

For Official Use

C(2017)87

Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

12-Jun-2017

English - Or. English

COUNCIL

Council

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OECD REPRESENTATION OFFICE AT THE UNITED NATIONS

(Note by the Secretary-General)

JT03415853

Complete document available on OLIS in its original format

This document, as well as any data and map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

**C(2017)87
For Official Use**

English - Or. English

1. On 4 April 2017, the OECD Council took stock of the Organisation's co-operation with the United Nations (UN), and had an initial discussion on the representation of the OECD at UN Headquarters. The Council "welcomed further discussion on plans to establish a representative office of the OECD to the United Nations" [[C/M\(2017\)6, Item 78](#)].

2. This paper summarises current thinking on the establishment of such an office from 1 January 2018.¹ Previous drafts of this paper have informed consultations with the External Relations Committee and the Budget Committee.² A further consultation with the Budget Committee is foreseen on 14 June 2017 (see also EDG No. 38 of 6 June 2017). In addition, those substantive committees most involved in the Organisation's UN-facing work are also being consulted.

Background

3. The roots of the OECD-UN partnership can be traced back to the OECD Convention (1960), which provides that "economic strength and prosperity are essential for *the attainment of the purposes of the United Nations*, the preservation of individual liberty and the increase of general well-being".

4. The OECD's partnership with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) was institutionalised in 1971 through the granting of Permanent Observer status.³ The UN General Assembly's increased focus on economic issues over time meant that, by the mid-1970s, OECD Members began to consider in greater depth the role of the OECD in the work of the UN General Assembly. Informal, *ad hoc* arrangements saw the OECD participating in various General Assembly discussions and processes over the years.

5. By 1997, Members deemed it necessary to secure a more formal approach for the dissemination of the OECD's work in the context of the UN General Assembly, and they agreed to pursue Observer status for the OECD at the General Assembly [[C\(97\)134/REV1](#) and [C/M\(97\)19/PROV](#)].

6. In October 1998, Poland presented a draft resolution to the General Assembly on behalf of the then-29 Members of the OECD, seeking Observer status for the OECD. A statement delivered on behalf of the OECD Members at the time underscored the common agenda of both organisations, the innovative nature of the OECD's work, and the desire by Members to respond to the growing expectations and potential for co-operation between the two organisations. This resolution was adopted, and the OECD was granted Observer status.⁴

7. The OECD's participation in UN processes, meetings, and summits has continued to evolve over time. Longstanding co-operation and contributions to discussions on economic and sustainable development issues has been progressively broadened with initiatives in policy areas such as gender,

1. In line with the conclusions adopted by the Council in 2005 [see [C/M\(2005\)22/PROV](#), Item 294], the Secretary-General is consulting with the Council before the Organisation undertakes to sign or renew any Memorandum of Understanding or similar commitment regarding the creation, continuation or expansion of any entity that involves financing, in all or in part, from the OECD Parts I or II budgets, or the recruitment of OECD staff members to be located at this entity, or its designation as an "OECD" entity.

2. The External Relations Committee discussed the establishment of an OECD office at the United Nations in its meeting of 12 May 2017 [see [ERC\(2017\)9](#)], and the Budget Committee was consulted at its meeting of 23 May 2017 (see also EDG No. 32 of 17 May 2017).

3. Decision of ECOSOC at its 1769th meeting on 20 May 1971.

4. Decision of the United Nations General Assembly at its 53rd session, 15 October 1998, A/RES/53/6.

inequalities, water, housing, health, education, and tax.⁵ More recently, major UN-led processes – such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the Financing for Development process, and the Paris climate agreement and follow-up work – have created significant opportunities for enhanced partnership.

8. In all of these areas, the OECD has relevant expertise and has been making substantive contributions to inform UN-led processes. This has been recognised by the UN Secretariat and UN member states alike, with the UN Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, and successive Presidents of the General Assembly visiting the OECD, expressing appreciation for its contribution and encouraging even closer co-operation between the two institutions.

