

OECD Parliamentary Days

5-7 February 2014

OECD Conference Centre, Paris

Wednesday, 5 February 2014

OECD International Parliamentary Seminar

jointly with the NATO Parliamentary Assembly annual meeting at the OECD

Room CC12

Chair: **Anthony Gooch**, *Director, Public Affairs and Communications Directorate, OECD*

08:30 – 09:00 Arrival of participants and morning coffee

09:00 – 09:10 Welcome
Anthony Gooch, *Director, Public Affairs and Communications Directorate, OECD*

09:10 – 10:30 **A conversation with**
Angel Gurría, *Secretary-General, OECD*
with remarks by **Petras Austrevicius**, *Chair, Economics and Security Committee, NATO Parliamentary Assembly*

10:30 – 10:45 Coffee break

10:45 – 12:30 **The economic, social and financial situation**
Pier Carlo Padoan, *Deputy Secretary-General and Chief Economist, OECD*,
Adrian Blundell-Wignall, *Deputy Director, Special Advisor to the Secretary General for Financial Markets, OECD*, and **Paul Swaim**, *Senior Economist, Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD*
OECD speakers will share with MPs the OECD's latest analysis of the economic outlook in OECD and key emerging economies, the employment and social situation, as well as recent developments in financial markets. They will also share the OECD's policy recommendations to spur growth, boost confidence and soften the impact of the jobs crisis. Mr. Padoan will also present the findings of a recent OECD paper on its forecast performance over the period 2007-12, focussing on the lessons that can be learned from cross-country differences in growth forecast errors and the changes to forecasting models and procedures that have been prompted by the experience of the crisis.

12:30 – 14:00 Lunch for Parliamentarians, co-hosted by the OECD and the NATO Parliamentary Assembly
Restaurant des Nations

14:00 – 15:15 **Putting a price on CO₂ emissions**
Simon Upton, *Director, Environment Directorate, OECD*, **Nils Axel Braathen**, *Principal Administrator, Environmental Performance and Information Division, Environment Directorate, OECD*
The threat of climate change requires decisive action across virtually all parts of our economies and societies. Although the world is not currently on track to meet its goal of maintaining the global temperature increase below 2°C, a range of policies have been implemented, with mixed success. Economic theory indicates that a price on CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels and other sources is needed if countries are to minimise the overall cost of reducing their emissions. At present, fossil fuels are priced and taxed at levels that differ vastly across fuels, uses, and countries, indicating areas of possible improvements. Likewise, some policy instruments carry a much higher cost of CO₂ reduction than others, often a sign of economic inefficiency. The Environment

Directorate will present latest results in this area as well as possible new work on the experience with carbon pricing legislation.

15.15 – 16.45

World Energy Outlook

Fatih Birol, *Chief Economist, International Energy Agency*

A new global energy landscape is emerging, resetting long-held expectations for our energy future. Bringing together the latest data and policy developments, the World Energy Outlook 2013 presents up to date, projections of energy trends through to 2035, fuel by fuel, sector by sector, region by region and scenario by scenario. Oil is analysed in-depth: resources, production, demand, refining and international trade. Energy efficiency is treated in much the same way as conventional fuels: Its prospects and contribution are presented in a dedicated chapter. The report examines the outlook for Brazil's energy sector and provides updates on three key areas of critical importance to energy and climate trends: (i) achieving universal energy access; (ii) developments in subsidies to fossil fuels and renewables; and (iii) the impact of energy use on climate change. Oil supply, demand and trade: a fresh look at the economics and decline rates of different types of oil production around the world, the prospects for light tight oil inside and outside North America, along with new analysis of oil products and the refining sector.

16.45 – 18.00

The OECD Skills Outlook and PISA

Andreas Schleicher, *Deputy Director and Special Advisor on Education Policy to the Secretary-General, Directorate for Education and Skills, OECD*

Skills have become the global currency of 21st century economies. Without sufficient investment in skills people languish on the margins of society, technological progress does not translate into productivity growth, and countries can no longer compete in an increasingly knowledge-based global economy. And, at a time when growing economic and social inequalities are a major challenge, effective skills policies must be part of any response to address this challenge. But this 'currency' depreciates as skill requirements of labour markets evolve and individuals lose the skills they do not use. For skills to retain their value, they must be continuously maintained and upgraded throughout life so that people can collaborate, compete and connect in ways that drive economies forward.

