

Confidential

ERC(2015)5

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

05-Mar-2015

English - Or. English

COUNCIL

External Relations Committee

THE OECD'S GLOBAL RELATIONS STRATEGY

(Note by the Secretary-General)

JT03371667

Complete document available on OLIS in its original format

This document and any 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.



ERC(2015)5
Confidential

English - Or. English

1. Introduction

1. The OECD's Global Relations strategy seeks to enhance the Organisation's relevance by strengthening relations with Partner countries around the globe.
2. Partner countries' perspectives enrich the policy debate at the OECD, helping to develop a common understanding of joint policy challenges. This makes the Organisation more effective in promoting peer learning and providing a platform for sharing expertise and policy experiences. In addition, their adherence to OECD standards, and their help in developing and updating these standards, makes the latter more effective as a global public good to the benefit of all countries.
3. The Organisation has actively nurtured relations with Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa, as Key Partners and members of the G20, inviting them to participate in a broad range of activities and adhere to OECD instruments. Going forward we aim to work more closely with them in our standard setting work and engage in high-level policy dialogues to tackle global policy challenges.
4. Every single OECD Committee has now designed its Global Relations Strategy, coupled with a "Participation Plan", identifying the most relevant Partners with whom to work. Many OECD bodies, including the Development Centre, which plays an important role in promoting OECD Global Relations, have engaged a broad range of economies at different levels of development.
5. Guided by OECD 50th Anniversary Vision Statement, the Secretary-General's Strategic Orientations and by the Council Resolution on Strengthening the OECD's Global Reach [[C\(2013\)58/FINAL](#)], the OECD has progressively expanded its set of Global Relations tools and reached out to Partner countries. As part of these efforts, the OECD has opened itself up to the accession of new Members, established comprehensive regional programmes, launched Country Programmes, and expanded the use of Global Fora.

2. Key Partners

6. Since 2007, the Organisation has given priority to reinforcing its engagement with the Key Partners, with a view to their possible future membership [[C/MIN\(2007\)4/FINAL](#)]. Its strategy with respect to these Partners is defined by its comprehensive nature: the Council has instructed all Committees to ensure that their strategies adequately reflect this priority, including through the Partners' full participation (*i.e.* as Associates), adherence to legal instruments and participation in horizontal projects [[C\(2010\)100/FINAL](#)]. More recently, the Organisation has explored ways to further institutionalise the relationship with these Partners by establishing mechanisms to set priorities jointly.
7. The new governments which recently took office in some Key Partners have outlined ambitious reform agendas. This presents an excellent opportunity to achieve meaningful progress in our co-operation, in terms of supporting their domestic reform agendas, encouraging them to adopt best policy practices, and by increasing the opportunities to dialogue on global challenges.
8. The past few years saw a number of concrete achievements, including through the successful leveraging of our partnership with the G20, enabling the Key Partners to commit themselves to OECD legal instruments and effective policies. For example, on issues like taxation, where all Key Partners participate as Associates in the BEPS Project, and corporate governance, where they have been invited to participate as Associates in the review of the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance and the Guidelines for Corporate Governance of SOEs.
9. We have several avenues at our disposal to involve the Key Partners more closely in our work. The Resolution of the Council on Partnerships in OECD Bodies [[C\(2012\)100/FINAL](#)] offers the possibility

of inviting Partners as Associates in OECD bodies, which usually requires an assessment of the candidate's policies and its commitment to the bodies' goals, practices and standards. Another alternative is the promotion of Partners' greater ownership of co-operation efforts through mechanisms for identifying mutually beneficial work priorities. We have done this in the form of the framework agreement with Indonesia and intend to do so in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Commerce of China (which has the co-ordinating role for relations with the OECD), and we aim to establish similar mechanisms with other Key Partners.

10. Going forward we aim to bring Key Partners closer to OECD standards and seek a higher level of Partnership through their participation in OECD bodies as Associates. We will also redouble our efforts to encourage their adherence to OECD legal instruments.