9. In spite of the broad range of policy areas covered, and the relevance of the joint work with the UN, the OECD has not followed the common practice adopted by other Observer organisations of establishing a representation office at UN headquarters. Today, some 20 intergovernmental organisations having Observer status maintain such offices at UN headquarters, in addition to a number of UN specialised agencies and other entities (see Annex A).

10. An OECD Representative has been posted at the United Nations since mid-2016 on an exploratory basis, with a view to strengthening the partnership with the United Nations system, and with both OECD Members and partners at the UN. The need for a strengthening of this partnership has been identified, *inter alia*, in the 2016 Ministerial Council Statement [[C/MIN\(2016\)8/FINAL](#)], as well as in the OECD's Action Plan on the Sustainable Development Goals [[C\(2016\)166/REV2](#)]. The Council discussed the emerging findings of this exploratory mission in April 2017, in the context of its annual discussion on the SDGs [[C\(2017\)54](#)]. The exploratory mission confirms the relevance and added value for Members of maintaining an OECD presence at UN headquarters. The main findings are summarised in Annex B.

Proposed approach

Objectives of the office

11. The proposed OECD representation office to the United Nations will advance the Organisation's interests by:

- i) representing the OECD and co-ordinating OECD activities in its capacity as a Permanent Observer to the UN General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);
- ii) disseminating the substantive work of the OECD and its Committees, including evidence and policy perspectives, in relevant UN debates as well as at OECD-hosted events, helping to shape debates upstream, and encouraging greater coherence and synergies between intergovernmental initiatives at the United Nations and at the OECD;
- iii) strengthening relations with non-OECD Members, including the membership of the Group of 77 (G77), disseminating relevant work, facilitating communication and consultation, and providing a channel through which the perspectives of non-Members can inform the development of OECD tools and standards;
- iv) providing a focal point for the co-ordination of OECD relations with UN entities based in New York, including the UN Secretariat, agencies, funds and programmes; and

5. The OECD brochure [Active with the United Nations](#) (last updated April 2017) provides a more exhaustive overview of past and current co-operation with the United Nations.

- v) helping to identify and facilitate partnership opportunities with New York-based think-tanks, foundations, and other fora.

Contribution to OECD global relations

12. The establishment of a representation office at the United Nations is coherent with, and should contribute to, the OECD's global relations efforts.⁶ In particular, the office could be expected to:

- i) support a further strengthening of partnerships in support of the work of key global governance fora, such as the G20, G7 and APEC, by facilitating outreach to permanent missions in New York and encouraging synergies in the substantive work of these fora with the work of the UN and the OECD;
- ii) encourage Key Partners and others to join OECD bodies as Participants or Associates, and to adhere to OECD instruments, by raising awareness of the OECD's work with permanent missions in New York and helping to communicate the benefits of participation, as well as promoting linkages to relevant OECD instruments in UN agreements;
- iii) contribute to a further strengthening of OECD regional and country programmes, including by exploring synergies with major policy debates at the UN in the design and delivery of activities; and
- iv) more generally, contribute to a strengthening of relations with non-OECD Members, and in particular those countries with which the OECD and its Committees may at present have only very limited contact, contributing to a better appreciation of the Organisation's work. This includes many developing countries, and specific groupings (*e.g.* G77, SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs) with which the OECD would benefit from strengthened dialogue. Members have also highlighted the potential for the office to advance the objectives of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), as well as other OECD work on development issues.

Working methods

13. The exploratory phase has highlighted the need for selectivity in the areas of focus of an OECD representation at the UN. A small office would be expected to continue focusing primarily on the work of the ECOSOC and the Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee). It would also seek to follow and contribute to the SDGs and other major initiatives where these are directly relevant to the work of the OECD, and where the OECD has particular expertise (topical examples include preparations for the UN Ocean Conference, work on gender and inequalities, as well as major summits on refugees and migrants).

