



The OECD

For a stronger, cleaner,
fairer world economy

Jennifer Bisping

Senior Public Affairs Manager

Public Affairs and Communications

Directorate



What is the OECD?

- The Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development
- A group of 33 like-minded countries working toward a more harmonious functioning of the world economy
- "Fitness Club for governments"



A Brief History...

- The Marshall Plan was created after WWII to aid European reconstruction
- OEEC formed with 17 member Marshall aid countries (Organization for European Economic Co-operation)
- In 1961, the OEEC officially became the OECD



Fast facts

- Established 1961
- Headquarters: Paris
- OECD Centres: Berlin, Mexico City, Tokyo, Washington
- Members: 33
- Secretary-General: Angel Gurría
- Secretariat staff: 2 500
- Annual budget: 320 € million (2009)
- Official languages: English and French
- Nearly 300 expert committees and working groups



More than just “rich countries”

32 member countries

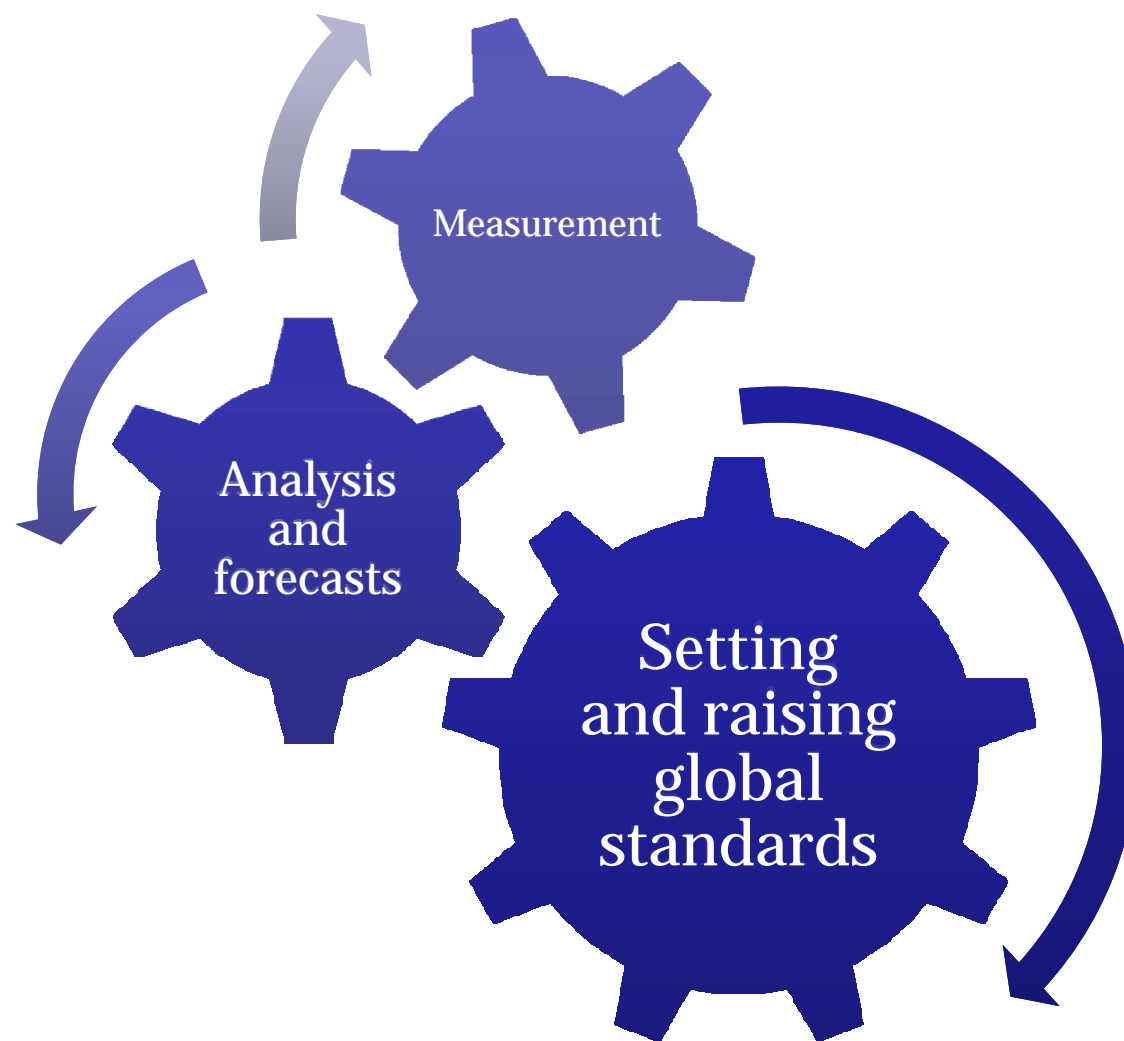
AUSTRALIA	KOREA
AUSTRIA	LUXEMBOURG
BELGIUM	MEXICO
CANADA	NETHERLANDS
CHILE (2010)	NEW ZEALAND
CZECH REPUBLIC	NORWAY
DENMARK	POLAND
FINLAND	PORTUGAL
FRANCE	SLOVAK REPUBLIC
GERMANY	SLOVENIA (2010)
GREECE	SPAIN
HUNGARY	SWEDEN
ICELAND	SWITZERLAND
IRELAND	TURKEY
ISRAEL (2010)	UNITED KINGDOM
ITALY	UNITED STATES
JAPAN	

