the OECD Council invited Colombia to become a member. The date of membership will be the date of the deposit of Colombia’s instrument of accession to the OECD Convention.

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INTRODUCTION: THE OECD

HOW THE OECD CREATES VALUE FOR ITS MEMBERS

The OECD supports governments to design and implement better policies for more inclusive and sustainable growth, helping them to achieve better lives for their citizens. Co-operation, dialogue, consensus and peer review drive the OECD, as it seeks to fulfil its vision of a stronger, cleaner, fairer world economy and society. The OECD has 36 members and it collaborates with its Key Partners (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa) and more than 100 non-OECD economies, many of which participate in its committees and align with its global standards.

The OECD works with member countries to enhance the mechanisms of socio-economic development. The Organisation provides a forum for collaboration through exchange, evidence-based recommendations, country support and peer reviews, and is at the forefront of developing global standards (Box 1). OECD membership enables co-operation with the world’s major economic players and global fora, such as the G20 and G7, intensive peer learning and mutual policy monitoring, which can facilitate domestic policy change in areas that need improvement. The Organisation’s expertise directly assists member countries in drafting and developing individual economic and development policies, as well as making structural and institutional reforms. Through its wealth of information and expertise on a broad range of topics, the OECD is a source of advice on almost all areas of policy making and implementation. OECD members benefit from significant fiscal savings, by actively shaping global standards and following convergence to best practice and implementation of OECD policy recommendations in various policy areas.

Box 1. The OECD at a Glance

Collaboration through exchange – With about 4 000 conferences per year and engagement with over 40 000 senior policy makers worldwide, the OECD brings together governments, members of parliament, businesses, community leaders, civil organisations and academics to develop collective solutions to global challenges. There are over 300 thematic bodies, where representatives of member and partner countries meet to develop priority areas, advance new ideas and review progress for specific challenges.

Evidence-based country support and peer reviews – Covering most policy areas, the OECD researches, measures, models and analyses economic, environmental and social change. With over 400 publications per year, the OECD provides evidence-based inputs, indicators and benchmarks to guide countries in their policy discussions, as well as country-specific reviews and cross-country comparisons. In OECD peer reviews, countries learn valuable lessons on success stories and share best practices.

Global standards – Since its creation in 1961, the OECD has developed around 450 legal instruments, 245 of which are in force today. 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 membership. OECD standards level the global playing field, increase international technical co-operation and contribute to domestic implementation of shared policy objectives.
The work of the OECD is characterised by objectivity, multidisciplinarity and impartiality. OECD members and non-members benefit from inclusion in statistical databases, key publications and country-specific Reviews, which are among the world’s largest and most trusted sources of comparable statistical data and analysis on economics, trade, employment, education, health, inequality, migration, the environment and many other fields. In terms of governance, the OECD Council is the governing body of the Organisation and provides strategic direction, the Secretariat collects and analyses data, after which committees discuss policies to assist members and non-members to implement the OECD policy recommendations.

**OECD FRAMEWORK FOR POLICY ACTION ON INCLUSIVE GROWTH**

At the 2018 Ministerial Council Meeting, the OECD launched its new Framework for Policy Action on Inclusive Growth (Figure 1). The Framework aims to help governments sustain and better share the benefits from economic growth. Supported by a dashboard of 24 indicators to monitor trends on growth and inclusiveness, the Framework identifies possible policy responses that can improve outcomes in terms of inclusive growth. It builds on a range of OECD strategies and projects, including the Jobs Strategy, Skills Strategy, Innovation Strategy, Going for Growth Strategy, Going Digital project and Green Growth Strategy, among others.

The Framework groups OECD key policy recommendations around three broad principles:

1. **Invest in people and places that have been left behind** by providing opportunities for all from early childhood in order to offset initial inequalities, promoting life-long learning, and supporting the establishment of comprehensive economic and social infrastructures and networks.

2. **Support business dynamism and inclusive labour markets** by improving access to technology and production dynamics associated with the creation and retention of good jobs in an inclusive workplace, facilitating the reallocation of workers and capital, and ensuring the economic empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups and better prepare them for the work of the future.

3. **Build efficient and responsive governments** by reasserting a high level of integrity and responsibility in public policy and corporate governance by making the connection between policies and people at all levels of government.

Countries are increasingly considering innovative approaches to integrate growth and inclusiveness considerations upfront in the design of policy. The OECD Framework for Policy Action on Inclusive Growth aims to help governments sustain and better share the benefits of economic growth.
OECD SUPPORT: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Adopted by world leaders at the United Nations in September 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development sets out an ambitious plan for action for people, the planet and prosperity, with the overarching objective of leaving no one behind and ensuring intergenerational justice. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, comprised of 17 interdependent Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is universal, and all countries are working to make them operational. The high complexity of this task calls for new approaches to policy-making and national strategic governance and planning.

The OECD is committed to being a “best supporting actor” in the UN-led 2030 Agenda, as set out in the OECD Action Plan on the SDGs, endorsed by OECD members in 2016. The OECD has played an instrumental role in supporting countries in national level implementation of SDGs, by drawing on its cross-cutting expertise across all areas relevant to the 2030 agenda.
In particular, the OECD has supported countries to:

- Design and enforce a strategic vision to guide the overall direction and set thematic priorities;
- Elaborate and build a governance framework at all levels of government, fit for purpose for the complexities and trade-offs inherent in the agenda and involving all relevant stakeholders;
- Construct a measurement and monitoring framework to track progress and correct course as necessary;
- Devise an action plan for financing or resourcing of the 2030 Agenda comprising of SDG-aligned budgeting and mobilisation of other revenue streams, including from the private sector.

Depending on the strategic vision and thematic priorities of a country, a wide range of other OECD tools, studies and peer reviews can be useful in support of the 2030 Agenda.

**OECD REVIEWS AND STUDIES: A CATALOGUE OF HOW THE OECD CAN HELP**

The OECD has been supporting member and non-member countries to design and implement better policies for better lives. The OECD’s expertise covers policies and best practices in a large number of areas, ranging from the digital economy, education, health, public governance, labour and social affairs, to investment, corporate governance, financial markets, agriculture and environmental policy.

This overview of OECD Reviews and Studies, categorised around the pillars of the Framework for Policy Action on Inclusive Growth, with an additional category for horizontal work which cuts across various policy areas, presents a broad overview of the main areas of OECD expertise. It includes practical examples of how the OECD has supported reform design efforts in member and non-member countries.
Inclusive Growth Reviews

- Drawing on its Framework for Policy Action on Inclusive Growth, the OECD conducts country-specific Inclusive Growth Reviews. The overall objective is to diagnose key challenges for inclusive growth and provide concrete policy recommendations to combine economic growth with inclusiveness.
- The Inclusive Growth Reviews are based on OECD research, analytics and several diagnostic missions. In close cooperation with the government, the Secretariat identifies practical, cost-efficient and feasible policy solutions to improve the equity and efficiency of the country’s economic system, based on context-specific analysis and consideration of mega-trends.
- The Reviews start with an assessment of the country’s inclusive growth performance using the OECD Inclusive Growth Dashboard, which is followed by two thematic chapters that analyse the root causes of inequalities and the scope for expanding opportunities that are specific to labour and product markets.
- Korea is the first country in which the Inclusive Growth Framework is being applied, while other OECD and non-OECD countries are being considered (e.g., Spain, Greece, Italy, Chile, LAC region, South Africa).

Economic Surveys

- Economic Surveys are periodic reviews of member and non-member economies that provide a comprehensive analysis of economic developments, key economic challenges and policy recommendations. They cover a wide range of policy areas including labour markets, competition, innovation, education, financial markets, sustainable development, social security, taxation and healthcare.
- After meeting with government officials, academics, social partners and other experts to collect information, the Survey’s conclusions are discussed with top policy makers. The assessment and recommendations are central to the peer review taking place in the Economic and Development Review Committee (EDRC).
- Economic Surveys have inspired reform processes in various countries.
- Argentina’s 2017 tax reform implemented recommendations from the 2017 Multidimensional Economic Survey of Argentina, such as phasing out the most distortive taxes while reducing the tax wedge for low-income earners.
- Japan introduced several reforms that were supported by Economic Survey recommendations, such as increasing the number of childcare places by 320,000 between 2017 and 2020, the introduction of a compulsory cap on overtime hours in June 2018, and the setting of a target to raise the share of generics by 24 percentage points between 2017 and 2020.
- France’s on-going Vocational, Education and Training programme is closely aligned with recommendations from the 2015 Economic Survey (better information about providers, possibilities for workers to manage their own training accounts and chose providers directly, strengthened counselling).
Production Transformation Policy Reviews

- The Production Transformation Policy Reviews (PTPRs) are the policy tool for assessment and guidance on strategies for economic transformation. Developed within the framework of the OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on Global Value Chains, Production Transformation and Development, the PTPRs provide a guiding framework to inform policy choices on competitiveness.
- The series aims to provide decision makers with innovative policy frameworks and guidelines to design, implement and monitor development policies. It covers a wide spectrum of domains and supports country-level implementation for greater impact. It builds on cross-country comparative analysis and benefits from international peers discussions with OECD and non-OECD countries as well as non-government stakeholders.
- The Productive Transformation Policy Review-Peer Learning Group (PTPR-PLG) was conformed within the framework of the PTPR reports, with the objective of enabling targeted peer-dialogue on key issues as they emerge during the PTPR process and to identify lessons learned to improve the quality of the policy process based on peer review and multi-stakeholder dialogue.
- To date, the PTPR Chile has been completed (launched in January 2018). The PTPR of Colombia will be launched in February 2019 and the PTPR of Shenzhen in March 2019.