14. The impact and relevance of the knowledge, good practices and standards produced by the OECD is significantly enhanced by the Organisation's global relations strategy and broader efforts to widen their dissemination. The proposed representation office at the United Nations is intended to support the global relations effort and the dissemination of the Organisation's work, by helping to keep it connected to major policy debates at the UN. It will achieve this by co-ordinating closely with all OECD directorates and committees, and by convening expertise from Paris where needed.

6. [C/MIN\(2017\)11](#) provides a summary of recent efforts and possible future orientations in this regard.

15. The office would also build on the successful “informal” outreach initiatives undertaken during the exploratory phase, scaling these up where appropriate. This includes the organisation of targeted briefing sessions for permanent missions of OECD Members and Partners on topics of relevance to ongoing intergovernmental discussions (*e.g.* tax, migration, development finance, gender, statistics).

Synergies with the OECD Washington Centre

16. The OECD has maintained, since 1966, a physical presence in the United States through its Washington Centre, which contributes to the implementation of the Public Affairs and Communications Directorate’s programme of work and budget. While the work of the Centre has always been US-focused, it has also supported OECD activities with international organisations based on US soil on an as-needed basis.

17. The proposed OECD representation office at United Nations headquarters in New York differs quite fundamentally in its objectives and functions to those of the Washington Centre. Nevertheless, there is some scope for synergies. For example:

- i) The multilateral affairs expertise in the OECD’s New York office could be drawn on as needed to support collaboration with Washington D.C.-based international organisations (the World Bank and IMF, for example).
- ii) The sharing of functions across both offices is envisaged in some areas. For example, media relations activities for both offices would be managed by the existing media relations function located in the Washington Centre. Some operations / back office functions would be pooled for both offices (*e.g.* procurement, banking and payments, health insurance, etc.).
- iii) The presence of OECD officials in New York provides an opportunity to strengthen relations with key non-UN stakeholders based in New York including organisations such as the Council on Foreign Relations, the Council of the Americas, and major foundations and businesses.

Indicative work plan for 2018

18. An indicative work plan for 2018 is proposed in Annex C. Additions and adjustments will be made over the course of the year as relevant opportunities come to light, and as the priorities of the incoming ECOSOC and General Assembly presidencies are articulated. It is proposed that a work plan for the biennium 2019-20 be developed as part of the regular programme of work and budget (PWB).

19. Lessons from the operation of other OECD offices outside headquarters have been considered in the development of this work plan and the operational elements set out below.⁷ As part of a fact-finding phase, the secretariat has also reviewed information collected from other international organisations maintaining permanent observer offices in New York.

Staffing and premises

20. It is proposed that the office be headed by a senior official of the Organisation, reflecting both the political environment in which the office will operate and the need to maintain strong working relations with the OECD’s top management. A modest staff of one mid-level professional and two support staff will

7. The latest available inventory of OECD entities located outside Paris provides an overview of the configuration of these offices [[C\(2015\)116](#)].

enable the office to interact with permanent missions and UN entities at a range of levels, to bring both technical and political skills to bear on key debates, to convene expertise from OECD headquarters and to organise events, as well as ensuring the smooth operations of the office in full compliance with OECD rules. The office would need to be fully staffed from Q1 2018 in order to undertake both the operationally intensive work of establishing a representation office, and to begin delivering on the substantive activities identified for the year, several of which are time-bound.

21. Options for office space in New York are currently being explored, including the possibility of co-location with other international organisations. At the time of writing, two such organisations have expressed a serious interest in providing office space to the OECD. The advantages of co-location are numerous, not least in terms of cost and the ability to draw on existing shared facilities (security, catering, utilities, etc). Proximity to UN headquarters will also be a deciding factor, as will considerations in relation to the Organisation's visibility, and real or perceived association with any hosting entity.

Budgetary implications

22. The cost of the representation office to the United Nations is estimated at EUR 752 443 for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018. This is made up of EUR 718 093 in recurring costs, and EUR 34 350 in one-off office setup costs. Table D1 (Annex D) provides detailed information on estimated costs.