11. A special mention should be given to China, with which the OECD is celebrating 20 years of co-operation this year, and whose political leadership increasingly recognises the value of the OECD policy experience and the support the Organisation can bring to its national development plans and reform agenda. Efforts have been made to facilitate the participation of Chinese officials in the discussion of OECD legal instruments, *e.g.* seminars were held in Beijing to facilitate China's participation in the revision of the Corporate Governance Principles and the Guidelines on Corporate Governance of SOEs. The OECD is advancing its engagement with China in priority areas such as structural reforms, good governance, environment and green growth, trade, investment and Responsible Business Conduct, corporate governance and SOEs, and education, and it hopes to agree on a two-year joint work programme to better organise our co-operation efforts. The OECD will also support China in its G20 Presidency, in particular in the areas of inclusive growth, new sources of growth like innovation and skills, trade and investment, and in the fight against corruption.

(i) Supporting the G20, G7 and APEC

12. In the area of global and regional governance and co-operation, the OECD has successfully leveraged its partnership with the G20, enabling Key Partners to work with the OECD to shape global standards, and providing opportunities for their involvement in OECD activities.

13. It was noteworthy that, under the Australian 2014 Presidency, all Key Partners endorsed the seven 2014 deliverables of the G20/OECD BEPS Action Plan and participated in the G20/OECD BEPS project on an equal footing with OECD Members. G20 Finance Minister also endorsed the Common Reporting Standard on Automatic Exchange of Information developed at the OECD. In Berlin, in October 2014, 51 jurisdictions including South Africa, signed the multilateral agreement of competent authorities to make this new information exchange standard operational. At the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' meeting held in Istanbul in February 2015, the Secretary-General reported on the implementation of the 2014 deliverables and the headway made on the remaining components of the BEPS Project to be delivered by September 2015. Further progress was also achieved on tax transparency through information exchange, the Tax and Development work, and in the report to the G20 by the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes.

14. Furthermore, through the co-operation with the G20, the Organisation is delivering better policies on a number of issues of global relevance:

- *Advancing the reform agenda on a global scale.* The OECD has been instrumental in the G20 engagement towards the 2% upside growth scenario by 2018. It has supported G20 countries in the design of their National Growth Strategies (NGS) to achieve the 2% upside ambition and is now engaged in the monitoring of the implementation of the NGSs, including tailored reform commitments from advanced and emerging economies alike.

- *Building an inclusive economy.* The OECD played a major role in introducing the issue of gender gap in the G20 agenda and in supporting the G20 countries in committing to reduce the gender gap in the labour force by 25% by 2025 (the “25x25 gender target”), including by presenting the economic benefit for OECD Members and Key Partners of such ambitious target.
- *Tackling long-term challenges.* The OECD is actively supporting the G20 agenda on energy, notably working closely with Key Partners on the issue of fossil fuel subsidies removal. The Organisation has been asked to be part of the team of peer reviewers for the exercise that the US and China will undertake in 2015, building on the OECD Inventory of Estimated Budgetary Support and Tax Expenditures for Fossil Fuels, which now covers all OECD countries as well as major emerging economies (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, the Russian Federation and South Africa).
- *Fight against corruption.* The OECD is assisting G20 countries in implementing the 2015-2016 Anti-corruption Action Plan. In particular, it is supporting countries’ efforts to engage actively with the Working Group on Bribery, exploring the possibility of their adherence to the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions. The Organisation is also playing a key role in promoting integrity in public procurement and in the private sector.

15. The OECD is now actively supporting the 2015 Turkish Presidency and its three “I’s” priorities: “Investment, Implementation and Inclusiveness”, with an emphasis on cross-cutting themes such as Least Developed Countries, SMEs and integration into Global Value Chains. As mentioned, the OECD is collaborating with Chinese authorities to support China’s G20 Presidency in 2016.

16. The OECD is supporting the German G7 Presidency, including on the topics of Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) and promoting female entrepreneurship. On RBC, the Organisation has shared best practices concerning due diligence and non-financial disclosures issues, as well as on ways to strengthen National Contact Points further. Empowering self-employed women and promoting female entrepreneurship is one of the priorities of the German Presidency and the OECD has also offered guidance. We are also active in the Deauville Partnership, supporting transition countries’ efforts to promote growth, jobs, investment and governance. We have contributed to the Group’s discussion about a compact for economic governance, suggesting ways for governments to enhance the transparency and efficiency of public institutions and processes, build an attractive environment for investment, and promote youth employment and gender equality.