Development Co-operation Peer Reviews

- Development Co-operation Peer Reviews seek to improve the quality and effectiveness of OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members’ development co-operation policies and systems, and to promote good development partnerships for better impact on poverty reduction and sustainable development in developing countries.
- Peer reviews hold DAC members accountable for the commitments they have made, and review their performance against seven key dimensions of development co-operation outlined in the DAC Peer Review Reference Guide. Since 2011, 85% of peer review recommendations have been implemented or partially implemented.
- Membership in the DAC obliges members to undergo peer reviews and to serve as “examiners” in the review of other members. The peer review process relies upon two DAC members as examiners for each review. The Development Co-operation Directorate is responsible for conducting the review process.
- The peer review involves five stages: i) preparation and planning; ii) fact-finding, analysis, and report writing; iii) the peer review meeting; iv) approval and publication; and v) follow-up.
- Five to six peer reviews are conducted each year. Recent DAC peer reviews include: European Union (2018); France (2018); Canada (2018); Australia (2018); Greece (2018); Slovak Republic (2018).
Environmental Performance Reviews

- The OECD Environmental Performance Reviews (EPRs) are conducted systematically for all member countries and selected partner countries.
- The EPRs provide an independent, fact-based assessment of a country’s environmental performance individually and in comparison with other countries. They provide targeted policy recommendations to help countries address national and global environmental challenges. EPRs have inspired reform processes in various countries.
- Chile: The 2016 EPR recommendations inspired new waste management regulations; the carbon tax revision; and the design of a new climate change law.
- Czech Republic: The 2018 EPR has helped develop new waste legislation and a carbon tax.
- Mexico: The 2013 EPR supported the 2013-14 reform of fossil fuel taxes and subsidies.
- New Zealand: The 2017 EPR has supported the country’s freshwater policy reform.
- Sweden: The 2014 EPR supported the development of an innovation strategy, the introduction of a National Innovation Council and the decision to set up a procurement authority.
- Indonesia is the latest partner country to be reviewed. Its 2019 Green Growth Policy Review (conducted under the EPR programme) focuses on the synergies and trade-offs among land use, ecosystems protection and climate mitigation.

OECD Reviews of Digital Transformation: Going Digital

- Going Digital reviews aim to help policy makers ensure a coherent and cohesive whole-of-government approach to better respond to digital transformation and make it work for growth and well-being. The reviews enable benchmarking of digital technology and policy-related developments in the country vis-à-vis other countries, building on the integrated policy framework and body of good practices developed by the OECD.
- The reviews typically include two missions to the country, to collect policy information and discuss a draft assessment with all stakeholders. Peer review of the final assessment and recommendations is provided by the OECD Committee on Digital Economy Policy (CDEP).
- The reviews examine the economic performance of the country and its key policies and regulations related to the digital transformation. They then consider developments in the communication infrastructure for the digital economy, telecom markets and related regulations and policies; analyse trends in the use of digital technologies by individuals, businesses and the government, and examines policies to foster diffusion; and assess strengths and limitations of digital security and privacy policies.
- Reviews also consider other policy areas of the OECD’s integrated policy framework, such as innovation, jobs, market openness or society, and go in-depth on some of these areas based on the priorities of the country reviewed.
- The first pilot review (of Sweden) was released in June 2018 and is being followed by a second pilot (Colombia) that will be finalised mid-2019. Reviews of Brazil and Latvia are underway.
Building on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), OECD Multi-Dimensional Country Reviews (MDCRs) support emerging and developing countries devise evidence-based strategies geared at transformative action. The review process focuses on those cross-cutting bottlenecks and capabilities that have the highest impact across all policy areas.

Starting with a measurement framework that encompasses the multidimensionality of development (covering Prosperity, People, Planet, Peace, Partnerships and Financing), MDCRs combine rigorous data analysis with a highly interactive process that ensures mutual learning. At the forefront of combining quantitative and qualitative (Q²) methods, MDCRs offer a process that stepwise moves from analysis to action and from OECD expertise to country ownership.

MDCR’s findings are discussed with top policy makers at key moments throughout the process and presented to the Mutual Learning Group of the OECD Development Centre’s member countries. This group reviews each report and offers members and countries under review an opportunity to showcase their reform experiences and learn from each other’s success and failure.

Since their inception in 2012, 11 countries have undertaken a review, including five in Latin America, three in Africa and three in Asia.

All MDCRs have had concrete impact, from the creation of laws to feeding reflection and planning processes, often changing the way problems are seen and responses are organised.

The MDCR of Cote d’Ivoire led to a cross-government effort, accompanied by the OECD, to drive forward the most important reforms for Emergence, recommended by the MDCR.

The MDCR of Peru noted that the lack of coordination across municipal boundaries generated bottlenecks to the creation of appropriate public transport and recommended and supported the establishment of a metropolitan transport authority in Lima and neighbouring Callao, created by law in September 2018.

The MDCR of Thailand identified highly imbalanced regional development as a key constraint for further transformation. As a result the government asked to focus the ongoing review process on one lagging behind region to learn how to boost development there.
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Better Policies 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.
- The Better Policies Series reports contributed to a better understanding by members and non-members of economic policy issues, associated policy options, and spill-overs of policy actions across multiple dimensions. They also helped increase awareness of the importance of policy action and the potential benefits of reform, the latter being particularly valuable when communicating reforms to the wider public.
- Being tailored to top-level government officials, they bring existing OECD evidence, benchmarking and views on best practices to the attention of that particular group of audience.
- The publications also enhanced the OECD’s engagement with member and non-member countries by increasing policy makers’ awareness of OECD tools, products and instruments.
- In 2018, reports have been produced for Germany, Japan, Spain (executive brochure), Italy (executive brochure), China, Colombia and Brazil.

Getting It Right Reports

- The series of publications Getting It Right presents a detailed assessment of the economic challenges faced by member countries and partners and provides analysis and international comparisons to support the design of public policies.
- Two editions of the series have been produced for Mexico, in 2013 and 2018.
- The 2018 Getting It Right: Strategic Priorities for Mexico was launched at the OECD Mexico Forum 2018. The discussions in all sessions of the Forum were inspired by the contents of the Getting it Right, producing a rich set of conclusions and recommendations. The Forum had a very strong media impact, with more than 5 cover pages in core newspapers and more than two hundred articles.
People today are living longer than ever before, while birth rates are dropping in the majority of OECD countries. Such demographics raise the question: are current public social expenditures adequate and sustainable? Older workers play a crucial role in the labour market. Now that legal retirement ages are rising, fewer older workers are retiring early, but at the same time those older workers who have lost their job after the age of 50 have tended to remain in long term unemployment. What can countries do to help? How can they give older people better work incentives and opportunities?

The Working Better with Age reviews offer analysis and assessment on what the best policies are for fostering employability, job mobility and labour demand at an older age.

Since 2013, reviews were released for Switzerland, Denmark, France, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Norway, the United States and Poland.

The employment challenge is particularly pressing in developing countries, where demographic pressures are stronger, wage employment opportunities are scarce and formal job creation is insufficient to give most youth access to decent work. Governments are increasingly conscious of the need for a holistic approach for youth, that goes beyond employment to encompass education, health and civic participation, and are adopting national youth policies.

Youth Well-being Policy Reviews provide a detailed situation analysis of youth in developing countries in the areas of education, employment, health and civic participation, including latest data at individual level and key indicators to measure the state of well-being. The reviews support the development of national youth policies or strategies.

With co-financing from the EU, Youth Well-being Policy Reviews were carried out in 9 developing countries between 2015 and 2018: Cambodia, Cote d’Ivoire, El Salvador, Jordan, Malawi, Moldova, Peru, Togo and Viet Nam.
Investing in Youth Reviews

- The series Investing in Youth builds on the expertise of the OECD on youth employment, social support and skills. It provides a detailed diagnosis of youth policies in the areas of education, training, social and employment policies. Its main focus is on young people who are not in employment, education or training (the "NEETs").

SIGI (Social Institutions and Gender Index) Country Studies

- The Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) is a unique cross-country measure of discriminatory formal and informal laws, social norms and practices that restrict women’s and girls’ rights, access to empowerment opportunities and resources. It is an official data source for SDG indicator 5.1.1 (which measures whether legal framework promote, enforce and monitor gender equality).
- The SIGI data and country profiles have been used increasingly as reference points by development partners, notably UN agencies (UN Women) and multilateral development banks (ADB, AFDB, EBRD, WBG) as well as research institutes and civil society organisations.
- Through its 180 country profiles, country classifications, unique database and its innovative simulator, the SIGI provides a strong evidence base to effectively address the discriminatory social institutions that hold back progress on gender equality and women’s empowerment and allows policy makers to scope out reform options and assess their likely effects on gender equality in social institutions.