23. For 2018, it is proposed that this resource need be met through the existing programme of work and budget, as well as from the allocation of resources from the Secretary-General's Allocation Fund (SGAF). At this point in time, it is foreseen that over 60 per cent of the funding for 2018 will be identified in corporate areas (General Secretariat, Public Affairs and Communications, Global Relations Secretariat, and Executive Directorate), with substantive directorates allocating the remainder of the funding.

24. It should be noted that no modifications are being proposed to outputs agreed in the 2017-2018 PWB. In their presentations to the Budget Committee on 23 May 2017, several directorates highlighted how the New York office will contribute to the delivery of results already identified in the programmes of work for which they are responsible. In other words, while the expected outputs remain unchanged, the mix of inputs is adjusted to reflect the capacity of a new office in New York to contribute to these outputs.

25. The budget for the office in the next biennium – which is expected to be consistent with the amount identified for 2018 – will be presented as a corporate function in the programme of work and budget for 2019-2020 from the outset of the cycle.

Reporting and oversight arrangements

26. The office will be part of the General Secretariat (SGE), reflecting the corporate nature of the activities being undertaken, the need for close contact with the OECD's top management and the ability to play a co-ordinating role across all directorates, and in turn to interface with all committees, as well as ensuring synergies with the work of the Global Relations Secretariat and the Sherpa Office and Global Governance Unit.

27. Members will receive regular updates on the work of the office. It is proposed that an annual discussion on the activities of the office be scheduled, perhaps timed to coincide with the annual meetings of the Council on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. From 2019-20, it is expected that the office be fully integrated in the programme of work and budget, with reporting undertaken in the usual manner. The work of the office will also be reflected in the regular reports to Members on the activities of OECD entities outside headquarters.

Proposed Action

28. In the light of the preceding, the Secretary-General invites the Council to adopt the following draft conclusions:

THE COUNCIL

- a) noted document [C\(2017\)87](#);
- b) welcomed the establishment of an OECD representation office at the United Nations;
- c) welcomed regular dialogue on the OECD's co-operation with the United Nations, including in the context of the annual meeting of the Council on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

ANNEX A – LIST OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS MAINTAINING OFFICES AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK

Intergovernmental organisations having received a standing invitation to participate as Observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and maintaining permanent offices at Headquarters:

- African Union
- Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization
- Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
- Central American Integration System
- Commonwealth
- Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf
- Economic Community of West African States
- European Union
- International Criminal Policy Organization (INTERPOL)
- International Development Law Organization
- International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
- International Organization of la Francophonie
- International Renewable Energy Agency
- International Union for Conservation of Nature
- League of Arab States
- Organization of American States
- Organization of Islamic Cooperation
- Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean
- Partners in Population and Development
- University for Peace

Other entities having received a standing invitation to participate as Observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and maintaining permanent offices at Headquarters:

- International Committee of the Red Cross
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- International Olympic Committee
- Inter-Parliamentary Union
- Sovereign Order of Malta

UN Specialised agencies and related organisations maintaining liaison offices at Headquarters:

- International Labour Organization
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- World Health Organization
- World Bank
- International Monetary Fund
- International Telecommunication Union
- World Meteorological Organization
- World Intellectual Property Organization
- International Fund for Agricultural Development
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- World Tourism Organization
- International Atomic Energy Agency
- International Criminal Court
- International Seabed Authority
- International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
- International Organization for Migration

ANNEX B – SUMMARY OF THE EXPLORATORY PHASE OF THE OECD’S MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS (2016-17)

In mid-2016, the Secretary-General informed Members of his decision to assign an OECD official on an exploratory basis to act as Permanent Observer of the OECD at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. An OECD Representative has been in post since mid-2016. In the period since, the benefits of having a presence in New York have become clearer.

On 4 April 2017, the OECD Representative to the United Nations presented to the Council on his experiences to date.