17. The Organisation is also leveraging its work and standards through an active co-operation with, and support for, the APEC Process. The APEC Leaders’ Summit in Beijing endorsed a GVC Blueprint for the APEC region which has been prepared with the help of the OECD and the APEC Finance Ministers referred to the work of the OECD on taxes, long-term investment, SMEs, public-private partnerships and disaster risk management. The OECD is supporting the 2015 Philippines Presidency’s Cebu Action Plan for the Finance Ministers Process, notably providing input on inclusive growth, financial inclusion, tax, investment and disaster risk management.

3. Country Approaches

(i) Country Programmes

18. Besides its work with the Key Partners, the OECD is expanding its relations with selected countries of strategic interest, including through “Country Programmes”, designed to help certain countries adopt OECD standards and practices through a structured framework for co-operation. Each programme

contains deliverables in the form of policy reviews, partnerships in OECD bodies and adherence to legal instruments. The experiences and lessons learned from the Country Programmes will be also shared with other partner countries, especially in their respective regions.

19. Two Country Programmes – for Peru and Kazakhstan – have been approved and launched by the Secretary-General with the President of Peru, at the Ibero-American Summit in December 2014, and with the Prime Minister of Kazakhstan in Davos in January 2015, respectively. A third Programme (Morocco) is under discussion by the ERC. All programmes include adherence to OECD legal instruments; Annex II presents a list of the instruments concerned.

(ii) *Ukraine*

20. The OECD multi-disciplinary expertise can help Ukraine meet its considerable policy challenges and advance its reform priorities. OECD standards and peer review processes can serve as an anchor to inform the ongoing reform process, as Ukraine can tap into the collective expertise of the full and co-ordinated OECD membership.

21. The OECD has been working with Ukraine since its independence and, in March 2014, Members countries confirmed their willingness to respond positively to Ukraine's request to strengthen this co-operation [[C/M\(2014\)3/REV1](#), item 41 g)]. Accordingly, on 7 October 2014 the Secretary-General and first Deputy Minister of Economic Development and Trade, Mr Anatoliy Maksiuta signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Strengthening Co-operation between Ukraine and the OECD.

22. An Action Plan to implement the MoU is under preparation. Priorities for co-operation include the fight against corruption, broader public governance issues, and policies to improve the business climate, including competition and corporate governance. In the meantime, work has continued, including on an Investment Policy review, on tax and financial crime investigation, on public management issues and on energy efficiency.

4. Regional Approaches

23. The Resolution on Strengthening the OECD's Global Reach [[C\(2013\)58/FINAL](#)] "invites the Secretary-General to explore and develop recommendations to Council on how to further strengthen the regional component of the OECD's Global Relations, in particular with regard to Africa and Latin America, as well as MENA". As a tool for more broadly disseminating the Organisation's work, standards and good practices, regional approaches provide a cost-effective way of reaching a large numbers of countries, while anchoring into existing regional structures and providing a link to the work of Committees and Directorates without overburdening their agendas.

24. The Organisation has developed work with several regions, increasing its impact and relevance in many parts of the world where OECD expertise can support reform efforts. Regional Programmes are currently in operation in the Middle East and North African (MENA) region, Southeast Asia, Eurasia and Southeast Europe. In the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) and Sub-Saharan Africa regions, there are a few separate thematic initiatives linked to specific policy issues, but no overarching regional programme.

(i) *Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)*

25. In the LAC region, the OECD has effectively helped to promote a drive for higher policy standards. There is growing awareness in the region that better policies and structural reforms are needed in order to tackle its two major challenges of increasing productivity and decreasing inequality, and thus to sustain growth and improve well-being overall. As a result, the LAC region increasingly demands and values OECD advice. This is demonstrated by the relevant role given to the Organisation at regional

summits (e.g. Ibero-American Summit, Pacific Alliance), the active engagement in the Committee-led networks and activities, and the growing number of LAC countries that are Partners in OECD bodies and adhere to legal instruments.

26. Notwithstanding this growing engagement, there is growing awareness that existing activities, which are dispersed across the Organisation and mainly engage LAC countries at the technical level, would benefit from a more strategic, whole-of-government dialogue. This would allow OECD Members and LAC countries to define joint medium and long-term priorities, promoting co-ordination, horizontality and synergies between existing activities.

27. This could be achieved, as foreshadowed in the document on the Global Relations strategy for the 2014 MCM [C/MIN(2014)11, par. 46], through the establishment of a LAC Comprehensive Regional Programme during this biennium. This would increase the impact of OECD work in the region, and ensure that it better serves Member and LAC countries alike.

