



NATO Parliamentary Assembly

ECONOMICS AND SECURITY COMMITTEE (ESC)
POLITICAL COMMITTEE (PC)

PROGRAMME AND LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

MEETING AT THE OECD

PARIS, FRANCE

25-26 February 2015

AGENDA

3rd OECD Parliamentary Days

25-27 February 2015

OECD Conference Centre, Paris

Meeting of the OECD Global Parliamentary Network

*jointly with the NATO Parliamentary Assembly annual meeting at the OECD
and the Participation of the Women in Parliaments Global Forum*

Wednesday 25 February

*OECD Conference Centre
2 rue André Pascal, Paris (16th arrondissement)*

08.30	Arrival and coffee
09.00 – 11.00	Time for a new approach to growth A conversation with Angel Gurría , <i>OECD Secretary-General</i>
11.00 - 11.30	Coffee break
11.30 – 13.00	Aligning Policies for the Transition to a Low-Carbon Economy Simon Upton , <i>Director, OECD Environment Directorate</i> The OECD has been working in cooperation with the International Energy Agency, the International Transport Forum and the Nuclear Energy Agency to examine how to better align policies across different areas for a successful transition of all countries to sustainable low-carbon and climate resilient economies. The purpose of this work is to identify how existing regulatory and policy frameworks may inadvertently stand in the way of the low-carbon transition. It covers areas as diverse as electricity regulation, taxation, investment, trade, land-use or mobility. The session will present some preliminary policy guidance coming out of this work, which is of relevance to policy makers and legislators outside the climate policy portfolio.
13.00 – 14.30	Lunch – OECD Château
14.30 – 15.30	World Energy Outlook Fatih Birol , <i>Chief Economist, International Energy Agency</i> The global energy system is in danger of falling short of the hopes and expectations placed upon it. Turmoil in parts of the Middle East has rarely been greater since the oil shocks in the 1970; conflict between Russia and Ukraine has reignited concerns about gas security; nuclear power, which for some countries plays a strategic role in energy security, faces an uncertain future; and electricity remains inaccessible to many people, including two out of every three people in sub-Saharan Africa. The point of departure for the climate negotiations, due to reach a climax in 2015, is not encouraging: a continued rise in global greenhouse-gas emissions and stifling air pollution in many of the world's fast-growing cities. Advances in technology and efficiency give some reasons for optimism, but sustained political efforts will be essential to change energy trends for the better. The World Energy Outlook 2014, with projections and analysis extended to 2040 for the first time, provides insights that can help to ensure that the energy system is changed by design, rather than just by events.

15.30– 16.00 Coffee break

16.00 – 17.30 **Rethinking Development Finance**
Erik Solheim, Chair, OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)
Discussant: Nurhayati Ali Assegaf, Member of Parliament, Indonesia

With the post-2015 sustainable development agenda quickly taking shape, OECD-DAC Ministers made the historic decision last December to modernise Official Development Assistance, ODA. The new system puts into place the right incentive frameworks to help ensure that more and better aid is reaching countries most in need, while paying particular attention to the question of debt sustainability. Although ODA will remain a crucial resource for these countries, there is also an increasingly wide array of financing packages available to developing countries which will require careful consideration from all angles. Using ODA “smartly” to leverage private sector investment, including through guarantees and blended finance, presents the next big opportunity to tackle the challenges of financing for sustainable development. To strengthen the monitoring of external financing above and beyond ODA, OECD-DAC members are consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, including developing countries and other providers of development co-operation, to develop a new comprehensive statistical measure whose parameters are contingent on the final shape of the post-2015 and whose aim is to further incentivise additional officially-supported resources to promote sustainable development in the developing world. The Total Official support for Sustainable Development (TOSD) measure cannot replace ODA, but instead will enable the international system to more transparently monitor a broad array of resource flows for financing sustainable development.

18.00 Reception – OECD Château

Meeting of the OECD Global Parliamentary Network

*jointly with the NATO Parliamentary Assembly annual meeting at the OECD
and the Participation of the Women in Parliaments Global Forum*

Thursday 26 February

OECD Conference Centre
2 rue André Pascal, Paris (16th arrondissement)

08.30	Arrival and coffee
09.00 – 10.30	<p>3rd meeting of the OECD Parliamentary Group on Tax <i>Grace Perez-Navarro, Deputy Director, OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration</i> <i>Discussant: Dennis de Jong, Member of the European Parliament, The Netherlands</i></p> <p>Following on from the publication of the 15 point Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting, the OECD and G20 countries released their first set of recommendations for a co-ordinated international approach to combat tax avoidance by multinational enterprises. The OECD/G20 Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Project aims to create a single set of updated international tax rules to close the loopholes and gaps that enable multinationals to artificially shift profits and erode the tax bases of the countries where the economic activities generating those profits occur. In November 2014 the OECD released its new Strategy for Deepening Developing Country Engagement in the BEPS Project, which will strengthen their involvement in the decision-making processes and bring them to the heart of the technical work. The remaining set of deliverables will be finalized later this year.</p> <p>On 21 July 2014, the OECD released the full version of the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters. The Standard calls on governments to obtain detailed account information from their financial institutions and exchange that information automatically with other jurisdictions on an annual basis. The Standard was approved by the OECD Council on 15 July 2014 and was formally presented to G20 Finance Ministers in September. Already 93 jurisdictions have committed to early implementation of this standard by the end of 2018 and training is underway to ensure its effective implementation. Implementation of this Standard will truly mark the end of bank secrecy for tax purposes.</p>
10.30 - 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 – 12.30	<p>Measuring the Digital Economy <i>Andy Wyckoff, OECD Director, Science Technology and Innovation</i> <i>Discussant: Inma Riera, Member of Parliament, Spain</i></p> <p>The growing role of the digital economy in daily life has heightened demand for new data and measurement tools. "Measuring the Digital Economy: A New Perspective" provides an internationally comparable and timely snap-shot of the state of the Digital Economy covering key parameters including the build-out of the infrastructure, uptake and usage across different segments of the population, the importance of information and communication technologies as drivers of innovation and as a transformational force on jobs and skills. It is clear from this stocktaking that a number or critical thresholds have been crossed and the Digital Economy is now the economy. The pace of change described by the report underscores that the ICT revolution is far from being over, and policy makers need to be attentive to its impact on the economy and society. Given the complexity of the changes, the report identifies a number of gaps in the measurement framework and proposes actions to advance the measurement agenda.</p>
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch – OECD Château