The main activities, as well as initial outcomes and benefits, delivered by the OECD official at UN Headquarters during this exploratory phase have included:

- Establishment of relations with the Permanent Missions of OECD Member countries and an increasing number of non-Member countries to the UN, as well as senior officials at the UN secretariat, and in agencies, funds and programmes relevant to the work of the OECD. This has helped ensure enhanced participation by senior UN officials in OECD events such as the Global Strategy Group and the Global Forum on Development, where the UN Deputy Secretary-General participated.
- Strengthening of working relations with the office of the President of the General Assembly and with the ECOSOC Chairmanship, allowing OECD contributions to be better tailored to UN discussions. The current President of the General Assembly has since visited the OECD, and addressed the Council on 18 November 2016. These visits have contributed directly to enhanced co-operation in a number of substantive areas relating to the offices’ priorities, notably statistics and oceans.
- Provision of targeted support for OECD member countries’ permanent delegations in New York, giving them more direct and effective access to OECD analytical material and policy insights ahead of UN meetings and events. A series of OECD briefings, side-events and workshops has been organised in New York by the OECD Representative. In 2017 alone, there have been briefing sessions on the OECD’s work on oceans, water, statistics, SIDS, migration, taxes, development cooperation, and TOSSD. All of these events were co-ordinated by the OECD Representative in New York and some were hosted by Permanent Missions of OECD Members to the UN. A briefing on taxes, held in early April, was co-hosted with the G77, which helped ensure strong participation from partner countries and garner support among the G77’s membership for OECD work in this area.
- Most recently, the OECD Representative has been instrumental in driving some important initiatives, including advancing OECD members’ interests in the discussions on the establishment of a UN Tax Committee and on the draft outcome document for the 2017 ECOSOC meeting on Financing for Development.
- Enhanced participation of the OECD at high-level meetings and events, including the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), ECOSOC and the Second Committee (economic and financial affairs). This co-ordinated participation has allowed for the OECD to more actively and effectively contribute to a range of policy areas, and to convey effective messaging in line with the Organisation’s strategic priorities. These contributions span development co-operation, oceans,

migration, inequalities, conflict and fragility, policy coherence, science and technology (broadband), public governance and territorial development.

- Successful participation of the OECD in the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants (September 2016). The OECD contributed knowledge and evidence to the debates, both on migration flows and their management, and on the integration of migrants in countries of destination. The OECD Secretary-General launched the 40th edition of the OECD's International Migration Outlook at the Summit. Since then, the OECD has been supporting the Swiss and Mexican Ambassadors in their capacity as co-facilitators of the "Global Compact on Migration" process.
- Co-ordination of the substantive contribution of several OECD directorates to the UN Ocean Conference (5-9 June 2017), at the invitation of the President of the General Assembly. This will see the OECD disseminating its work on the ocean economy, marine ecosystems and financing, and helping to underpin UN debates with relevant evidence.
- Strengthened dialogue with different UN entities with which the OECD co-operates, including UNDP (notably in the areas of tax, education), UN Women (on gender), ITU (on broadband) and UNDESA (on financing for development). This has allowed for enhanced partnerships in a broader range of policy areas, and in some cases, has encouraged further efforts to identify synergies (for example, Memoranda of Understanding are being developed with UN Women to reinforce collaboration on gender equality and women's empowerment, and with UNDP to reflect the breadth of joint work).
- Supporting the preparation of official visits of the Secretary-General to New York (General Assembly and Summit for Refugees and Migrants, September 2016; event on the global water architecture, April 2017).

ANNEX C – INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES AND EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION OF THE OECD REPRESENTATION OFFICE AT THE UNITED NATIONS TO PWB OUTCOMES (2018)

Table C1 below provides an indicative work plan for the office in 2018. It builds on earlier drafts presented to the External Relations Committee and the Budget Committee, and continues to be refined in response to feedback from Members in order to illustrate more clearly the contribution of the New York office to the results, outputs, and outcomes (strategic objectives) set out in the Programme of Work and Budget for 2017-2018.