(ii) *Middle East and North Africa (MENA)*

28. The OECD's MENA Initiative promotes state building and economic stability in the Middle East and North Africa. This year marks the Programme's tenth anniversary and the completion of its third mandate (2011-2015).

29. Co-operation with the MENA region is a priority for the OECD given the socio-political and economic importance of the region. OECD and MENA countries have strong political, cultural and economic ties and shared interests. This is why, in 2005, MENA and OECD governments launched a comprehensive initiative to foster the exchange and generation of knowledge to improve investment climates and modernise public governance. The Initiative promotes sustainable and inclusive development in the region through open and participative dialogue among governments, civil society, private sector, experts and the international community. This provides a unique platform for regional and country-specific co-operation where participants address policy issues at the technical working level and have the opportunity to raise findings and recommendations at high-level events.

The MENA Initiative

30. The MENA Initiative produces valuable and concrete results for improved public governance based on the principles of openness, transparency, participation and trust. It promotes open government through an increasing involvement of citizens and civil society in the design and implementation of policies. This includes strengthening integrity and fostering e-government policies and innovation in the public sector. The Initiative helps improve efficiency among governments through regulatory reform, administrative simplification and efficient and effective budgeting and expenditure frameworks. It also promotes gender equality including in public and private employment.

31. The Initiative also helps improve the investment climate, contributing to the revision of investment laws, the encouraging reforms and the promotion of regional integration. It supports SME and entrepreneurship policy development through greater institutional co-ordination and effectiveness, encouraging multi-stakeholder initiatives to improve business environments and enhancing access to finance. The Initiative promotes awareness of international business integrity standards and works to empower women by improving their participation in the economy.

32. In 2015, MENA and OECD partners are preparing the renewal of the mandate of the Initiative. The new mandate will enhance the Initiative's capacity to respond to the broad range of challenges the region is facing, while keeping a flexible approach that would allow regional and country-specific work to

continue, taking into account the diversity of MENA economies. Emerging areas of work are likely to include the promotion of efficient labour markets, measures to boost productivity and a better integration into global value chains.

(iii) Eurasia

33. The Eurasia Competitiveness Programme, established in 2008, will seek the renewal of its mandate this year. The Eurasia region has important competitive advantages, including its proximity to major markets, natural resources and high literacy rates. In the past seven years, the OECD Eurasia Competitiveness Programme has delivered tailored policy advice on policy reforms, developed capacities across the region, facilitated regional policy dialogue and fostered peer monitoring of reform implementation. The new mandate will also seek to better leverage the expertise of various OECD Directorates.

34. All countries in the Eurasia region face similar challenges in building strong and transparent institutions and governance systems, developing interconnectedness (integrating into global markets) and achieving inclusive growth. The OECD could support the governments of the region strengthen their institutions and establish efficient governance systems, leveraging its policy expertise on public administration reform, integrity and anti-corruption policy, corporate governance, transparency and effectiveness of the financial markets, taxation policy, and innovation policy. Moreover, keeping markets open, strengthening trade links, and integrating into global value chains are important priorities for the Eurasian countries. The OECD can help raise interconnectedness in global trade and investment patterns in the region with policy work on trade, transport and infrastructure development, investment policy, economic diversification, and integration in global value chains. The OECD could also support the Eurasian governments to counter inequalities and rising youth unemployment across the region via policies on private sector development and SME competitiveness, skills development, employment for youth, older workers, the long-term unemployed, minorities and vulnerable populations, and developing a public-private dialogue.

35. The Programme is also expected to continue carrying out peer reviews through the Eurasia Competitiveness Roundtable, further strengthening regional dialogue, enabling the monitoring of progress and impact, raising awareness and encouraging adoption of OECD standards. At the country level, capacity building could be reinforced through a “peer-to-peer” approach.

(iv) Southeast Europe

36. 30. The OECD will aim to step up the co-operation with Southeast Europe. The Programme will seek to enhance its role as a platform for strategic dialogue and exchange of policy perspectives, with a view to supporting economic reform priorities in the region. Among the options discussed is the creation of a mechanism for high-level, whole-of government policy dialogue to help set strategic directions.

37. The Programme is also expected to play a major role in the development of the EU initiative for Enhanced Economic Governance project by assisting six countries of the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia) in shaping their yearly Economic Reform Programmes (ERPs).

