



OECD deliverables to the Network for Open Economies and Inclusive Societies

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Summary

1. Insights from the NOEIS Country Snapshots
2. What does the OECD Going For Growth 2019 recommend for NOEIS countries?
3. Summing up and “what next?”
4. Brainstorming on ongoing and (potential) future OECD projects that could be deliverables to NOEIS

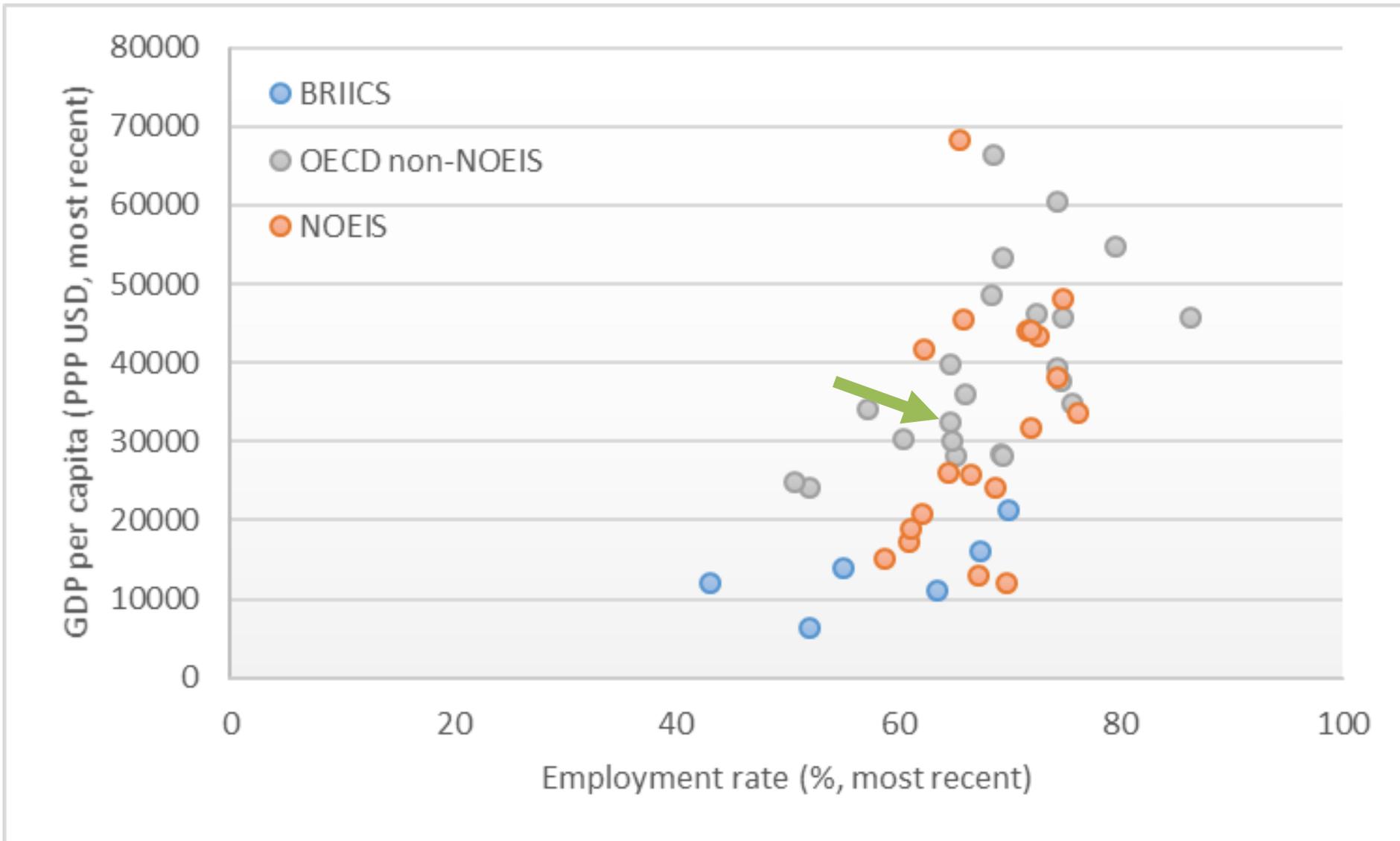


What is NOEIS?

