

*8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the National Focal Points for Policy Coherence for Development (PCD)*  
17-18 December 2014 | OECD Conference Centre, CC9 | Paris

## Purpose

This meeting aims to build common understanding and take forward the dialogue on defining, monitoring and assessing policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD) in the Post-2015 Agenda.

## Background

The background of the discussion is:

- the proposed target by the UN Open Working Group (OWG) in its Outcome Document to “enhance policy coherence for sustainable development” as one of the means of implementation for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- the lessons learnt from the *OECD Strategy on Development* for updating and adapting PCD approaches to a changing global reality and new post-2015 framework.

## Objectives

- Explore options for making operational the proposed OWG targets on policy and institutional coherence, including identification of challenges and objectives for PCSD in each of the 17 proposed SDGs.
- Share experiences on actions in capitals to align national policy coherence efforts to the Post-2015 framework.
- Build common understanding on needs for further development of PCD systems in capitals and headquarters in supporting efforts towards crafting the Post-2015 Agenda, shaping national sustainable development plans and fostering sustainable policies going forward.
- Apply “challenges and objectives analysis” to two specific areas, including trade and as a follow-up to the UNGA side event co-hosted by Australia, Mexico, and the OECD, ["Curbing Illicit Financial Flows for Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Sustainable Development in the Post-2015 Era"](#) .

## Expected outcomes

- Identify priority areas for coherent action at the national and international levels in the context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.
- Contribute to the intergovernmental deliberations in the run up to the Post-2015 Summit.

## Draft Agenda

WEDNESDAY 17 DECEMBER	
09:30	<p><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Opening remarks</i> by <b>Rintaro Tamaki</b>, OECD Deputy Secretary-General</li> </ul>
09:40-12:00	<p><b>SESSION 1: THE POST-2015 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR PCD APPROACHES, METHODS AND TOOLS</b></p> <p>The world is facing unprecedented economic, social and environmental challenges. These inter-related challenges are shaped by major trends such as a growing population and urbanisation; unsustainable production and consumption patterns; growing inequalities; natural resources scarcity; and climate change, amongst others. In this complex context, the UN Open Working Group (OWG) has proposed 17 ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 associated targets that constitute an integrated set of global priorities intended to lead the world towards greater sustainability, and serve as a shared commitment to a transformative agenda. The proposed SDGs are universally applicable and integrate economic, social, and environmental aspects, recognising their inter-linkages in achieving sustainable development.</p> <p>Achieving the SDGs will entail a process of transformation that will require an aggregated and coherent set of actions by diverse actors and stakeholders at the local, national, regional and global levels. This will involve some shifts in the ways policy coherence for development (PCD) is approached and promoted. From the established donor-centred approach, Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) will need to evolve as a relevant tool for all countries to integrate the different dimensions of sustainable development in policy-making, while identifying regional and international spillovers, both helpful and harmful.</p> <p>This session will discuss the implications of the SDGs proposed by the UN OWG on national and international policy making as well as on the approaches and ways in which PCSD is promoted. It will also provide an opportunity to identify key areas within the SDG framework calling for greater coherence in national and international efforts.</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Rintaro Tamaki</b>, OECD Deputy Secretary-General</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Policy coherence in the Post-2015 Agenda</i> by <b>Nikhil Seth</b>, Director, Division for Sustainable Development UNDESA</li> <li>▪ <i>Implications of the proposed SDGs for national policy making</i> by <b>Colombia</b> [tbc]</li> <li>▪ <i>Governance processes for enhancing global macroeconomic growth and stability, through coordination and policy coherence</i> by <b>Catherine Mann</b>, OECD Chief Economist</li> </ul> <p><b>Discussant:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Debapriya Bhattacharya</b>, Chair of the Southern Voice on Post-MDGs</li> </ul> <p><b>Issues for discussion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What does policy and institutional coherence mean in the context of a universal, integrated and transformative agenda?</li> <li>• How to operationalise the proposed OWG target to enhance policy and institutional coherence for sustainable development?</li> <li>• What supporting systems are required at the national and international level to take forward a universal, transformative and integrated agenda?</li> <li>• What is the potential role of global governance mechanisms, such as the G20 and the new heads of state-level, UN High Level Political Forum, in contributing to improve the global enabling environment for achieving the SDGs?</li> </ul>
12:00-13:30	<b>Lunch</b>