38. The OECD will continue its thorough monitoring of the SEE2020 Strategy implementation in co-operation with the European Commission and the Regional Co-operation Council (RCC). The results of this process will be brought together in two flagship publications: the *SEE Competitiveness Outlook* (2015) and the *SME Policy Index* (2016). At the same time, the OECD will continue to undertake activities related to analysing trends and supporting the development of industrial policy and regional trade.

(v) Southeast Asia

39. The OECD engagement with Southeast Asian countries¹ and the region as a whole has been strengthened considerably. After the successful high-level launch of the Southeast Asia Regional Programme (SEARP) at last year's MCM, implementation has been advancing with a first set of concrete achievements and outcomes. The Programme consists of six Regional Policy Networks (RPNs) on tax, good regulatory practices, investment policy and promotion, education and skills development, SMEs and public-private partnerships to support connectivity for infrastructure development. Further work is being developed through initiatives on trade, innovation and gender. The OECD's *Economic Outlook for Southeast Asia, China and India* – a joint annual publication of the Development Centre and the ASEAN Secretariat that monitors medium-term macroeconomic trends and regional integration – has an important role in identifying emerging trends in the region and providing input into the different work streams.

40. The Programme has already achieved important and highly visible, concrete outcomes with regional partners. The OECD supported the drafting of the ASEAN Principles for Public-Private Partnership Frameworks adopted at the ASEAN Leaders' Summit in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar on 12 November 2014, where the Southeast Asia Economic Outlook was also officially launched. APEC is using OECD's Trade Facilitation Indicators to measure progress in reaching their connectivity goals in the area of customs and border measures. Through the RPN on Investment, Southeast Asian countries have provided useful input into the update of the Policy Framework for Investment. The ASEAN/ERIA/OECD SME Policy Index, launched at the March 2014 Regional Forum, has led to country-specific follow-up projects in Myanmar and Indonesia. Projects supporting ASEAN and the creation of the ASEAN Economic Community have been launched, or are in development, on investment, good regulatory practices, SMEs, public-private partnerships and gender.

41. Leading up to the annual Steering Group meeting of the SEARP, most of the RPNs had met to select their co-chairs from Southeast Asian and OECD countries and discuss their work plans. The first Steering Group meeting will take place in Jakarta on 26 March 2015. At the meeting, co-chairs from each network and leaders of the initiatives will report on the ways forward. *(This section will be updated in the light of the outcome of this meeting.)*

(vi) Sub-Saharan Africa

42. Co-operation with Sub-Saharan African countries takes place in the context of global forums, regional initiatives and country-specific engagements. Seventeen Sub-Saharan African countries are members of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes; four are members of the Development Centre and several have undergone policy reviews. Our work is aimed at strengthening the public sector capabilities and improving the business climate in the region. The OECD co-operates closely with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) around the issues of regional integration, food security, security and development, responsible investment in agriculture and statistical capacity building. We have also consolidated our co-operation with the AfDB, UNECA and the African Union/NEPAD to reinforce our reach to countries in the region.

1 Several country reviews involving Southeast Asian countries have been completed or launched in 2014 (e.g. the Investment Policy Reviews of Malaysia and Myanmar and a Multi-dimensional country review of Myanmar). Also, several countries participate actively in OECD networks and bodies, for example, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam are members of the OECD Development Centre.

5. Development Centre

43. The OECD Development Centre contributes actively to the OECD Global Relations Strategy thanks to its broad membership², multi-sectoral analyses and policy dialogue activities. The Centre's contributions are multifaceted – regional outlooks and fora, country reviews, networks of senior officials, networks of non-state actors – and also include direct participation in the OECD Regional and Country Programmes. For example, the Regional Economic Outlooks focus on regional trends and provide a platform for policy dialogue at the regional level on macroeconomic issues and structural reforms. The Centre also plays a central role in the implementation of the OECD Strategy on Development [[C/MIN\(2012\)6](#)], spearheading several of its initiatives that engage OECD and developing countries³.

44. As a double track interface to non-OECD countries, the Centre contributes to greater common ground and mutual understanding between OECD and Partner countries. The Centre's membership is expanding: China, the only Key Partner not yet in the Centre, has expressed a firm interest in joining, as have several other developing countries in Africa and Southeast Asia. Beyond membership, many other developing countries engage with OECD peers in the Centre's policy dialogue networks on GVCs and on Natural Resources.