Affordable Housing Policy Reviews

- The Affordable Housing Policy Reviews series aims to help countries tackle affordable housing challenges.
- OECD Affordable Housing Policy Reviews assess housing outcomes and primary housing challenges in the country, analyse the country's housing policies and governance arrangements, provide actionable policy recommendations and a forward-looking assessment. Special focus areas could include: social housing, housing quality, homelessness and housing instability. Each review is tailored to address the country’s most pressing policy priorities.
- The analysis is supported by cross-country data from the OECD Affordable Housing Database. Bringing together cross-national information from OECD countries and EU member states, this unique OECD database helps countries monitor access to good-quality affordable housing and strengthen the knowledge base for policy evaluation.
Reviews of Pension Systems

- People today are living longer than ever before, while birth rates are low in many OECD countries. Social protection for older individuals will therefore play a growing role and pensions are a central component of well-being at older ages.
- The Reviews of Pension Systems deliver an in-depth analysis of the pension system, focussing on the pension system’s capacity to deliver adequate retirement income in a financially sustainable way and highlights OECD best practices for the design of pensions. They lead to policy recommendations about improving the pension system to better address country-specific challenges.
- The Reviews cover all components of pension systems: public, occupational and personal plans, as well as, when relevant, schemes for public-sector employees. In particular, the reviews take into account the impact of demographic, social and economic changes on pension benefits.
- Since 2014, country reviews were released for Latvia, Mexico and Ireland.

Social Protection System Reviews (for developing countries)

- The Social Protection System Reviews are one of a small number of analytical tools that serve to analyse how effective a country is in establishing a social protection system that responds to the needs of its people both today and in the future. The methodology (also published separately as a toolkit) can be implemented in any country, at any income level. It is intended to generate policy recommendations that are actionable through national systems.
- The Social Protection System Reviews include an analysis of a country’s demographics, poverty dynamics, labour market trends and revenue base in as far as these have implications for the social protection system. The analysis also examines how social protection expenditure is currently financed and its sustainability over the long term.
- As of 2019, the Social Protection System Reviews have been implemented in Cambodia, Kyrgyzstan, and Indonesia with co-funding from the European Union.

Social Cohesion Policy Reviews (for developing countries)

- Improved growth performance and rising prosperity are associated with rising expectations, as well as increased inequalities in a number of countries, drawing the attention of citizens to the efficiency and accountability of public policies. But they also bring along new resources and broaden the fiscal space for a more ambitious social agenda, aimed at more inclusive growth and reduction of persistent global imbalances.
- Social cohesion provides a broad framework for thinking about the effects of policy on social outcomes. It is also an important element in ensuring that a country’s growth path is sustainable.
- Social cohesion policy reviews aim to provide countries with a tool to improve their policies in a way that fosters social cohesion. The reviews have three distinct analytical parts: (i) a snapshot of social cohesion in the country, (ii) a series of reviews of key policy areas (e.g. education, health, social protection, fiscal policy), (iii) an analysis of policy coordination across domains and levels of government. Finally, policy recommendations are presented.
**Territorial Reviews**

- Territorial Reviews follow a common methodology, covering: 1) Analysis of socio-economic trends, growth potential and underexploited resources; 2) Policies and strategies to enhance regional competitiveness, social inclusion and sustainable development; and 3) Governance. The focus of each territorial review is further adapted to the needs and interests of the requesting authority. Specific themes of focus can be identified, such as human capital development, SMEs and innovation, infrastructure and accessibility, and service delivery.

- Started in 2001, Territorial Reviews have been conducted 74 times at national, regional and metropolitan scale. Several countries and regions have asked for updated reviews as a tool to track progress in their policy reforms.

- Following the 2015 Territorial Review, the government of Mexico City eliminated the requirement for minimum parking spaces in new buildings construction to foster public transport use and improve air quality.

- Following the 2004 Territorial Review of Montreal, the federal and provincial government have worked jointly to co-finance and establish performance measures of the regional organisations responsible to promote exports on the Quebec territory. Following the recommendation to overcome Montreal’s territorial fragmentation and lack of regional co-ordination, the Government of Quebec officially recognised Montreal a particular metropolitan status.

- The 2013 Review of Aix-Marseille accompanied the elaboration of the French law on the “modernisation of territorial public action and affirmation of metropoles”. The newly created "Aix-Marseille-Provence“ metropole benefited from dialogue of public and private actors involved in the OECD project.

- As a result of the 2012 Review of the Chicago Tri-state Metropolitan Area, the Alliance for Regional Development was created following the recommendations for greater metro-area coordination to support regional competitiveness.

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**Urban Policy Reviews**

- The Urban Policy Review series aims to assess the role of central government in explicit and implicit urban policies. Each review provides a comprehensive assessment of a country’s urban policies as seen through multiple lenses, including economic, social and environmental perspectives. The series aims to support the New Urban Agenda, the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and other global urban agendas, through effective development and implementation of national urban policies.

- Urban Policy Reviews follow a consistent methodology across countries, which features cross-national comparisons and recommendations on the integration of sectoral policies into urban development policy, planning and management. This includes analysis of how national spatial planning for urban areas, along with specific sectoral policies, directly and indirectly impact urban development, and how issues of governance (from inter-governmental fiscal relationships to various institutional, fiscal and policy tools) aim at fostering co-ordinated urban development among different levels of government and different administrations at the central level.

- Since 2010, reviews were released for: Poland, Korea, Chile, Mexico, China, Kazakhstan, Viet Nam.
Rural Policy Reviews

- Rural Policy Reviews provide authorities with an independent and internationally recognised diagnosis of key trends, challenges and untapped opportunities, and offer recommendations on policies, strategies, planning, governance and resource allocation in a number of emerging rural policy challenges.
- Rural Policy Reviews are conducted within the framework of the Rural Policy 3.0, which is a mechanism to help national governments support rural economic development. It reflects several important changes in rural development and is based on the understanding that rural regions are diverse and complex socio-economic systems. The Rural Policy 3.0 is an evolution of the New Rural Policy which was first adopted in 2006. It sets wellbeing across its three dimensions (economy, environment and society) as the key objective for rural development.
- The common structure of rural policy reviews address three key aspects: 1) analysis of regional socio-economic performance; 2) policies for enhancing regional competitiveness; and 3) cross cutting issues of prime importance for rural development.
- Since 2006, reviews were conducted for: Mexico, Germany, Scotland (UK), Finland, Netherlands, China, Italy, Quebec, Canada, England (UK), Chile, Poland.

Tourism Policy Reviews

- National Tourism Policy Reviews provide an assessment of tourism-related policies, programmes and plans in light of current trends and issues, with a particular focus on strengthening the development of sustainable and inclusive tourism.
- The Reviews involve a survey of key tourism stakeholders (public and private), a fact-finding mission, and a peer-reviewed analytical report, including the overall assessment and policy recommendations.
- Key strategic documents guiding tourism in the country are considered, with a particular focus on longstanding and emerging challenges for tourism, including for example i) tourism infrastructure requirements; ii) the management of tourism growth; iii) environmental pressure/impacts; or iv) digital economy. In addition, the review provides in-depth analysis of tourism-related policies in two specific policy areas to be determined with national (and sub-national) authorities.
- Examples of previous Reviews: Tourism Policy Review of Italy (2011) and Mexico (2017).
Working Together: Skills and Labour Market Integration of Immigrants and their Children Reviews

- This series examines the skills and labour market integration of immigrants and their children in OECD countries, providing a comprehensive assessment of the integration system for immigrants and their native-born children. It also includes tailored policy recommendations to the country being reviewed.
- Country reviews were released for Sweden and Finland since 2016.

Recruiting Immigrant Workers Reviews

- The Recruiting Immigrant Workers country reviews examines whether labour migration policy are effective and efficient. They look at discretionary labour migration, which is labour migration movements over which policy has direct and immediate oversight, focussing on two key areas:
  1) the country’s labour migration system and its characteristics; and
  2) the extent to which policy is responding to the needs of the domestic labour market and its impact on the latter.
- Since 2011, country reviews were released for Sweden, Germany, New Zealand, Austria, Norway, the European Union, the Netherlands, Australia and Korea.

Finding their Way: Refugee Integration Reviews

- The Finding their Way series provides reviews of specific aspects of migrant integration systems, in a fast-track report. In particular, these fast-track reviews focus on particularly vulnerable groups such as refugees.
- Country reviews on refugee integration for Germany and Portugal are forthcoming.
Interrelations between Public Policies, Migration and Development (Country Studies)

• Interrelations between Public Policies, Migration and Development is the result of a project carried out by the European Union and the OECD Development Centre in ten partner countries: Armenia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Georgia, Haiti, Morocco and the Philippines.
• The project aimed to provide policy makers with evidence on the way migration influences specific sectors (labour market, agriculture, education, investment and financial services, and social protection and health) and, in turn, how sectoral policies affect migration.
• The report addresses four dimensions of the migration cycle: emigration, remittances, return and immigration. The results of the empirical work confirm that migration contributes to the development of countries of origin and destination.
• However, the potential of migration is not yet fully exploited by the ten partner countries. One explanation is that policy makers do not sufficiently take migration into account in their respective policy areas. To enhance the contribution of migration to development, home and host countries therefore need to adopt a more coherent policy agenda to better integrate migration into development strategies, improve co-ordination mechanisms and strengthen international co-operation.