Table C1. Indicative activities for 2018 and contribution to PWB outcomes

PWB Strategic Objective L Output Group L Output Area L Expected contribution to results and indicative activities undertaken by the New York office in 2018
--

Strategic Objective 2: Provide Employment Opportunities for All, Improve Human Capital and Social Cohesion and Promote a Sustainable Environment

2.2 Employment Policies and Social Cohesion

2.2.2 Migration Policies

Results 1 to 5 are advanced through the dissemination of OECD evidence in the preparatory process for the 2018 UN summit on refugees and migration, and by ensuring the participation of the OECD in the Summit itself.

Indicative activities (2018):

- Participation in formal and informal preparatory meetings for the 2018 Summit.
- Briefing sessions on relevant OECD work organised in New York.
- Bilateral outreach and engagement efforts.
- Support the effective participation of the Secretary-General and other senior OECD officials in the 2018 Summit and high-level segment of the General Assembly.

2.2.3 Welfare and Social Inclusion

Results 1 to 6 are advanced through the dissemination of OECD work in relevant discussions, namely through ECOSOC and the work of the Second Committee, with an emphasis on strategies for inclusive growth.

Indicative activities (2018):

- Provide evidence and advice to current and future ECOSOC / GA presidencies on specific topics of interest (and subject to OECD expertise) – e.g. income inequality, gender, social protection, labour market issues.
- Present relevant OECD work at key meetings, including preparatory meetings and consultations.
- Regular participation in meetings of the ECOSOC and Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee).

2.3 Environmental Sustainability

2.3.2 Climate Change and Natural Resource Management

Results 1 to 6 are advanced through the dissemination of OECD work in relevant discussions, and by using the New York representation office to enable the Organisation to better follow developments in the international policy environment, feeding into OECD work across this output area.

Indicative activities (2018):

- Present relevant OECD work at key meetings.
- Keep abreast of relevant developments in UN discussions, feeding back into the OECD's work.

2.3.5 Green Growth and Sustainable Development

Dissemination of OECD work on green growth and sustainable development is supported by participation in relevant discussions at the United Nations.

Indicative activities (2018):

- Present relevant OECD work at key meetings.
 - Keep abreast of relevant developments in UN discussions, feeding back into the OECD's work.
-

Strategic Objective 3: Contribute to Shaping Globalisation for the Benefit of All through the Expansion of Trade and Investment

3.3 Taxation

3.3.1 Taxation

Results 1 (BEPS implementation), 3 (EOI, tax evasion and IFFs) and 8 (support for developing countries) are supported through effective OECD engagement with UN discussions on the international governance of tax, and on capacity development.

Indicative activities (2018):

- Co-ordination of OECD contribution to the Forum on Financing for Development Follow-up and related preparatory processes.
 - Regular briefings on OECD tax work.
 - Bilateral outreach and engagement with both Members and non-Members.
 - Regular participation in ECOSOC, GA and other discussions on tax contributes to a better understanding of the evolving international policy environment, and particular risks / opportunities for the OECD in the tax area.
-

Strategic Objective 4: Enhance Public and Private Sector Governance

4.1. Business climate

4.1.1 Investment

Results 2 (adoption of responsible conduct standards) and 3 (contribution of international investment to the Sustainable Development Goals) can be advanced by the office.

Indicative activities (2018):

- Develop links with the UNDP and the Financing for Development Office of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs to ensure the continued relevance of the Policy Framework for Investment.
- Promote the NCPs as an effective redress mechanism on RBC and human rights.
- Monitor UN work on due diligence on conflict minerals, helping to maintain and where possible expand the strong co-operation in this area.

4.1.2. Anti-corruption

Result 3 will be supported by strengthening linkages with UN anti-corruption efforts

Indicative activities (2018):

- Joint OECD-UN activities on "International cooperation in anti-bribery law enforcement – emerging capabilities, future challenges."
- Regular exchanges between UN and OECD monitoring processes with a special focus on corporate liability and settlements.