Invited to join:
ESTONIA

Invited to membership
talks:
RUSSIA

- Enhanced engagement
BRAZIL
CHINA
INDIA
INDONESIA
SOUTH AFRICA

More than just numbers



More than just numbers

Measurement

- Thorough research
- Proven methods
- Comparable data across time and countries



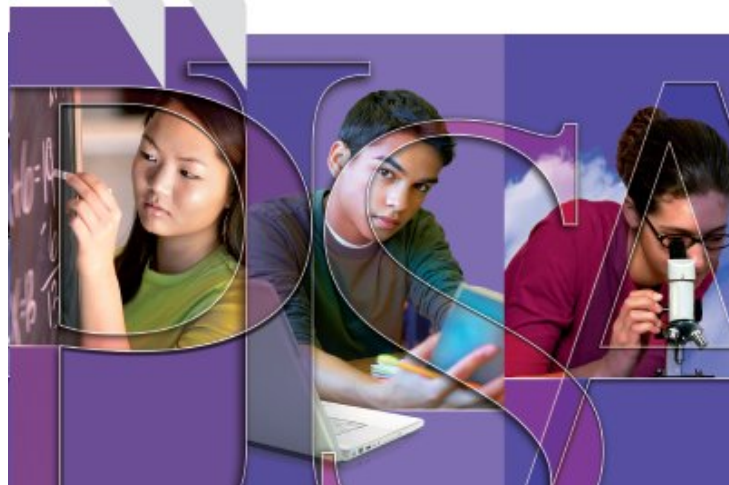
International Trade by Commodity Statistics

BELGIUM, CZECH REPUBLIC, IRELAND, MEXICO,
NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, SPAIN
2002-2007



PISA 2009 Assessment Framework

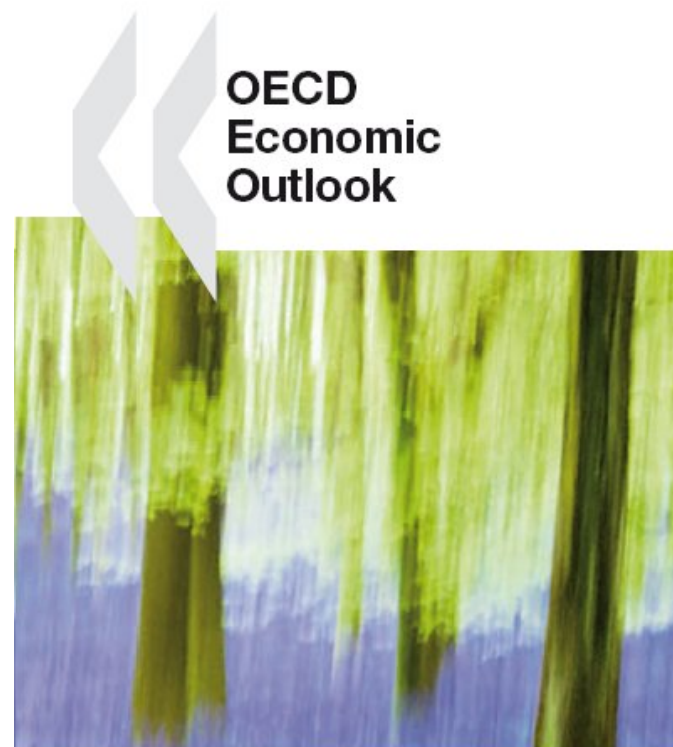
KEY COMPETENCIES IN READING,
MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE



More than just numbers

Analysis and forecasts

- Including recommended policy actions





More than just numbers

Setting global standards, for example:

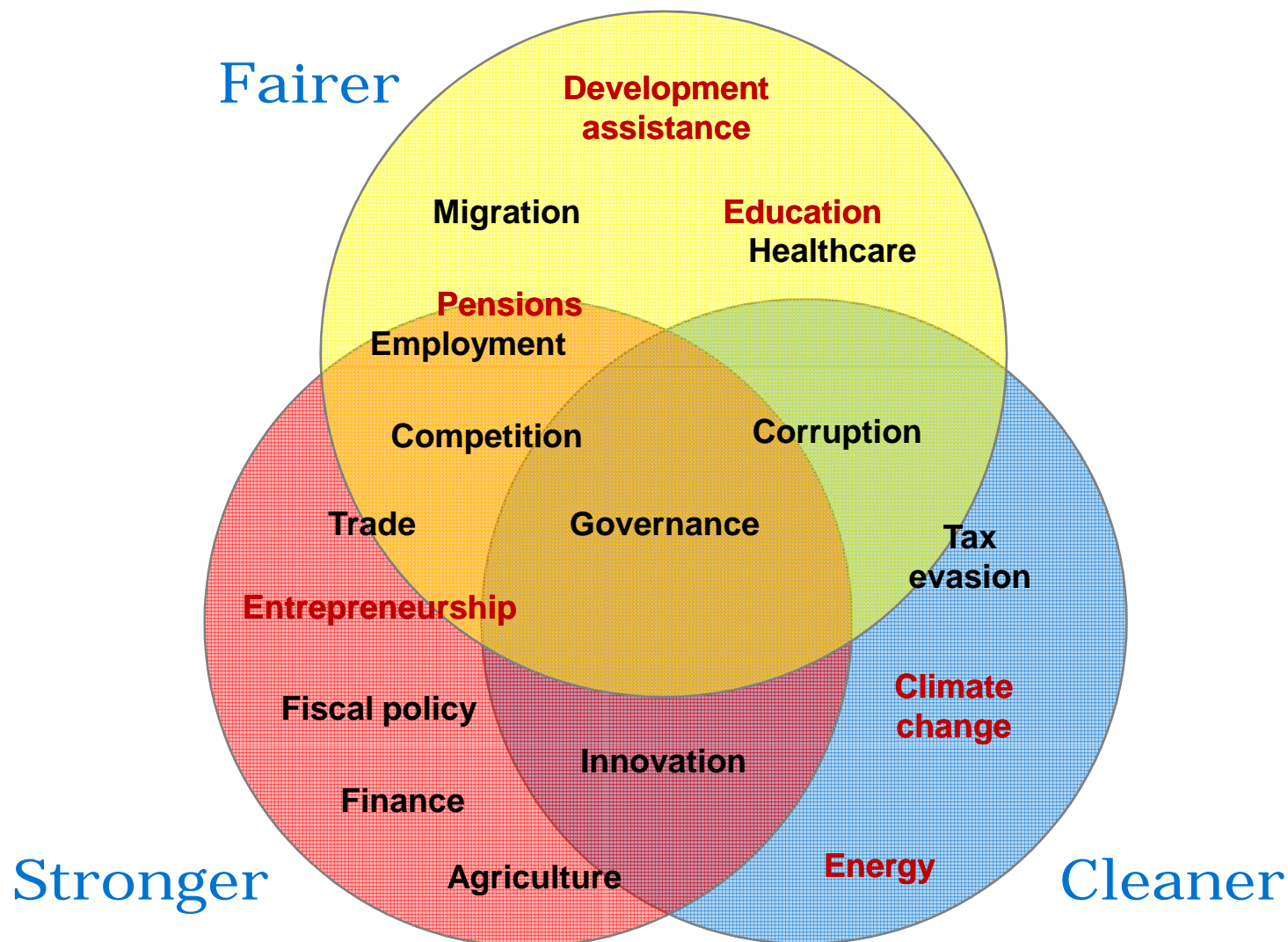
OECD Anti-bribery Convention

OECD Model Tax Convention

OECD Guidelines for:

- Corporate Governance
- Multi-national Enterprises
- Consumer protection

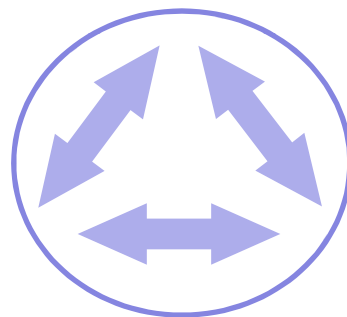
More than just the economy



Who does what?