How Immigrants Contribute to Developing Countries’ Economies

• How Immigrants Contribute to Developing Countries’ Economies is the fruit of a 4-year project, “Assessing the Economic Contribution of Labour Migration in Developing Countries as Countries of Destination (ECLM)”. The ECLM project was implemented by the OECD Development Centre in collaboration with the ILO and co-financed by the European Union.
• The project aimed to analyse several economic impacts (on the labour market, economic growth, and public finance) of immigration in ten partner countries: Argentina, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Rwanda, South Africa and Thailand. The empirical evidence stems from a combination of quantitative and qualitative analyses of secondary and in some cases primary data sources.
• The report finds that labour migration has a limited impact in terms of native-born workers’ labour market outcomes, economic growth and public finance. Perceptions of negative effects of immigrants are thus unjustified. But most countries of destination could do more with the human capital and expertise that immigrants bring. Public policies can play a key role in enhancing the contribution of immigrants to their host countries’ development.
• The comparative report was launched in Paris (2018) and country results were presented in the ten partner countries enabling policy makers and relevant stakeholders to discuss concrete policy measures in this direction.
Reviews of Health Systems

- The Reviews of Health Systems examine the performance of health care systems, highlighting key challenges and opportunities for system strengthening based on international best practice. Each review provides targeted recommendations to improve health system accessibility, quality, efficiency and sustainability in the subject country.
- Since 2015, country reviews were released for Lithuania, Kazakhstan, Peru, Costa Rica, Denmark, Latvia, Mexico and Colombia.

Reviews of National Health Care Quality

- The National Health Care Quality reviews examine the quality of health care, highlighting best practices and providing targeted assessments and recommendations for further improvements.
- The reviews conducted so far highlight some of the challenges shared by modern health care systems in ensuring quality. The most important of these concerns is transparency: governments should encourage, and where appropriate require, health systems and health care providers to be open about the effectiveness, safety and patient-centredness of care they provide. More measures of patient outcomes are also needed - especially those reported by patients themselves – and should underpin standards, guidelines, incentives and innovations in service delivery.
- Since 2012, country reviews were released for Australia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Public Health Reviews

- The OECD Reviews of Public Health provide in-depth analysis and policy recommendations to strengthen priority areas of countries’ public health systems, highlighting best practice examples that allow learning from shared experiences, and the spreading of innovative approaches.
- Topics covered by these reviews include unhealthy diets and obesity, preventing harmful alcohol use, health checks and preventive screening, responding to public health emergencies, and more. Health care systems across OECD are increasingly under pressure from social changes and emerging new health challenges, which demand a strong public health response.
- The OECD Reviews of Public Health are designed to help countries to strengthen their health systems to anticipate, prevent, and respond to public health risks and challenges in the most effective way possible.
- A country review was released for Chile (2019), and reviews are forthcoming for Japan and Korea.
OECD Studies on Water

- Water is essential for economic growth, human health, and the environment. Yet governments around the world face significant challenges in managing their water resources effectively. The problems are multiple and complex: billions of people are still without access to safe water and adequate sanitation; competition for water is increasing among the different uses and users; and major investment is required to maintain and improve water infrastructure in OECD and non-OECD countries.

- This OECD series on water provides policy analysis and guidance on the economic, financial and governance aspects of water resources management. These aspects generally lie at the heart of the water problem and hold the key to unlocking the policy puzzle.

Policy Framework for Investment in Agriculture Reviews

- Agricultural production needs to increase by at least 60% over the next 40 years to meet the rising demand for food. In a context of rising land and water scarcity, investment in agriculture is thus critical to increase output and enhance global food security.

- Policy Framework for Investment in Agriculture Reviews help countries develop coherent policy frameworks for an attractive agriculture investment environment for all investors, including smallholders, small and medium enterprises, semi-commercial farmers, domestic and foreign private cooperatives and enterprises, as well as multinational and state-owned enterprises.

- The Reviews use the Policy Framework for Investment in Agriculture (PFIA), a sectoral adaptation of the Policy Framework for Investment (PFI). The Framework supports countries in evaluating and designing policies to mobilise private investment in agriculture and maximise its positive contribution to economic growth and sustainable development. Drawing on good practices from OECD and non-OECD countries, it offers guidance in ten policy areas critically important for attracting investment in agriculture.

- The PFIA has been used by Burkina Faso for an Investment in Agriculture Review, and by Indonesia, Myanmar and Tanzania as part of wider Investment Policy Reviews with an agriculture component.
Public budgets have traditionally been an important source of green infrastructure financing, but given the strains on public finances, large-scale private investment is needed for the transition towards a green economy. Governments have a key role to play in strengthening domestic policy frameworks to mobilise private finance and investment in support of green growth. Clean Energy Investment Reviews provide guidance to governments on scaling up financing and investment in technologies, infrastructure and companies needed in the transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient and resource-efficient economy.

The reviews use the OECD Policy Guidance for Investment in Clean Energy Infrastructure, a tool that helps governments identify ways to mobilise private sector investment in clean energy infrastructure, especially in renewable electricity generation. It provides guidance on the policy options available to make the most of private investment opportunities in clean energy infrastructure and identifies key issues for policy makers to consider, including in investment policy, investment promotion and facilitation, competition policy, financial markets, and public governance. It also addresses cross-cutting issues, including regional co-operation and international trade for investment in clean energy infrastructure.

Jordan was the first country to undergo a Clean Energy Investment Policy Review. Similar reviews of 5 other countries (India, Indonesia, Colombia, Viet Nam, 5th in SE Asia) are forthcoming as part of a new “Clean Energy Finance and Investment Mobilisation” programme launched in January 2019.
SUPPORTING BUSINESS DYNAMISM AND INCLUSIVE LABOUR MARKETS

Future of Work Country Reviews

- The Future of Work Country Reviews are designed to help policy makers make sense of current trends changing labour markets and identify where policy changes are needed to fully capitalise on the new opportunities that are arising and shaping a future of work with fairer access to high quality jobs.
- Each review is tailored to the specific interests of the participating country, and can include a detailed diagnosis of the key challenges and a policy action plan in selected areas of employment regulation, social protection, skills and social dialogue.
- Countries can request a general study on the future of work and policy readiness, or commission a study on a specific issue (e.g. implication of automation for skills needs and adult learning; the emergence of new forms of employment; or policies to promote better job quality, health and productivity).
- The OECD can also help organise national, regional or international policy workshops to provide peer learning on good policy practices and implementation strategies.

Connecting People with Good Jobs: Reviews of Activation and Employment Oriented Social Policies

- The Connecting People with Good Jobs reviews look at how well activation and employment-oriented social policies help all groups to move into productive and rewarding jobs and make policy recommendations to improve the situation. The reviews put a special focus on the most disadvantaged groups, who face the greatest barriers and disincentives to finding good work.
- Since 2014, country reviews were released for Australia, United Kingdom, Korea, and Slovenia.
The Reviews on Local Job Creation examine the implementation of employment and skills policies across regions within a country. The goal of each review is to develop new insights on the changing nature of work at the local level and the challenge national and local governments face in preparing to deal with these changes, while also creating peer learning opportunities for practitioners to learn about good practices from across the world. The reviews offer recommendations on how to better match people to quality jobs, while also fostering new training and local economic development opportunities.

- The reviews provide national and local authorities with an independent and internationally recognised diagnosis of key trends and untapped opportunities as it relates to jobs, skills, and economic development outcomes.
- 17 countries have participated in these reviews since 2014.
- Australia recently introduced a Regional Employment Trials program in 10 selected disadvantaged regions as part of its 2018-19 Budget. In trial regions, the Department of Jobs and Small Business Employment Facilitators will work with Regional Development Australia (RDA) committees to develop local employment projects. Projects will bring together stakeholders and employment services providers to tackle employment challenges.
- In Slovenia, the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities introduced a pilot to provide local employment offices with a 5% flexible budget envelope to design employment programmes in partnership with other local stakeholders (e.g. VET providers, employers and/or regional economic development agencies).
- In Korea, a Local Job Creation program has been introduced to enable cities to co-design employment and skills programmes with employment services and vocational education and training providers.
- In Canada, the recent 2018 federal budget announced a move by Employment and Social Development Canada from 5 to 10 years agreements with service providers under a new Indigenous Skills and Training Program which is targeting the employment and earnings gap between Indigenous and non-indigenous people.

The Job Quality, Health and Productivity reviews aim to help countries identify policies that will shape a future of work with fairer access to high quality jobs.

- Building on the OECD framework that identifies the key links between job quality, health and productivity the reviews aim to provide a description of the main drivers and outcomes for health and productivity of different aspects of working conditions.
- The reviews also aim to propose identify a policy action plan to achieve healthier, more productive and more inclusive workspaces, drawing on examples of good practices from other countries, existing research and consultation with key stakeholders.
jobs strategy reviews

- The new OECD Jobs Strategy helps countries to address challenges in labour markets raised the widespread slow-down in productivity and wage growth, high levels of income inequality, and structural changes linked to the digital transition, globalisation and demographic changes. The new Jobs Strategy provides policy recommendations across a broad range of policy areas, going beyond job quantity and taking job quality and inclusiveness as central policy priorities, while emphasising the importance of resilience and adaptability for good economic and labour market performance in a changing world of work.