With its skill assessment programmes PISA and PIAAC, the OECD has developed global metrics not only to assess the quality and quantity of the skills available in the population, but also to help policy-makers determine and anticipate the skills required in the labour market; develop and deploy those skills in the most effective and equitable ways; and establish sustainable approaches to who should pay for what, when and how.

18:00 – 19:30

Cocktail Reception with OECD Ambassadors
Salle Roger Ockrent, Château de la Muette

Thursday, 6 February 2014

OECD International Parliamentary Seminar

jointly with the NATO Parliamentary Assembly annual meeting at the OECD

Room CC9

08:30 – 09:00

Arrival of participants and morning coffee

09:00 – 10.15

Development co-operation for post-2015

Erik Solheim, *Chair, Development Assistance Committee, OECD*

The world is changing and international development efforts need to adapt to ensure their future relevance. Five key challenges include

1) A multi-polar world: All major issues today and in the future require broad agreement of a growing number of nations.

2) The threat to the global environment and climate is more real than ever. The poor are not the cause, but often the most exposed to this threat. For the poor, who are most exposed, dealing with climate change cannot

be separated from their development aspirations. The divide between the global environment, climate change and the development agendas must be bridged.

3) While the world as a whole is getting richer and the global middle class larger, more than one billion people are still living in absolute poverty – many of them in fragile states. A special focus on these countries is essential.

4) Capital flows to developing countries – private investment, trade, remittances, but also illicit flows – now vastly outstrip ODA. At the same time, ODA remains by far the most important, and often virtually the only, external resources for the poorest countries. There is a need to better align these flows to achieve the greatest development progress.

5) There is a shift from intentions, or money spent, to results – real changes on the ground – in the global development community. We must build systems that are much better at measuring and evaluating results, because this is what counts for the poor people of the world.

10:15 – 11:30

Addressing dementia: towards a new innovation model

Mark Pearson, Deputy Director, Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD, **Dirk Pilat**, Deputy Director, Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry, OECD

Dementia is a devastating condition for the people affected, their family and friends, and for health systems. About 5.5% of people aged over 60 had dementia across all OECD countries in 2009, but prevalence rates soar to nearly one every two people aged 90 years and older. This is not a challenge for OECD countries alone. An estimated 58% of the 36 million people living with dementia in 2010 worldwide are from middle and lower-income countries. There is no known cure for dementia, nor effective therapies to slow down its progression. Efforts to develop reliable diagnostic techniques and effective treatments have exposed weaknesses in the way that health systems, researchers and companies interact. There is a need to change the way public and private stakeholders collaborate at national and global levels to address this issue. Furthermore, health and long-term care systems struggle to offer the coordinated response – in terms of information systems, quality protocols and workers' skills -- needed to deliver high-quality services to this vulnerable population group. Addressing the challenges posed by dementia has now become a major endeavour at international level. A landmark G8 meeting on dementia, held in London in December 2013 concluded with a call for countries to accelerate research and its transformation in innovative care and health services, strengthening big and linked data systems for improving the prevention and treatment of dementia, and reforming health and social care systems to improve quality of life for people with dementia.

11:30 – 14:30

First meeting of the OECD Parliamentary Group on Tax Matters

Grace Perez-Navarro, Deputy Director, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, OECD

Discussants: **Cornelis de Jong**, Member of the European Parliament, Netherlands

Margaret Hodge, Member of Parliament, UK

In July 2013 the OECD unveiled the [Action Plan](#) on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting ([BEPS](#)), which aims to develop a new set of standards to prevent double non-taxation and ensure that profits are taxed where they are actually generated. During the latest OECD International Parliamentary Seminar in October 2013, participating parliamentarians proposed the creation of an OECD Parliamentary Group to support the work of the OECD on this initiative and other tax matters such as Automatic Exchange of Information, etc. This meeting will provide an update on the OECD work on tax matters and serve as an opportunity to define the shape and the activity of the group going forward.

Lunch boxes will be served

14:30 – 18:00

Bilateral meetings with OECD experts and OECD member country delegations (upon request)

Friday, 7 February 2014

All day

Bilateral meetings with OECD experts and OECD member country delegations (upon request)