4.2. Competition and Market Efficiency

4.2.2. Finance, Insurance and Pensions

Results 3 (contribution of finance to long-term investment, green finance, and sustainable growth) and 6 (financial education, consumer protection, and financial inclusion) can be advanced by the office.

Indicative activities (2018):

- Support the dissemination of work on the greening of finance.
- Support the effective dissemination of OECD work on financial literacy and financial inclusion in the UN context.

4.3 Public Sector Economics and Governance

4.3.1 Public Sector Effectiveness

Results across - and beyond - the public governance output area are advanced through the dissemination of OECD evidence and good practices, particularly in the context of the 2030 Agenda.

Indicative activities (2018):

- Co-ordination of OECD contribution to the High-Level Political Forum and similar meetings, providing for an exchange of experiences on governance for SDG implementation, and dissemination of OECD evidence.
 - Targeted outreach and engagement in the context of a likely focus on good governance and institutions during the 2017-18 ECOSOC Presidency.
-

Strategic Objective 5: Contribute to the Development of Non-Member Economies

5.1 Development

5.1.1 Effective Financing for Sustainable Development Results in Developing Countries

The office contributes to both results in this output area.

Indicative activities (2018):

- Facilitate an effective OECD contribution to the Forum on Financing for Development Follow-up and related preparatory processes.
- Contribute to the visibility of DAC efforts at the UN, and to the dissemination of the forthcoming Global Outlook on Financing for Development.
- Regular participation in ECOSOC, second committee and other discussions on FfD, gathering information and informing HQ-based technical work, including in the development of TOSSD.
- Supporting to regular briefing and consultation, especially of non-OECD members, on work relating to ODA modernisation and the development of TOSSD.
- Bilateral outreach and engagement with both Members and non-Members.

5.1.3 Effective development co-operation, policies and dialogue for sustainable development

Results in this output area are advanced by the office by facilitating outreach to key stakeholders, and the dissemination of relevant work.

Indicative activities (2018):

- Support for the dissemination, in relevant meetings and UN events, of key DAC products.

5.1.4 Partnerships for the global development co-operation architecture

The office contributes to the achievement of all results identified under this output area.

Indicative activities (2018):

- Support for the dissemination, in relevant meetings and UN events, of analysis and good practices in the development co-operation area, including support for outreach efforts to non-DAC members.
- Ad-hoc support to the OECD-UNDP partnership on the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, including participation in relevant meetings, and briefing missions in New York as needed.

5.1.6 Development Analysis and Policies

The office contributes to the Organisation's output result on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development in the context of the 2030 Agenda.

Indicative activities (2018):

- Dissemination of relevant OECD work, including the organisation of events and co-ordination of OECD contribution to the High Level Political Forum (HLPF).
- Support effective OECD participation in UN work to measure SDG 17.14 (enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development).
- Disseminate OECD approaches to policy coherence and support the PCSD Partnership hosted by the OECD.

5.2 Global Relations

5.2.1 Co-operation with Partner Countries

The office contributes directly to Output Result 1 (General Global Relations Strategy), as well as supporting other output results.

Indicative activities (2018):

- Dissemination of OECD tools, standards and evidence to non-Member governments.
 - Strengthened engagement and dialogue with non-Member governments, including through regular OECD participation in the work of UN committees and bodies.
 - Co-ordination of OECD participation in political process of relevance to the work of the Organisation (e.g. HLPF)
 - Regular bilateral consultation with permanent missions, as well as discussions with selected groups (e.g. G77, SIDS etc.)
 - Strengthen mutually beneficial partnerships with UN agencies, funds and programmes in support of OECD regional and country approaches.
 - Maintain, update and publish a brochure and web materials on the OECD's partnership with the United Nations.
-

Strategic Objective 6: Provide Effective and Efficient Corporate Management

6.1 Corporate Management

6.1.1. Strategic Direction and Co-ordination

The office contributes to output results 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7.