14.00 – 15.30

Women's Leadership in Public Life

Mari Kiviniemi, OECD Deputy Secretary-General

Discussant: Joy Gwendu, Senator, Kenya

This session will revolve around how to enhance women's access to leadership positions in the public sphere, namely in parliaments. Gender equality amongst policy makers has been recognised as an important driver to improve the quality and responsiveness of public policy and services. Whilst the proportion of female leaders in decision-making positions is increasing, women still represent, on average, less than one-third of such posts in all branches of power in OECD countries. In this context, the main objective of the session is to promote policy dialogue, exchange of good practices and lessons learned amongst parliamentarians to close gender gaps in leadership in public life. The session will aim to explore the remaining impediments to women's access to decision-making positions; successful policies and good governance frameworks to plug the "leaky pipeline"; and the role of parliaments, parliamentary networks and the OECD in moving this agenda forward.

15.30 – 15.45

Coffee break

15.45 – 17.15

OECD International Migration Outlook

Thomas Liebig, Principal Administrator, International Migration Division, OECD Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs

After several years of decline caused by the crisis, new immigration into OECD countries is rising again, driven by an increasing number of people moving within the European Union. The magnitude of this mobility within Europe is now, for the first time, as large as legal permanent migration from outside Europe. In total, in 2013 there were about 4 million new permanent immigrants coming into OECD countries, and today there are more than 115 million immigrants living in the OECD, about 10 percent of the total population. Recent immigration has been more qualified than in the past: the number of highly-educated migrants increased by 70% over the past decade. At the same time, highly-educated immigrants have lower employment rates than their native peers and, for those who have a job, the over-qualification rate is 50% higher. Native-born children of immigrants, who are now entering in larger numbers into the labour market in many countries, also lag behind their peers with native-born parents in terms of educational attainment and labour market prospects. Against this context, unleashing the full skills potential of immigrants and their children remains one of the most important challenges.

This Outlook also looks at how labour migration can be used to achieve policy objectives, which can range from satisfying short-term labour needs to contributing to long-term demographic and labour force development. There may also be wider economic development objectives in areas like investment and trade, innovation and productivity, and development co-operation. There are inherent trade-offs in balancing these, and the appropriate instruments will largely depend on the underlying objectives and how they are weighted against each other.

17.15 – 17.30

Closing remarks

Anthony Gooch, Director, OECD Directorate for Public Affairs and Communications

Friday 27 February

All day

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

NATO PA LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ECONOMICS AND SECURITY COMMITTEE OFFICERS

Chairman	Faik OZTRAK (Turkey)
Vice-chairmen	Peter BOTTOMLEY (United Kingdom)
	Ivans KLEMENTJEVS (Latvia)
General Rapporteur	Diego LOPEZ GARRIDO (Spain)

POLITICAL COMMITTEE OFFICERS

Chairperson	José LELLO (Portugal)
Vice-chairperson	Beatriz RODRIGUEZ-SALMONES (Spain)

BUREAU OF THE ASSEMBLY

Vice-presidents	Paolo ALLI (Italy)
	Gabriel VLASE (Romania)
Former president	Sir Hugh BAYLEY (United Kingdom)

MEMBER DELEGATIONS

Czech Republic	Adolf BEZNOSKA
	Pavel SRAMEK
Croatia	Boris BLAZEKOVIC
	Martina DALIC
France	Guy-Michel CHAUVEAU
	Michelle DEMESSINE
	Gilbert ROGER
Germany	Frank HENKEL
	Charles HUBER
Hungary	Gabor STAUDT
Italy	Andrea CAUSIN
	Maurizio MIGLIAVACCA
Lithuania	Andrius MAZURONIS
Norway	Hans Olaf SYVERSEN
Poland	Renata BUTRYN
	Jadwiga ZAKRZEWSKA
Portugal	Joaquim PONTE
Romania	Ion MOCIOALCA
Slovenia	Matej TONIN
Spain	Emilio ALVAREZ
	Alejandro MUNOZ-ALONSO
Turkey	Ali Riza ALABOYUN
	Mehmet Vecdi GONUL
United Kingdom	Michael GAPES
	Lord HAMILTON

ASSOCIATE DELEGATIONS

Sweden	Maria ANDERSSON WILLNER Göran PETTERSSON
--------	---

DELEGATION STAFF

France	Philippe BRAULT
Germany	Annemarie BÜRSCH
Hungary	Laszlo MAKK
Italy	Federico CASELLI
Turkey	Omer Faruk KILICKAYA

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

Paul COOK	Director, ESC
Steffen SACHS	Director, PC
Anne-Laure BLEUSE	Co-ordinator