- The Jobs Strategy Reviews support countries in the implementation of the Jobs Strategy. The main vehicle for the reviews will be dedicated chapters of the OECD Country Surveys prepared jointly Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Directorate (ELS) and the Economics Department (ECO).

getting skills right reviews

- To help countries develop the skills that respond to labour market needs and make sure that these skills are fully utilised by individuals and employers, the Getting Skills Right reviews provide a systematic and in-depth analysis of a country’s strengths and weaknesses in: a) the collection of skill needs information; and b) how this information feeds into policy analysis.

- Since 2017, country reviews were released for Australia, Chile, Spain, France, Italy, United Kingdom, South Africa and Brazil.

Talent Abroad Reviews

- The Talent Abroad country reviews aim at providing an accurate, updated and dynamic picture of diasporas by individual countries of origin. On this basis, and by building on cumulated experiences regarding the movements of diasporas, the reviews can provide policy recommendations on how best to engage with emigrants and mobilise their skills to support economic development in their country of origin.

- Since 2015, reviews were conducted for Morocco and Germany.
School Resources Reviews

- The effective use of school resources is a policy priority across OECD countries. The OECD Reviews of School Resources explore how resources can be governed, distributed, utilised and managed to improve the quality, equity and efficiency of school education.
- The series considers four types of resources: financial resources, such as public funding of individual schools; human resources, such as teachers, school leaders and education administrators; physical resources, such as location, buildings and equipment; and other resources, such as learning time. This series offers timely policy advice to both governments and the education community. It includes both country reports and thematic studies.
- The purpose of the reviews is to explore how school resources can be governed, distributed, utilised and managed to improve the quality, equity and efficiency of school education. School resources are understood in a broad way, including financial resources (e.g. expenditures on education, school budget), physical resources (e.g. school infrastructure, computers), human resources (e.g. teachers, school leaders) and other resources (e.g. learning time).

Policy Reviews of Vocational Education and Training (VET) and Adult Learning Reviews

- The economies of OECD countries need specific occupational skills - in professional, managerial and technical jobs, in expanding fields such as healthcare, as well as in traditional trades like electricians. Vocational education and training (VET) systems, which supply these skills, are now under intensive scrutiny to determine how they can best deliver the skills required, ensuring that they adapt to fast-changing needs.
- This review of vocational education and training (VET) in Australia is part of “Learning for Jobs”, the OECD policy study of VET – a programme of analytical work and individual country reviews designed to help countries make their VET systems more responsive to labour market needs.
- The review assesses the main challenges faced by the VET system and presents an interconnected package of policy recommendations, in terms of the challenge, the recommendation itself, supporting arguments and suggested aspects of implementation as well as potential resource implications.

Higher Education Reviews

- The Higher Education series offers policy advice to governments and other higher education stakeholders who would like to learn how well their systems are performing in comparison to others. The series provides insights on how higher education systems are performing overall and in specific areas; why some systems are performing better than others; and what countries can learn from the experience of others.
- In addition to policy and working papers, the series includes reports on the conceptual and analytical frameworks that underpin the work, as well as regular syntheses and country reports on benchmarking higher education system performance and the in-depth analysis of selected higher education topics.
• There is a shift from formal education to a broader perspective that includes a range of hard and soft skills people need to acquire over their lifetime in order to succeed in the labour market. Workers, students, parents, employers, education providers and government agencies now need reliable information on how supply and demand for skills evolve.

• Better skills policies help build economic resilience, boost employment and reinforce social cohesion. The OECD Skills Strategy provides countries with a framework to analyse their skills strengths and challenges.

• Each OECD Skills Strategy diagnostic report reflects a set of skills challenges identified by broad stakeholder engagement and OECD comparative evidence while offering concrete examples of how other countries have tackled similar skills challenges. It presents OECD internationally comparable indicators and policy analysis covering issues such as: quality of education and curricula; transitions from school to work; vocational education and training (VET); employment and unemployment; innovative workplace learning; entrepreneurship; brain drain and migrants; and skills matching with job requirements.

• These reports tackle questions such as: How can countries maximise their skills potential? How can they improve their performance in developing relevant skills, activating skills supply and using skills effectively? What is the benefit of a whole-of-government approach to skills? How can governments build stronger partnerships with employers, trade unions, teachers and students to deliver better skills outcomes?

• OECD Skills Strategy diagnostic reports provide new insights into these questions and help identify the core components of successful skills strategies.

Reviews of Evaluation and Assessment in Education

• How can assessment and evaluation policies work together more effectively to improve student outcomes in primary and secondary schools? The country reports in this series analyse major issues facing evaluation and assessment policy to identify improvements that can be made to enhance the quality, equity and efficiency of school education.

• In Chile: the review has “been used as part of the research on evaluation and assessment to inform the national assessment system, and has provided a basis for the government discussions.”

• In Norway: the review “provided a new baseline for work on assessment and evaluation, with the framework and recommendations being used to initiate improvements in evaluation and assessment.”
Education Policy Reviews

- Reviews of National Policies for Education offer customised, in-depth analysis and advice to assist policy makers in developing and implementing education policy. Individual reviews can focus on a specific policy area, a particular level of education or a country’s entire education system. These reviews are conducted at the request of the country concerned.
- Portugal: Preliminary findings of the Review of the Higher Education, Research and Innovation System of Portugal have triggered a range of reforms including the diversification of the system (strengthening the role of polytechnics), the strengthened regional role of institutions and the improvement of the academic career.
- Chile: Several OECD Reviews of Education in Chile have led to the development of a new teaching career structure and the elaboration of a range of policies to reduce student segregation in schools.

Market Openness Reviews

- Market Openness Reviews are a fundamental tool employed by the OECD Trade Committee to assess barriers to trade integration and have been conducted for Member and non-Member countries.
- They focus on transparency, non-discrimination, unnecessary trade restrictiveness, the harmonisation of measures, streamlining and conformity, competition principles and intellectual property rights. The peer reviewed studies help countries adhere to committee expectations and frequently lead to regulatory changes.

Innovation, Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability Reviews

- The OECD framework (developed in collaboration with the G20) to analyse policies to improve productivity and sustainability in food and agriculture links policy incentive areas to drivers of productivity and sustainability — innovation, structural change, natural resource use and climate change. Following this framework, country reviews consider how a wide range of general and agriculture-specific policies affect productivity and sustainability in food and agriculture.
- Prior to publication each country review is examined by the Agricultural Policies and Markets Working Party in a peer review process, in which other member and partner countries actively participate.
- In collaboration with national governments, ten country reviews have been completed (Australia, Brazil, Canada, People’s Republic of China, Estonia, Korea, the Netherlands, Sweden, Turkey and the United States) with Japan and Latvia’s reviews nearing completion.
Services Trade Reviews

- Drawing on available national and international data, the OECD measures the contribution of services to national exports and output, compare each service sector’s competitiveness to international counterparts (in terms of productivity and trade performance), derive insights into business contributions to services exports on the basis of firm-level analysis, and identify key drivers of demand in priority markets. The OECD works directly with domestic regulators and line-Ministries to prioritize domestic regulatory reforms that make downstream industrial sectors more competitive and improve the international performance of services exporters.

- This series leverages the OECD Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI) – a unique, evidence-based toolkit that provides annually updated information on regulations affecting trade in services in 22 sectors across 45 countries representing over 80% of global trade in services - to target regulatory bottlenecks and implement structural reforms that improve the performance of domestic services sectors, enhance competitiveness, improve productivity and contribute to inclusive economic growth.

- In collaboration with the Australian government, the OECD carried out an in-depth analysis of the contribution of services to the Australian economy, the regulatory environment of the services sector and its performance in an international context.

Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reviews

- In September 2013, the G20 Leaders welcomed the development of a methodology for a voluntary peer review process and the initiation of country-owned peer reviews and encouraged broad voluntary participation in reviews as a valuable means of enhanced transparency and accountability. The OECD has several decades experience in measuring support for different sectors, the more recent one being support for fossil fuels, starting in 2010. Given its expertise in the field, the OECD has been tasked to act as the Secretariat for the G20 peer review process.

- The OECD has facilitated, co-ordinated, and chaired all G20 peer reviews thus far: US and China (2016), Germany and Mexico (2017). Forthcoming reviews are Italy and Indonesia. OECD has also played a leading role in drafting the final report for each country’s peer review, in consultation with members from the peer review teams and reviewed countries.