Indicative activities (2018):

- Support OECD strategic leadership by participating in / following key UN processes which shape the international policy environment, briefing OECD senior management on developments, and enhancing relations between OECD management and other international organisations.
- Promote the relevance, impact and visibility of OECD work through participation in the work of relevant UN bodies, as well through targeted outreach efforts to UN member states.
- Assist in the identification of opportunities to advance the interests of Members through strengthened co-operation with UN entities and UN member states, and participation in UN processes.
- Contribute to the preparation of the annual special meeting of the Council on the 2030 Agenda, and help facilitate an annual conversation on the Organisation's work in support of the SDGs, as well on the OECD's co-operation with the United Nations.
- Help identify opportunities for co-operation and synergies with the work of the United Nations. Develop memoranda of understanding or similar tools to support effective partnerships with UN entities where relevant.
- Facilitate the visits of senior UN figures to the OECD and support the organisation of OECD senior officials' visits to New York.

6.2 Statistics

6.2.1 Statistical Co-ordination, Research, Collection and Dissemination

The office contributes to output results relevant to the 2030 Agenda.

Indicative activities (2018):

- Co-ordinate OECD participation and engagement in SDG follow-up and review efforts at the international level.

6.4 Corporate visibility

6.4.1 Communications and Public Engagement

The office contributes to output results 1 and 3.

Indicative activities (2018):

- In close collaboration with PAC/WASH, support public affairs activities with stakeholder groups based in the New York area, grounded in the Organisation's strategic priorities and the PWB.
 - Targeted communications activities aimed at raising awareness among stakeholder groups at the UN on the Organisation's work.
-

ANNEX D – DETAILED COSTING AND IDENTIFICATION OF RESOURCES

Table D1. Estimated costs, OECD representation office to the UN, 1 January – 31 December 2018

	Monthly cost (USD)	Number of months	Total cost 2018 (USD)	Total Cost 2018 (EUR) ⁶
A. Staff Salary Costs¹				
Head of Office (A5)	18,460	12	221,516	202,022
Policy Analyst (A3)	13,732	12	164,778	150,278
Event & Comms Officer (B4)	8,417	12	101,009	92,120
Assistant (B3)	7,135	12	85,620	78,086
Total staff costs 2018	47,744		572,923	522,506
B. Operating Costs				
Missions ²			58,407	53,267
Office space rental ³			60,390	55,076
IT & Telecom (recurrent costs)			33,662	30,700
Meeting Costs, representation and publications ⁴			50,000	45,600
Other operating expenses ⁵	1,000	12	12,000	10,944
Total operating costs 2018			214,459	195,587
C. Set-up costs (one-off in 2018)				
IT & Telecom (one-off installation costs)			37,664	34,350
Total set-up costs 2018			37,664	34,350
GRAND TOTAL 2018 (A+B+C)			825,047	752,443

Notes:

1. All positions have been estimated at the middle of range step 7
2. Mission costs based on 7 missions to Paris and 4 to other destinations (each mission lasts 3 days)
3. Office space cost estimated on 110m² furnished space rented at USD 549 per m² per year
4. Includes meeting room rental, organisation and related representation costs, printing / shipping of publications
5. Includes office supplies, printing, blackberry bills and any other un-categorised expenditure
6. Exchange rate used is 1 USD = 0.912 USD

Table D2. Indicative funding by source, 1 January – 31 December 2018

	Total 2018 (EUR)
Strategic Objective 2: Provide Employment Opportunities for All, Improve Human Capital and Social Cohesion and Promote a Sustainable Environment	90,000
Strategic Objective 3: Contribute to Shaping Globalisation for the Benefit of All through the Expansion of Trade and Investment	30,000
Strategic Objective 4: Enhance Public and Private Sector Governance	60,000
Strategic Objective 5: Contribute to the Development of Non-Member Economies	190,000
Strategic Objective 6: Provide Effective and Efficient Corporate Management	215,000
Secretary-General's Allocation Fund (SGAF)	167,443
GRAND TOTAL 2018	752,443