45. Stronger partnerships with regional actors also serve to enhance value-addition and legitimacy. The joint production of three regional economic outlooks with the African Development Bank and UNDP, the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Bank of South America (CAF), and the ASEAN Secretariat, and the joint organisation of the International Economic Fora on Africa and on LAC, resulted in greater quality, legitimacy and visibility for the Centre and the OECD in these regions.

46. The Centre also works to identify and frame critical global issues and bring them to the global development debate through its engagement with global actors and processes. The latter include the G20 work on development, the UN post-2015 discussions, the AU, ASEAN and Ibero-American Summits, and the Global Forum on Migration and Development. The report Perspectives on Global Development provides analysis and an evidence base to underpin development understanding and decision-making, and follows “shifting wealth” trends, and the increasing economic weight of developing countries in the world economy.

2 Twenty-one non-OECD countries, including four of the OECD's Key Partners, are currently members of the Centre. Membership of developing and emerging economies is expanding – Côte d'Ivoire, Kazakhstan and Tunisia joined recently, in accordance with the Membership Strategy of the Development Centre [[DEV/GB\(2014\)1](#)] approved in 2014.

3 These initiatives include, for example: the Multi-dimensional Country Reviews, the policy dialogue initiatives on “Global Value Chains, Production Transformation and Development” and on “Natural resource-based Development”, and the initiative on Migration and Development.

**ANNEX I – KEY PARTNERS' INVOLVEMENT IN OECD BODIES
AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS**

Chart 1 - Key Partners: Number of Partnerships in OECD Bodies and Projects

incl. Development Centre, Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes,
International Transport Forum