- In doing so, the OECD has been responsible for providing the context on the reviewed country’s energy resources, energy market, energy prices and taxes, and other corresponding policies, including macroeconomic conditions and social policies. It is also responsible for bringing together the key findings of the exercise and putting forward key messages that can draw consensus among peer review team members and the review countries. The peer review process has been instrumental for learning and sharing best practices on estimating support, assessing its effectiveness on meeting public policy objectives, and on sequencing reform.
Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises Reviews

- The reviews evaluate countries’ corporate governance and regulatory framework for state-owned enterprises (SOEs). In addition to providing a quantitative sectoral overview of national SOE sectors, the reviews examine the state ownership policy, the institutional arrangements for exercising the state ownership function, the regulatory framework for competition between SOEs and private enterprises, the equitable treatment of shareholders, policies for stakeholder relations and the effectiveness and independence of SOE boards of directors.
- The reviews use the OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises as a benchmark. The Guidelines provide concrete advice to countries on how to manage more effectively their responsibilities as company owners, thus helping to make state-owned enterprises more competitive, efficient and transparent. Countries wishing to adhere to the Guidelines and become regular Participants in the OECD Working Party on State Ownership and Privatisation Practices must undergo such a review.
- Countries recently reviewed include Argentina, Colombia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Capital Market Reviews

- Building on original firm and transaction level data, these reviews provide a detailed analysis of the corporate sector and corporate finance landscape in individual countries, covering public equity markets, corporate bond markets, institutional investors, market intermediaries and the functioning of secondary markets. They offer concrete policy recommendations on steps that can be taken to improve companies’ access to market-based financing and investor confidence. The objective is to help countries to effectively bridge the gap between household savings and productive investment opportunities in the real economy.
- The reviews use a dataset based on transaction or firm-level data gathered from several financial databases (Thomson Reuters, Eikon, Thomson Reuters Datastream, FactSet, Bloomberg) as well as regulator, stock exchange, and company websites and financial statements. A set of selected indicators and detailed description of data sources as well as the methodology for data collection are provided in the annexes to the reports.
- This a new series and the first country review (Italy) was published in January 2019. A review of Portugal is ongoing. Two regional reviews (Asia) have also been published (2017, 2018).
OECD Reviews of Innovation Policy

- OECD Reviews of Innovation Policy offer a comprehensive assessment of a country’s innovation system, focusing on the role of government. They provide concrete recommendations on how to improve policies that affect innovation performance, including R&D policies. Each review identifies good practices from which other countries can learn.

- The reviews typically include an OECD fact-finding mission, with interviews with the key stakeholders in a country’s innovation system, as well as preparation of a background report by national experts. The draft OECD assessment is discussed during in-country stakeholder workshops, and peer review of the final assessment and recommendations is provided by the OECD Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy (CSTP). The reviews can be tailored to a country’s specific needs and topics (e.g. Industry 4.0), but typically offer an overview of the country’s innovation system and its current challenges, as well as indepth analyses and recommendations for the higher education and public research sector, policies related to the business sector innovation and overall innovation system governance.

- There have now been more than 25 reviews, of both OECD and non-OECD countries (including the first review of its kind of China), with some countries having undergone follow-up reviews (e.g. Sweden, Korea, Mexico and Luxembourg). Recent reviews include Austria, Costa Rica, Finland, Norway, Malaysia and Sweden.

Regional Innovation Reviews

- In 2007, the OECD launched the series OECD Reviews of Regional Innovation to address this demand by national and regional governments for greater clarity on how to strengthen the innovation capacity of regions. These reviews examine issues connected to innovation at the regional level as well as reviews of innovation policy for specific regions. They look at the role of regional innovation in the economy, its governance and policy context and regional strategies for innovation driven growth.

- Through a diagnostic of the innovation system and the policy mix, the reviews offer policy and governance recommendations to achieve the region’s desired transition in light of global trends, changes in innovation process and innovation policy.

- Previous reviews of regions include: North of England (United Kingdom); Piedmont (Italy); 15 Mexican States; Catalonia (Spain); Basque Country (Spain); Wallonia (Belgium) and Central and Southern Denmark.
Competition Assessment

- Competition assessments present an analysis of regulatory restrictions on competition and make policy recommendations for reform. These reviews help governments to identify and remove regulations and policies that unnecessarily restrict competition in targeted sectors.
- The regulations in sectors targeted for reform are reviewed one by one for any restriction to competition by using the OECD Competition Assessment Toolkit. Volume 1 of the Toolkit sets down the principles and provides a checklist and examples, volume 2 provides detailed technical guidance to perform a competition assessment, and volume 3 provides a step-by-step process for performing the assessment. The Toolkit is available in 17 languages.
- Competition assessments have been conducted with Greece (14 sectors reviewed), Mexico (3), Portugal (2) and Romania (3). Assessments with Iceland, Tunisia, Brunei, the Philippines and Thailand are ongoing, and assessments with 7 other ASEAN countries are forthcoming.
- Of the 356 detailed recommendations made in the 2016 assessment of 5 sectors in Greece (e-commerce, construction, media, wholesale trade and a number of manufacturing sub-sectors such as chemicals and pharmaceuticals), the government has implemented over 75%.

OECD Reviews of Telecommunication Policy and Regulation

- OECD Telecommunication Reviews draw on the deep experience of the OECD to examine challenges and achievements in a country’s telecommunication sector, benchmark developments vis-à-vis developments in OECD member countries, and put forward recommendations to foster a sound telecommunication sector in light of increasing convergence. These reviews aim to assist countries position themselves for a successful digital transition, by furthering regulatory reform and stimulating market competition and investment.
- The reviews typically draw on responses by authorities to policy and data questionnaires and on two fact-finding missions. The missions comprise of an extensive series of interviews with major communication stakeholders. During different stages of the drafting, authorities are able to fact-check and review the contents of the report, and the OECD Committee on Digital Economy Policy provides peer review of the final assessment and recommendations.
- The reviews provide an overview of communication market developments, the regulatory and institutional frameworks and their reforms, and concludes with an assessment and recommendations for the country based on best practices.
- The OECD has two decades of experience conducting reviews of telecommunication policy and regulation, and has undertaken 22 reviews since 1999. Early reviews primarily addressed liberalisation issues; however, the 2012 review of Mexico ignited a new step in the reviews to address new and emerging challenges in the sector.
- Mexico’s review was followed in 2017 by an implementation review that assessed progress and next steps for telecommunication and broadcasting.
- A telecommunication review of Colombia was released in 2014, and currently, Brazil is undertaking a telecommunication review that also incorporates broadcasting issues.
Competition Law and Policy Reviews

- The Reviews assess countries’ competition laws and policies, getting to the heart of how competition and regulatory issues are dealt with, from the soundness of competition laws to the structure and effectiveness of competition institutions.
- A detailed report is prepared by the OECD, fact-checked by the country, discussed during a special peer review meeting, and then published. The OECD’s 10 Recommendations and Best Practices on Competition Law and Practice, which cover issues such as merger reviews, hard core cartels, structural separation in regulated industries, and bid-rigging in public procurement, provide guidance.
- Countries reviewed since 2015 include Brazil, Greece, Kazakhstan, Peru, Ukraine and Viet Nam, El Salvador and Mexico are currently being reviewed.

Investment Policy Reviews

- The Reviews present an overview of investment trends and policies, assess the climate for domestic and foreign investment, propose actions for improving investment conditions, and discuss challenges and opportunities for further reform.
- The Reviews take a comprehensive approach to investment climate reforms by using the OECD Policy Framework for Investment. The PFI looks at 12 different policy areas affecting investment: investment policy, investment promotion and facilitation, competition, trade, taxation, corporate governance, finance, infrastructure, developing human resources, policies to promote responsible business conduct and investment in support of green growth, and broader issues of public governance.
- Reviews have been undertaken with more than 30 countries including, since 2015, Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Lao DPR, Nigeria, the Philippines, Viet Nam and Ukraine. Reviews are ongoing with Croatia and Egypt.
- In Lao DPR, the government reformed its investment law in 2017 and integrated numerous OECD recommendations in the new law, including by eliminating the minimum capital requirement for foreign investors, reducing the number of entry points for investors, and restructuring the management of special economic zones.
- In Myanmar, the government has called the IPR “the mother of investment policy reform”. The government has implemented many of the recommendations of the first Review (2014), and a second Review is underway to take stock of reforms since the first Review to provide a roadmap for further reforms.
This series provides a means for assessing and improving the performance, design and implementation of SME and entrepreneurship policies, and for sharing policy experiences among OECD member countries and partner economies. OECD Reviews on SME and Entrepreneurship Policy are based on a standard methodology, including a diagnostic questionnaire completed by national authorities, study missions and fieldwork, and are peer reviewed by the OECD Working Party on SMEs and Entrepreneurship. Since 2010, Reviews have been produced for Poland (2010), Mexico (2006 and 2013), Thailand (2011), Italy (2014), Russian Federation (2015), Israel (2016), Canada (2017), Kazakhstan (2018) and Indonesia (2018). Mexico has undertaken two Country Reviews of SME and Entrepreneurship Policy with CFE, in 2006 and 2013. Both helped shape the presidential agendas on SME and entrepreneurship policy and led, most notably, to the creation of Mexico’s National Institute of the Entrepreneur (INADEM) in 2013, which aims to streamline national SME policy regulations and increase transparency in funding allocation. The implementation of the latest review’s recommendations led to the development of a strategic framework for entrepreneurship and SME policy development in Mexico, and the establishment of an SME Ombudsman office in Mexico.