13:30-15:45	<p><b>SESSION 2: SHAPING UNIVERSAL, MEASURABLE AND ACHIEVABLE TARGETS FOR REDUCING ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS IN THE POST-2015 AGENDA</b></p> <p>Responding to one of the priority areas for PCD under the <i>OECD Strategy on Development</i>, the OECD co-hosted with Australia and Mexico a Side Event during the 2014 UNGA in New York on “<i>Curbing Illicit Financial Flows for Domestic Resource Mobilisation and Sustainable Development in the Post-2015 Era</i>”. The event aimed at identifying concrete international actions needed to curtail illicit financial flows (IFFs) out of developing countries. The discussion was framed in the context of the proposed target by the UN OWG to significantly reduce by 2030 illicit financial flows. As one of the outcomes of this side event, a more focused IFFs target was proposed by Global Financial Integrity to “reduce by 2013, illicit finance flows related to trade misinvoicing by 50%”. IFFs concern multiple areas and require cross-sectoral and cross national responses. There is a need therefore for further discussions on the policy implications in pursuing this suggested target and for identifying actions in other key areas to cover the different element of IFFs, such as money laundering, bribery, asset recovery and tax evasion, and some of their predicate crimes, the normative standards and policy and operational tools which seek to prevent and mitigate them.</p> <p>This session will provide an opportunity to follow-up on the discussions that took place in New York, as well as to explore and provide suggestions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Actions at the domestic and international levels to tackle illicit financial flows, as part of the means of implementation – and sources of finance – for the post-2015 development agenda;</li> <li>▪ Ways in which more coherent policies in all countries can generate an international environment that discourages illicit financial flows (e.g. transparent tax systems, financial transparency, clean business environments, institutional capacity, as well as effectively implemented Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) and anti-corruption regimes, and reducing the risks posed by organised crime as well as the potentially enabling environments of poverty and insecurity); and</li> <li>▪ Areas where international co-operation can support developing countries’ efforts in mobilising domestic resources for sustainable development, including through knowledge sharing and capacity building.</li> </ul> <p><i>Introductory remarks and moderation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Erik Solheim</b>, Chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)</li> </ul> <p><i>Speakers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>William Danvers</b>, OECD Deputy-Secretary-General</li> <li>▪ <b>Tom Cardamone</b>, Managing Director, Global Financial Integrity</li> <li>▪ <b>James McWeeney</b>, Senior Managing Director, Kroll <i>[tbc]</i></li> <li>▪ Representative from a <b>developing country</b></li> </ul> <p><i>Discussants:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Phil Mason</b>, Head of Anti-Corruption Team (DfID) <i>[tbc]</i></li> <li>▪ <b>Melissa Tullis</b>, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues for discussion:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ What specific targets to curb illicit financial flows could be proposed as part of the Post-2015 development agenda in areas such as money laundering, tax evasion and avoidance, transnational corruption, and illegal trade?</li> <li>▪ What would be the direct impact of such targets on global sustainable development? How can implementation be assured, and progress best monitored and assessed?</li> <li>▪ How can policy coherence support international efforts to create an enabling environment that discourages illicit financial flows?</li> </ul>
15:45-16:00	Coffee break

16:00-18:30

### SESSION 3: COHERENCE BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE AGENDA AND THE SDGs: SHAPING PCSD TARGETS AND INDICATORS IN THE SDG FRAMEWORK

Trade can play a critical role for achieving sustained, inclusive growth, creating jobs, reducing poverty and, ultimately, economic transformation. In the changing dynamics of the global economy and trading environment, it is critical that the SDGs provide a framework to address the obstacles that countries face to access, benefit from, and move up value chains; while ensuring the long-term sustainability of their transformation processes.

The SDGs proposed by the UN OWG include a number of trade-related targets, as part of the Means of Implementation, and also linked to specific goals which suggest that trade and trade policy can make important contributions to many aspects of sustainable development.