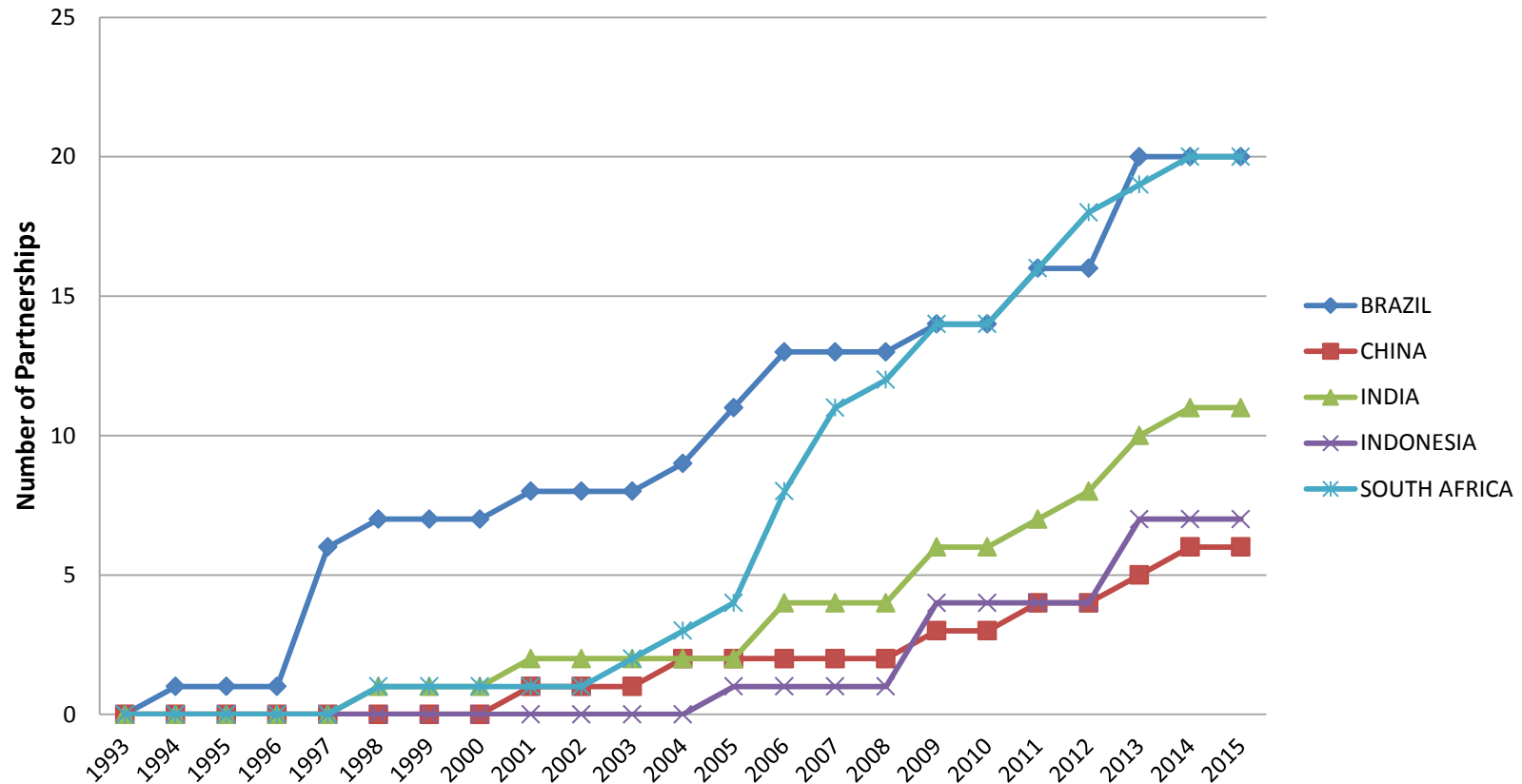
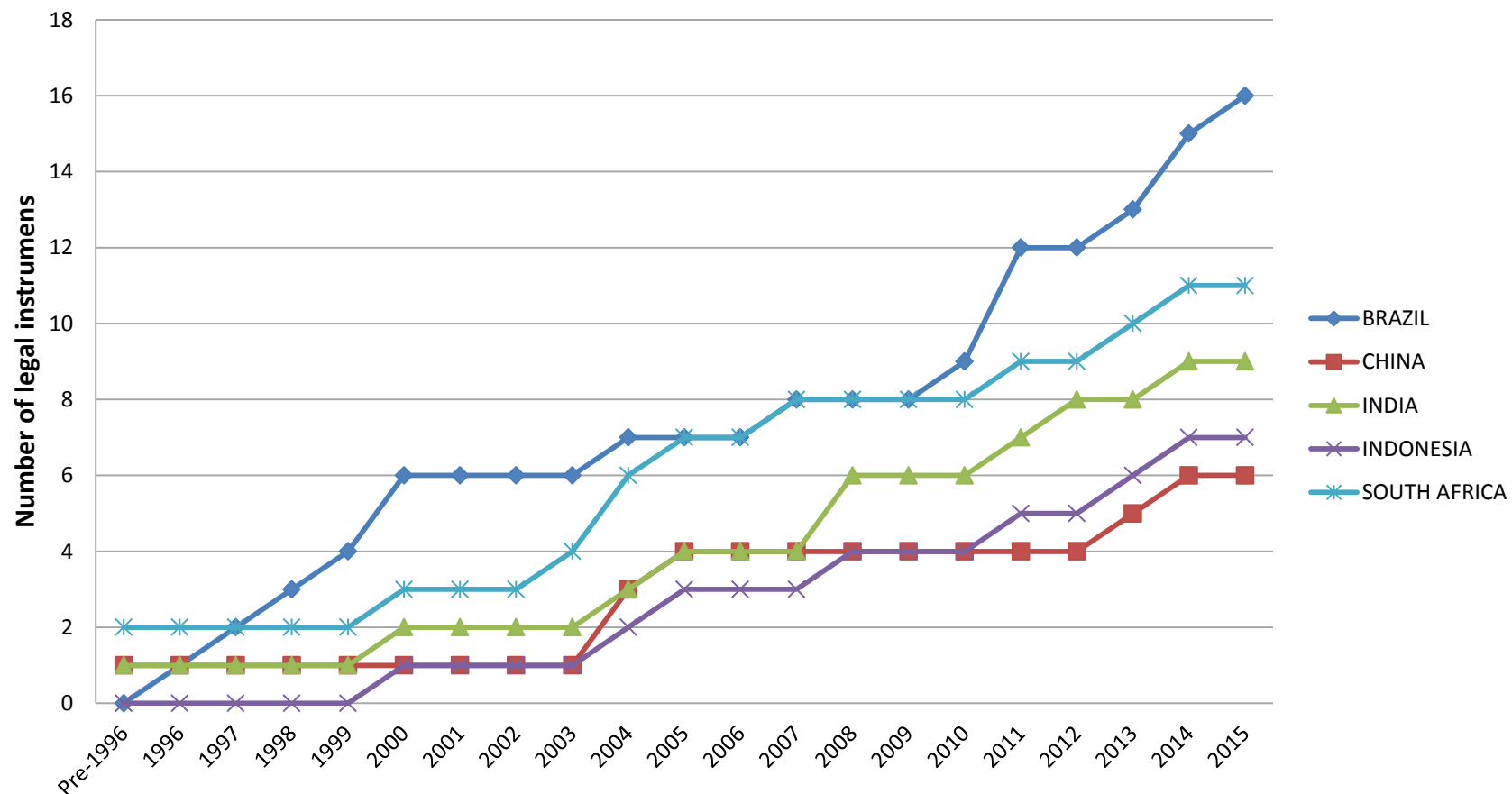