OECD’s reviews on Boosting Social Entrepreneurship and Social Enterprise Development aim to assist policy makers at national, regional and local levels to improve their policy framework for social entrepreneurs and enterprises. Reviews highlight the strengths and weaknesses of existing policies and programmes and offer tailored policy recommendations coupled with an implementation action plan based on the findings of the review and on international examples. The reviews assess the policies and programmes for social enterprise creation and development. They involve a 360 degree analysis of the social enterprise policy ecosystem and examine a number of policy areas, including: legal and institutional frameworks; access to markets and finance; skills and business development support; and impact measurement. Focus groups and detailed interviews with the relevant stakeholders in the community of social entrepreneurship contribute to the analysis. Reviews have been completed for: Estonia (forthcoming), Lithuania (forthcoming), The Netherlands (2019), Croatia (2016), and Czech Republic (2016) as well as Korea, Poland, France, Slovenia and Serbia (from 2009 to 2013).
• HEInnovate is a joint initiative of the European Commission and the OECD to promote the innovative and entrepreneurial higher education institution across Europe and beyond (www.heinnovate.eu).

• HEInnovate is a guiding framework for supporting entrepreneurship and innovation in higher education. HEInnovate offers an online self-assessment tool for higher education institutions (www.heinnovate.eu), available in 24 languages, a series of country review assessments, including this report on the Netherlands, and a Policy Learning Network that facilitates cross-country exchange and peerlearning amongst the countries participating in the country reviews.

• Using the OECD-European Commission HEInnovate guidance for the entrepreneurial and innovative higher education institution, the reports assess strategies and practices for supporting entrepreneurship and innovation in national higher education institutions, as well as the systemic support provided by government.

• The reports present an in-depth analysis of the policy framework and institutional practices and provide useful guidance for policy makers and university leaders, offering practical recommendations on how countries can enhance and sustain outcomes.

• These reports presents evidence-based analysis and recommendations on the impact of higher education institutions (HEIs) on entrepreneurship and innovation. The reviews assess the strategies and practices of national HEIs in supporting entrepreneurship and innovation, along with the government policy context.

• Over 2017-18, reviews have been carried out in Poland, Hungary, Ireland and the Netherlands. A review of Bulgaria was conducted in 2014.
• The OECD Eurasia Competitiveness Roundtable is a platform for peer review and knowledge sharing on the implementation of competitiveness reforms that brings OECD members together with the thirteen partner countries of the OECD Eurasia Competitiveness Programme.

• For many Eurasia partners, it provides an introduction into the OECD method of peer review and represents their first experience in discussing economic policy challenges in such a forum. It also serves as a mechanism to promote public-private dialogue on policy, which is still under-developed in most Eurasia countries.

• The Roundtable takes place yearly. Each year, a number of partner countries are reviewed. During the initial review of a given policy area, desk research, questionnaires and data requests to the examined country are supplemented by fact-finding missions and a series of working-group meetings that bring together OECD officials, experts from OECD countries, examined country officials and representatives of the private sector in the country (including, where appropriate, foreign investors).

• The working groups provide a venue for discussion of emerging OECD conclusions and recommendations, which are finally shaped into a short report for discussion at the Roundtable. Three years after it is reviewed on a topic, the examined country undergoes a monitoring review to assess progress made with respect to implementation of the recommendation, lessons learned (what worked, what didn’t) and possible further steps to be taken. Monitoring reviews are based on a similar method of research and working-group activity.

• As of end-2018, twelve of the 13 Eurasia Competitiveness Programme countries had undergone peer reviews (Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan).

• Topics have included aspects of SME policy and private-sector development, investment and export promotion, and the development agricultural cooperatives.

• Seven have undergone monitoring reviews, the majority of which have found substantial progress with respect to action on the initial recommendations.
Access to Justice Reviews

- Effective access to justice services is a crucial determinant of inclusive growth, citizen well-being and sound public administration. The rule of law, security and justice influence economic performance, and business & investment climate. Countries with trusted justice systems report higher levels of GDP per capita, property protection rights and national competitiveness. Legal certainty, predictability and businesses’ trust in justice systems help positive investment decisions and promote competition.

- The OECD seeks to better understand, track and help to improve effective access to justice for all citizens by:
  1. Identifying the measurements for effective access to justice.
  2. Identifying good practices.
  3. Understanding people's legal needs and the justice pathways they take.
  4. Policy dialogue on the quality, responsiveness and accessibility of justice services.
  5. Understanding the links between access to justice and dimensions of inclusive growth (e.g. health, employment).
  6. Conducting reviews and developing implementation support for the delivery of people focused justice services.

Gender Equality Reviews – Governance, Mainstreaming and Implementation

- Building on the key pillars of the OECD Council Recommendation on Gender Equality in Public Life, the Reviews look at the inclusiveness and gender-sensitivity of structural reforms, government tools and decision-making processes and their impacts on equality from a whole-of-government perspective. They also assess the current approach to gender and equality mainstreaming - including legal, policy and institutional frameworks – against international benchmarks.

- The Reviews are implemented through a multi-stakeholder process, which involves government stakeholders (e.g., gender equality institutions, centres of government, line ministries, statistics agencies), and non-governmental stakeholders (parliaments, supreme audit institutions, relevant actors from civil society). They highlight successes as well as opportunities to strengthen gender-responsive budgeting, policy making, public procurement, regulatory and digital strategies.

- The reviews provide guidance on implementation strategies to ensure gender-sensitivity of the country’s structural reforms in support of gender equality.
Human Resource Management Reviews

• This series of country reviews examines the design and implementation of government Human Resource Management (HRM) policies within the context of larger government values. These values are usually at least partially context specific.
• The reports focus on assessing: whether governments are managing the size, skills, and competencies of their workforce in a sustainable manner; whether HRM systems in governments are performance oriented; whether there is a balance between the flexibility and consistency of HRM rules within and across governments; and finally, whether the values promoted by government are consistent with the management rules and practices.

Infrastructure Governance Reviews

• Poor governance is a major reason why infrastructure projects often fail to meet their timeframe, budget, and service delivery objectives. The OECD has developed a framework for the governance of public infrastructure, identifying 10 main governance challenges and policy options.
• Using this framework, OECD Reviews of Infrastructure Governance assess a country’s infrastructure stock and governance standards, and provide policy recommendations to help the government better prioritise, plan, budget, deliver, regulate and evaluate infrastructure investment.

Innovation Skills Reviews

• The report series builds on previous work carried out by the OECD Observatory for Public Sector Innovation (OPSI) and the Public Employment and Management Working Party (PEM). The Abilities, Motivation and Opportunities framework that guides the reviews was first discussed with the PEM and resulted in the chapter on HRM in the OECD report, Fostering Innovation in the Public Sector.
• This series also draws on the 2016 Survey on Strategic Human Resource Management in Central/Federal Governments of OECD Countries, conducted by the PEM. This survey included, for the first time, a set of comparative data on the use of tools to support public innovation.

Getting Policy Design Right: OECD Reviews and Studies - 35
Governments today are confronted with a complex array of interconnected problems, increased citizen expectations, and fiscal constraints. Furthermore, they must operate in a context of fast-paced technological, geopolitical, economic, social, and environmental change. Existing policies and programmes may not be suitable for tackling the challenges of today, let alone those of tomorrow.

Governments therefore require a systemic approach to public sector innovation to develop and deliver novel solutions that meet the existing and emergent needs of citizens.

This Reviews proposes a new public sector innovation system model.

This review draws attention to the critical role public governance plays for setting the conditions for young men and women to raise their voice and engage in policy making.

Noting that the considerations of young men and women in MENA are insufficiently reflected in public policies and strategies, and the delivery of public services, the review introduces pathways through which governments can work towards mainstreaming youth considerations.

It argues that the integration of youth in public governance – the system of strategic processes and tools, as well as institutions, rules and interactions for effective policy making – is key to readjust them towards youth needs and increase the impact of youth programming.

This concept is discussed with a view to the following fields: public sector integrity, public budgeting, public human resource management, regulatory policy, local governance and gender equality.

This series includes international studies and country-specific reviews of government efforts to make the public sector more efficient, effective, innovative and responsive to citizens’ needs and expectations.

Publications in this series look at topics such as open government, preventing corruption and promoting integrity in the public service, risk management, illicit trade, audit institutions, and civil service reform. Country-specific reviews assess a public administration’s ability to achieve government objectives and preparedness to address current and future challenges.

In analysing how a country’s public administration works, reviews focus on cross-departmental co-operation, the relationships between levels of government and with citizens and businesses, innovation and quality of public services, and the impact of information technology on the work of government and its interaction with businesses and citizens.
Regulatory Policy Reviews

- Regulation is one of the key levers of government intervention. When properly designed, it can help achieve environmental and social objectives, and contribute to economic growth.
- This series presents the results of country peer reviews of regulatory reform in OECD countries. They present an integrated assessment of regulatory reform in framework areas such as the quality of the public sector, competition policy and enforcement, and market openness.
- They also contain chapters on sectors such as telecommunications, electricity, road and rail freight, and an assessment of the macroeconomic context for reform. The policy recommendations present a balanced plan of action for both short and longer term based on best international regulatory practices.

Integrity Reviews

- Integrity is one of the key pillars of political, economic and social structures and thus essential to the economic and social well-being and prosperity of individuals and societies as a whole.
- This review series analyses a country’s integrity system using the 2017 OECD Recommendation on Public Integrity as the benchmark for analysis.
- Reviews assess the coherence and comprehensiveness of the country’s public integrity system, efforts to instil a culture of integrity across the public sector, and accountability arrangements. They provide concrete policy recommendations and identify an action plan to support implementation.