This session will offer an opportunity to look at the trade-related issues included across the 17 SDGs proposed in the Report of the UN OWG, and focus on key areas where enhanced coherence can bring together economic, social, and environmental aspects to support sustainable transformation processes. It will provide a concrete example of how PCSD could be applied to the Post-2015 Agenda looking at different levels, including coherence among the public and private sectors, and among the SDGs framework and the global trade agenda.

#### *Introductory remarks and moderation:*

- **Ken Ash**, Director of the OECD Trade and Agriculture Directorate

#### *Speakers:*

- *The role of trade in the Post-2015 Development Agenda*  
by **Debapriya Bhattacharya**, Chair of the Southern Voice on Post-MDGs
- *Trade policy in the Sustainable Development Goals: How to foster coherence and synergies between the global trade agenda and the SDGs framework*  
by **Guillermo Valles Galmés**, Director, Division for International Trade in Goods and Services and Commodities, UNCTAD
- *Shaping policy coherence targets in the area of trade to support the achievement of sustainable development goals*  
by the **International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)** [tbc]
- *Trade aspects of climate policy: in need of coherence and more international coordination?*  
by **Richard Baron**, Advisor, OECD Round Table on Sustainable Development

#### *Issues for discussion:*

- The proposed trade-related targets underline existing international commitments, such as the WTO's Doha Development Agenda, while many trade initiatives today are taking place outside the WTO. What needs to be done to ensure complementarities?
- Are the economic, social, and environmental objectives well integrated with trade policies in support of sustainable development?
- What policies can help ensure private sector behaviour that is coherent with sustainable development? What are the new business models for sustainable trade? What lessons can be learned from private sector experience?
- Do the proposed trade-related targets in the SDGs address key transformational issues, such as capacities, education and skills, and infrastructure to allow developing countries to benefit from, and participate competitively in regional and global value chains?
- What trade challenges emerge from international climate policy? What forms of international coordination may help put private sector on the low-carbon transition path?

09:30-12:00

**SESSION 4: ACTIONS AT NATIONAL LEVEL TO ALIGN INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR PCD WITH THE POST-2015 FRAMEWORK**

Creating enabling environments at the national and international levels are just as fundamental for sustainable development as putting in place the right policies and institutions. As highlighted by the *OECD Strategy on Development*, policy coherence can facilitate this process but will require an issues-based (results-oriented) approach focussing on concrete challenges (as in the SDGs); adapting the current institutional mechanisms; engaging a wider range of actors; identifying synergies across sectors and fostering win-win situations. It also means recognising the need for fostering coherence at the national, regional and global levels and applying an integrated, cross-sectoral approach.

This session provides an opportunity for members of the PCD Network to share their experiences, opportunities and challenges in adapting their national PCD mechanisms to the post-2015 framework. It will also explore ways for updating and adapting the *2010 Recommendation of the OECD Council on Good Institutional Practices in Promoting Policy Coherence for Development* as well as the 'Building Blocks for PCD' to the post-2015 framework, which provide the framework for analysing 'Beyond Aid' aspects in the DAC Peer Reviews.

*Introductory remarks and moderation:*

- **Niels Keijzer**, German Development Institute (DIE)

*Speakers:*

- ***From PCD towards Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development: A new framework for adapting PCD to the Post-2015 Development Agenda***  
by **Ebba Dohlman**, Head of the OECD PCD Unit
- ***What role for Centres of Government in policy coherence and multi-sectoral policy coordination in responding to a Post-2015 Universal Agenda for sustainable development?***  
by **Luiz de Mello**, Deputy Director - Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate
- Tour de Table starting with **Netherlands**

*Discussants:*

- **Karen Jorgensen**, Head of the Review, Evaluation and Engagement Division, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate
- **David Khoudour**, Head of the Migration and Skills Unit, OECD Development Centre

*Issues for discussion:*

- Are the current national institutional PCD mechanism fit for purpose in a Post-2015 framework?
- How can PCD be used to foster greater sustainability in policy making?
- What actions are foreseen in capitals for fostering coherence in the context of the further negotiations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda?
- What is needed to build political momentum and engage key ministries and stakeholders within OECD countries?
- How can the OECD support its members and partners in fostering coherence in a Post-2015 setting?

12:00-12:30

**CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS**

- Ebba Dohlman, Head of the OECD PCD Unit