Chart 2 - Key Partners: number of OECD legal instruments adhered to



ANNEX II – Adherence to OECD Legal Instruments under the Country Programmes*			
	Kazakhstan	Peru	Morocco (proposed)
Codes of Liberalisation of Capital Movements and of Current Invisible Operations		✓	
Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters as amended by the 2010 Protocol	✓	✓	✓
Declaration for the Future of the Internet Economy (Seoul Declaration) [C(2008)99]	✓		✓
Declaration on Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters [C/MIN(2014)5/FINAL]	✓	✓	
Declaration on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) [C/MIN(2013)22/FINAL]	✓		
Declaration on Green Growth [C/MIN(2009)5/ADD1/FINAL]	✓	✓	
Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises [C(76)99/FINAL as amended]	✓		
Declaration on International Science and Technology Co-operation for Sustainable Development [C(2004)31/REV1]	✓		
Recommendation of the Council on Effective Public Investment Across Levels of Government [C(2014)32]			✓
Declaration on Propriety, Integrity and Transparency in the Conduct of International Business and Finance [C/MIN(2010)3/FINAL]	✓	✓	
Declaration on Risk Reduction for Lead [C(96)42/FINAL]	✓		
Declaration on Sovereign Wealth Funds and Recipient Country Policies [C/MIN(2008)8/FINAL]	✓		
Draft Recommendation of the Council on Budgetary Governance [GOV/PGC(2014)17]	✓		
Recommendation of the Council on Public Procurement [C(2015)2]	✓		✓
OECD Action Plan for Youth [C/MIN(2013)4/FINAL]	✓	✓	
Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions		✓	
Recommendation of the Council concerning a General Framework of Principles for International Co-Operation in Science and Technology [C(88)60/FINAL]	✓		
Recommendation of the Council concerning Access to Research Data from Public Funding [C(2006)184]	✓		
Recommendation of the Council concerning Guidelines for Quality Provision in Cross-border Higher Education [C(2005)147]	✓		
Recommendation of the Council on Digital Government Strategies [C(2014)88]	✓		
Recommendation of the Council on Earthquake Safety in Schools [C(2005)24]	✓		

Recommendation of the Council on Gender Equality in Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship [C(MIN(2013)4/FINAL]	✓		✓
Recommendation of the Council on Guidelines for Recipient Country Investment Policies relating to National Security [C(2009)63]	✓		
Recommendation of the Council on Improving Ethical Conduct in the Public Service Including Principles for Managing Ethics in the Public Service [C(98)70/FINAL]	✓	✓	✓
Recommendation of the Council on Improving the Quality of Government Regulation [C(95)21/FINAL]	✓		
Recommendation of the Council on OECD Guidelines for Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Service [C(2003)107]	✓	✓	✓
Recommendation of the Council on Principles for Internet Policy Making [C(2011)154]	✓		✓
Recommendation of the Council on Principles for Public Governance of Public-Private Partnerships [C(2012)86]	✓	✓	
Recommendation of the Council on Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying [C(2010)16]	✓	✓	
Recommendation of the Council on Regulatory Policy and Governance [C(2012)37]	✓		
Recommendation of the Council on the Governance of Critical Risks [C(MIN(2014)8/FINAL]	✓		
Recommendation of the Council on the Standard in the Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information [C(2014)81/FINAL]	✓	✓	

* Subject to the appropriate approval procedures.