Budget Reviews

- The Working Party of Senior Budget Officials (SBO) undertakes country reviews of budgeting systems. The objective of senior budget official reviews is to provide a comprehensive overview of the budget process in the country or jurisdiction under examination, to evaluate national and or sub-national experiences in the light of international best practices and to provide specific policy recommendations.
- The reviews also offer other countries or jurisdictions an opportunity to comment on specific budgeting issues in the country or jurisdiction under examination ("peer review").
- The OECD journal on public sector budgeting, published three times per year. It draws on the best of the recent work of the OECD Working Party of Senior Budget Officials (SBO), as well as special contributions from finance ministries, and makes it available to a wider community in an accessible format. The journal provides insight on leading-edge institutional arrangements, systems and instruments for the allocation and management of resources in the public sector.
Public Procurement Reviews

- By helping governments to better meet their policy objectives, well-governed public procurement contributes directly to greater public trust, enhanced well-being and more prosperous and inclusive societies.
- This series of reviews examines the public procurement systems in countries, based on the OECD Recommendation on Public Procurement. The Recommendation promotes a strategic and holistic use of public procurement, and addresses the entire procurement cycle while integrating public procurement with other elements of strategic governance such as budgeting, financial management and additional forms of services delivery.
- A review can be applied to the entirety of the procurement cycle or to specific components, and can be carried out at the national, sectorial or sub-national levels.

Digital Government Reviews

- This series analyses trends in digital government policies and practices across OECD and partner countries. The reports provide advice on the use of digital technologies to make governments more agile, innovative, transparent and inclusive.
- The reviews are based on the analytical frameworks for digital government, open government data and data-driven public sector provided by the OECD Recommendation on Digital Government Strategies (2014).

Open Government Reviews

- There is increasing recognition that the implementation of open government strategies and initiatives can play a pivotal role in regaining citizens’ trust in government and in supporting good governance, democracy and inclusive growth.
- OECD Open Government Reviews provide in-depth analysis of countries' open government agendas coupled with actionable recommendations to help embed the principles of open government in the policy-making cycle and to evaluate their impact.
- Guided by the principles and the ten provisions laid out in the 2017 Recommendation of the Council on Open Government, Reviews assess the legal, institutional, policy and implementation frameworks for open government, identifying successes and bottlenecks and offering actionable recommendations to enhance the impact of the reform agenda.
- Reviews can also address specific areas of open government in greater depth (such as open government at the local level; the link between open government and the implementation of the UN SDGs; or an analysis of a specific sector such as health or environment), according to countries’ priorities.
Risk Governance Reviews

• The successful governance of critical risks is a strategic investment in preserving economic competitiveness and sustainable growth and in ensuring safer and better lives for the future. Citizens and businesses expect governments to be prepared for a wide range of possible crises and global shocks. However, the increasing frequency of events previously believed impossible, and their significant economic impact, has often revealed significant governance gaps.
• This OECD report provides an overview of countries’ progress in implementing the Recommendation of the Council on the Governance of Critical Risks, which were designed to better govern and manage complex national risks.
• Based on an OECD wide survey, the report evaluates the progress made by countries, seeking to evaluate the key challenges in institutional, policy, administrative and regulatory mechanisms, used to manage critical risks from a whole of government perspective.
• The ultimate goal is to guide governments in minimising the effects of critical risks on economies and on citizens’ daily lives to preserve national security.

Tax Policy Reviews

• The Tax Policy Reviews are intended to provide independent, comprehensive and comparative assessments of OECD member and non-member countries’ tax systems as well as concrete recommendations for tax policy reform.
• By identifying tailored tax policy reform options, the objective of the Reviews is to enhance the design of existing tax policies and to support the adoption of new reforms.

OECD/G20 Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Project

• Addressing base erosion and profit shifting is a key priority of governments around the globe. In 2013, OECD and G20 countries, working together on an equal footing, adopted a 15-point Action Plan to address BEPS.
• Beyond securing revenues by realigning taxation with economic activities and value creation, the OECD/G20 BEPS Project aims to create a single set of consensus-based international tax rules to address BEPS, and hence to protect tax bases while offering increased certainty and predictability to taxpayers.
• In 2016, the OECD and G20 established an Inclusive Framework on BEPS to allow interested countries and jurisdictions to work with OECD and G20 members to develop standards on BEPS related issues and reviewing and monitoring the implementation of the whole BEPS Package. Over 100 countries and jurisdictions have joined the Inclusive Framework.
• This series examines a range of tax policy issues to help policy makers design tax policies that are suited to their countries’ objectives.

• The Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes is a multilateral framework for tax transparency and information sharing, within which over 150 jurisdictions participate on an equal footing. The Global Forum monitors and peer reviews the implementation of international standard of exchange of information on request (EOIR) and automatic exchange of information.

• The EOIR provides for international exchange on request of foreseeably relevant information for the administration or enforcement of the domestic tax laws of a requesting party.

• The OECD’s Tax Administration Comparative Information Series, which commenced in 2004, examines the fundamental elements of modern tax administration systems and uses an extensive data set, analysis and examples to highlight key trends, recent innovations and examples of good practice.

• The primary purpose of the series is to share information that will facilitate dialogue among tax officials and other stakeholders on important tax administration issues, including on identifying opportunities to improve the design and administration of their systems both individually and collectively.
Multi-level Governance Reviews

- Multi-level governance reviews focus on helping countries manage relations among levels of government for more successful regional development, public service delivery, and citizen well-being. The emphasis is placed on diagnosing the strengths of existing institutional and fiscal arrangements and the challenges they confront. This includes identifying ways to make decentralised systems work better. Recommendations for a more effective multi-level governance system, often accompanied by roadmaps for concrete action, are also provided.
- These reviews are based on the OECD database on subnational government structure and finance and the World Observatory on Subnational Government Finance and Investment (SNG-WOFI).
- The Review process often goes hand-in-hand with capacity building activities in the form of seminars or workshops organised with national and regional/local stakeholders and concentrating on key issues identified in the review.
- There are two types of multi-level governance studies: country/regional reviews and thematic studies. The first category takes a comprehensive approach that embraces several dimensions of multi-level governance within a country or a region. Thematic reviews focus on a given topic, such as territorial and decentralisation reforms, subnational infrastructure, PPPs, the governance of public investment, climate finance, subnational finance, etc.

National Studies on Trade and Counterfeit Goods

- The OECD series Illicit Trade provides decision makers with insightful analysis of black and grey markets, as well as innovative guidance and evaluations of policies designed to reduce or deter them.
- It covers a wide spectrum of studies on illicit market sectors, from counterfeits and narcotics to humans and wildlife, as well as reports on cross-cutting facilitators of illicit trade, such as free trade zones or the use of small parcels to avoid detection.
- It builds on quantitative analysis and qualitative insights, and benefits from discussions with OECD and non-OECD countries as well as non-government stakeholders.
Risk Management Policies Reviews

• A fundamental responsibility of public authorities, but also of all social and business stakeholders, is to ensure resilience to critical risks. Such resilience is needed to guarantee people’s safety and well-being, enable sustainable economic growth, and maintain confidence in public and economic institutions.
• This series presents a series of books examining the management of risk by governments in such areas as natural disasters, climate change, information security, nuclear energy, biotechnology and financial services.

Driving Performance of Regulators

• As “market referees”, regulators contribute to the delivery of essential public utilities. Their organisational culture, behaviour and governance are important factors in how regulators, and the sectors they oversee, perform.
• The OECD Performance Assessment Framework for Economic Regulators (PAFER) looks at the institutions, processes and practices that can create an organisational culture of performance and results.
• Good regulatory outcomes depend on more than well-designed rules and regulations. They also require bodies to administer these rules to ensure that the right policy outcomes are realised. Regulators are at the delivery end of the policy cycle, where they oversee sectors and markets that provide essential services to citizens. The governance of regulators helps ensure that regulatory decisions are made on an objective, impartial and consistent basis, without conflict of interest, bias or improper influence.
• This series of publications brings together research and recommendations on what makes “world class regulators”, drawing on the experiences of more than 80 regulators from network sectors, including energy, communications, transport and water.

Public Communication Reviews

• The OECD Public Communication Reviews are a series of peer-driven reports analysing strategic communication and their contribution to transparency, integrity, accountability and stakeholder participation.
• The Reviews analyse a country’s public communication policies, practices, and frameworks, including communication strategies and structures; the organisation and coordination of public communication activities horizontally and vertically; resources and skills related to public communication activities; related monitoring and evaluation mechanisms; and the governments’ use of social media and other tools to increase stakeholder participation. A particular focus is also given to the contribution of media ecosystems to open government principles.
The OECD is a unique forum where governments work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalisation. The OECD is also at the forefront of efforts to understand and to help governments respond to new developments and concerns, such as corporate governance, the information economy and the challenges of an ageing population. The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to coordinate domestic and international policies.

The OECD member countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The European Union takes part in the work of the OECD.

On 25 May 2018, the OECD Council invited Colombia to become a member. The date of membership will be the date of the deposit of Colombia’s instrument of accession to the OECD Convention.

OECD Publishing disseminates widely the results of the Organisation’s statistics gathering and research on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as the conventions, guidelines and standards agreed by its members.