Council

Oversight and
Strategic Direction



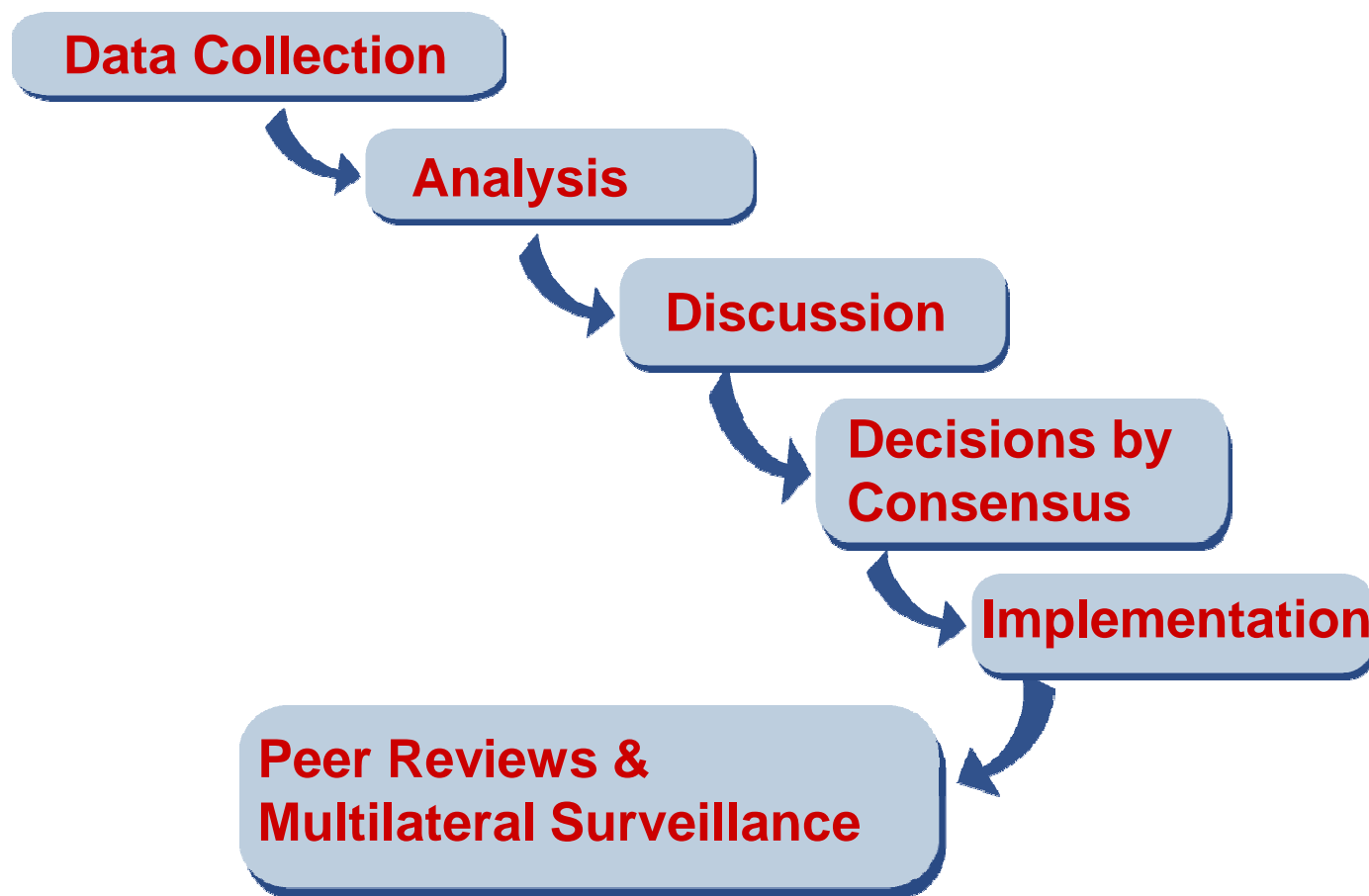
Committees

Discussion,
Monitoring and
Peer Review

Secretariat

Research, Analysis
and Policy
Recommendations

OECD Process





OECD Process: Example

- **Economic Development and Review Committee**
 - Initial analysis and assessment undertaken by Secretariat and draft Economic Survey is produced with recommendations
 - EDRC meets; two lead examiners and member countries question country under reviewed
 - Examinee defends policies
 - Draft is revised with recommendations and agreed upon by committee



Communications and outreach

- Publications (over 250 titles per year)
- Website
- OECD Observer
- Radio and TV studios
- Annual OECD Forum
- OECD Centres in Berlin, Mexico City, Tokyo and Washington



Communications and outreach

Civil Society - Policy Dialogue and consultations with:

- BIAC: Business and Industry Advisory Committee
- TUAC: Trade Union Advisory Committee
- NGOs, think tanks, etc.



Communications and outreach

Parliamentary relations:

- **Formal relations with Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly**
- **Co-operation with NATO Parliamentary Assembly and other parliamentary organisations; currently strengthening relations with European Parliament**
- **National Initiatives: U.S. Congressional Leadership Group and agreement with the French Senate**
- **Two High-level Parliamentary Seminars a year on themes related to recent OECD analysis**
- **Possible direction: OECD Parliamentary Network**

To find out more



www.oecd.org/about