- The Network for Open Economies and Inclusive Societies (NOEIS) consists of 20 countries committed to advancing a well-functioning open global economy while reducing excessive inequalities.
- **Members:** Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Spain and Sweden
- The Network demonstrates the importance of working together, providing a better understanding of how to link actions at the domestic and international level to form a coordinated response, thinking of effective ways to anticipate solutions for common challenges.

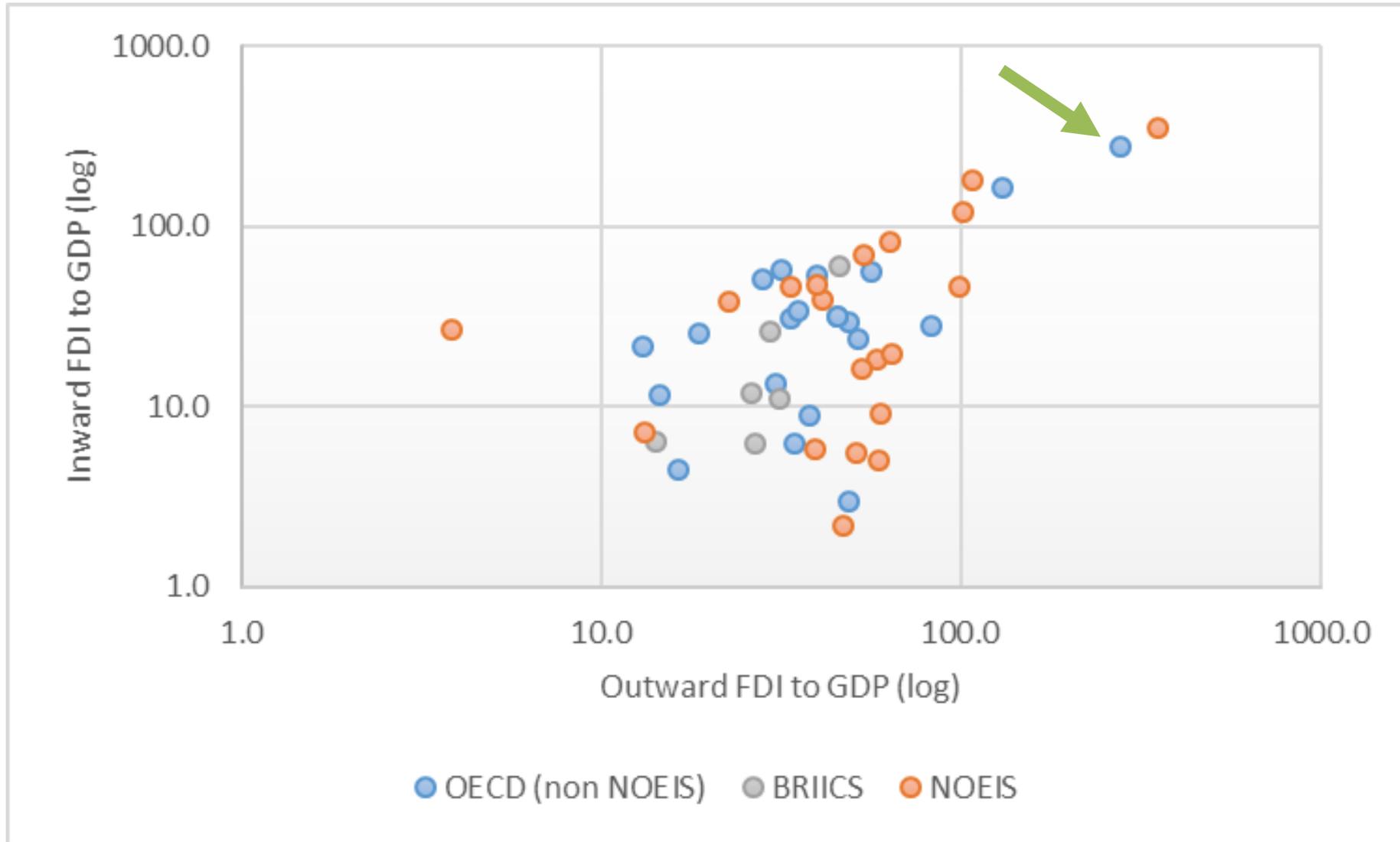


GDP and employment



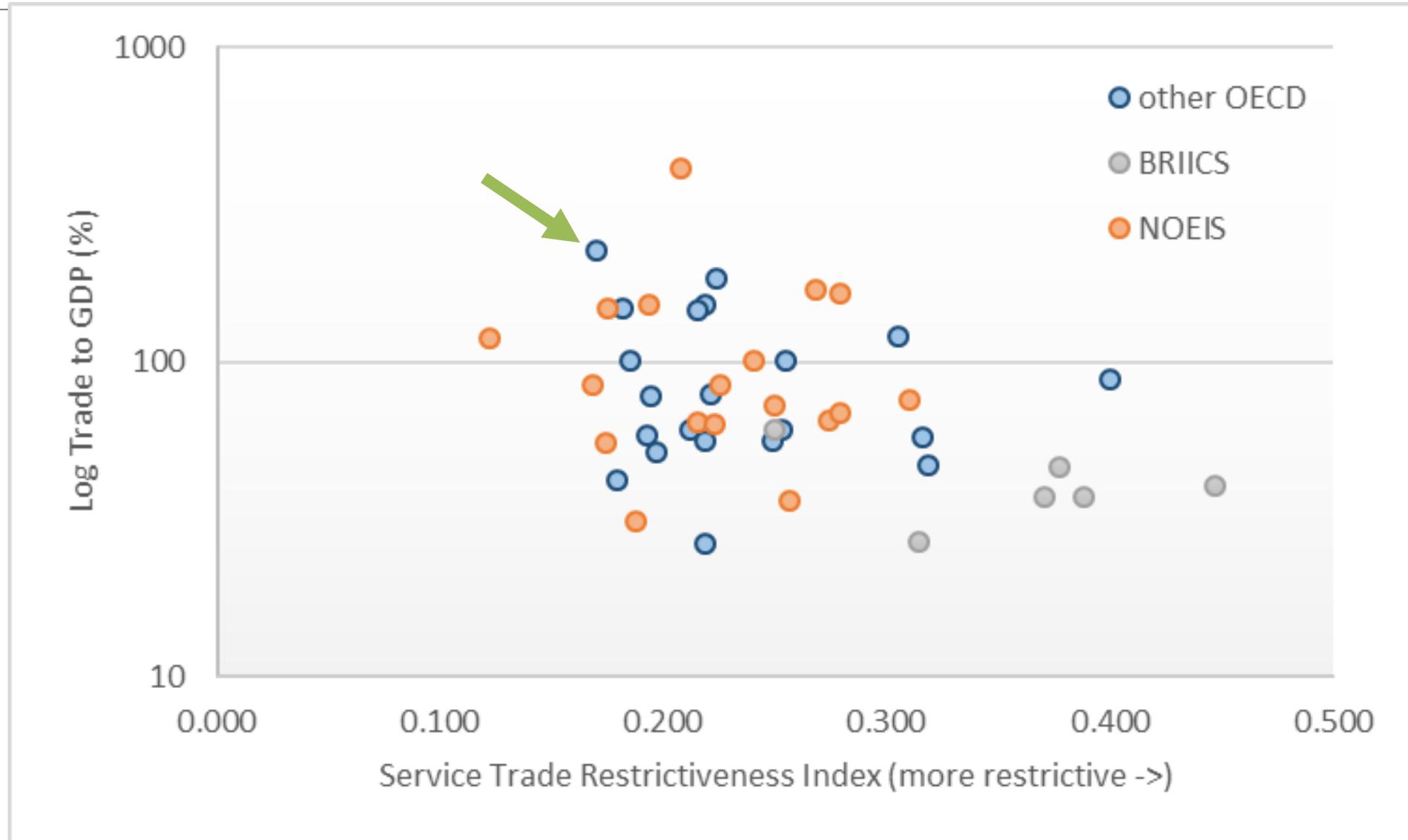


Foreign direct investment



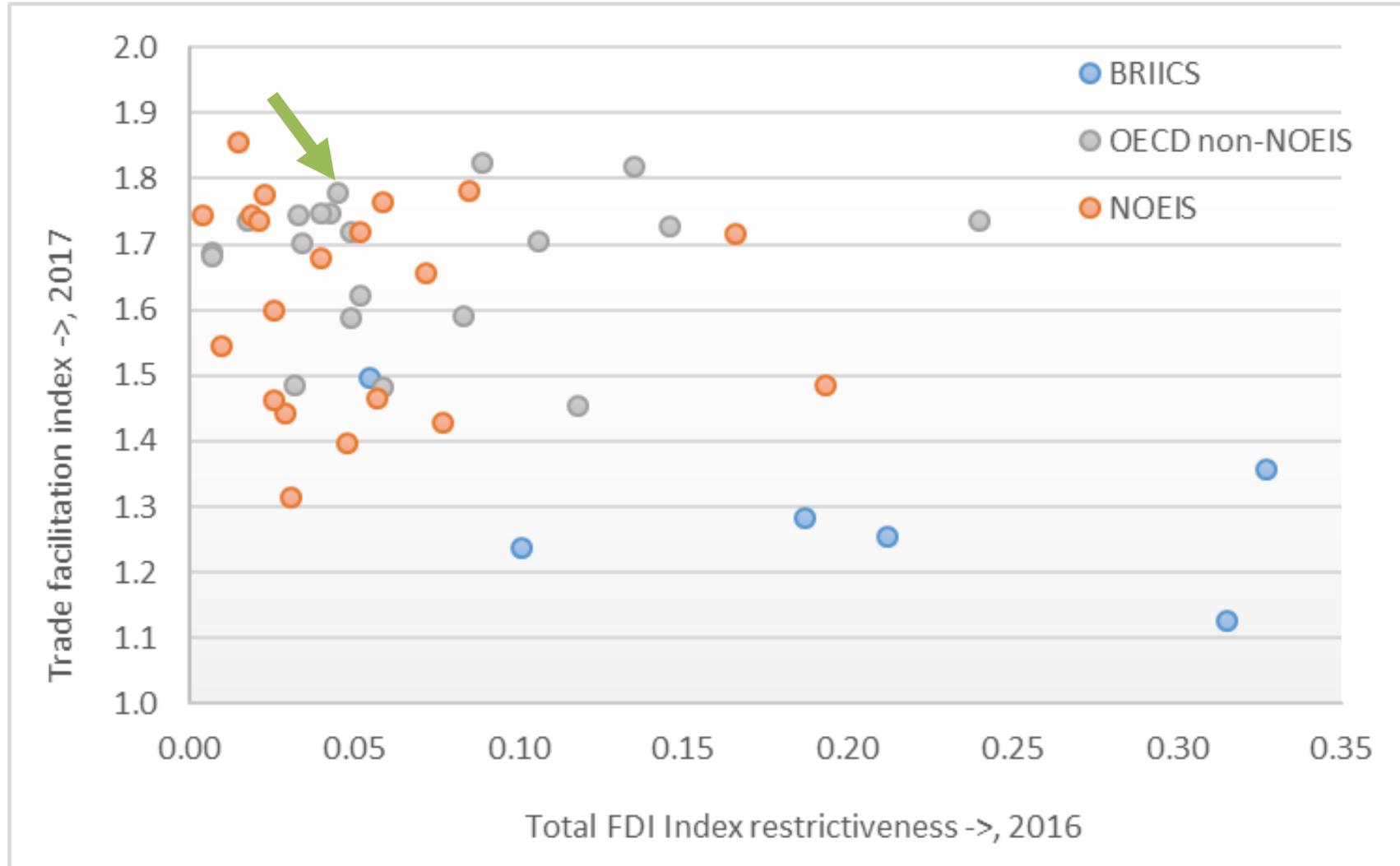


Trade exposure



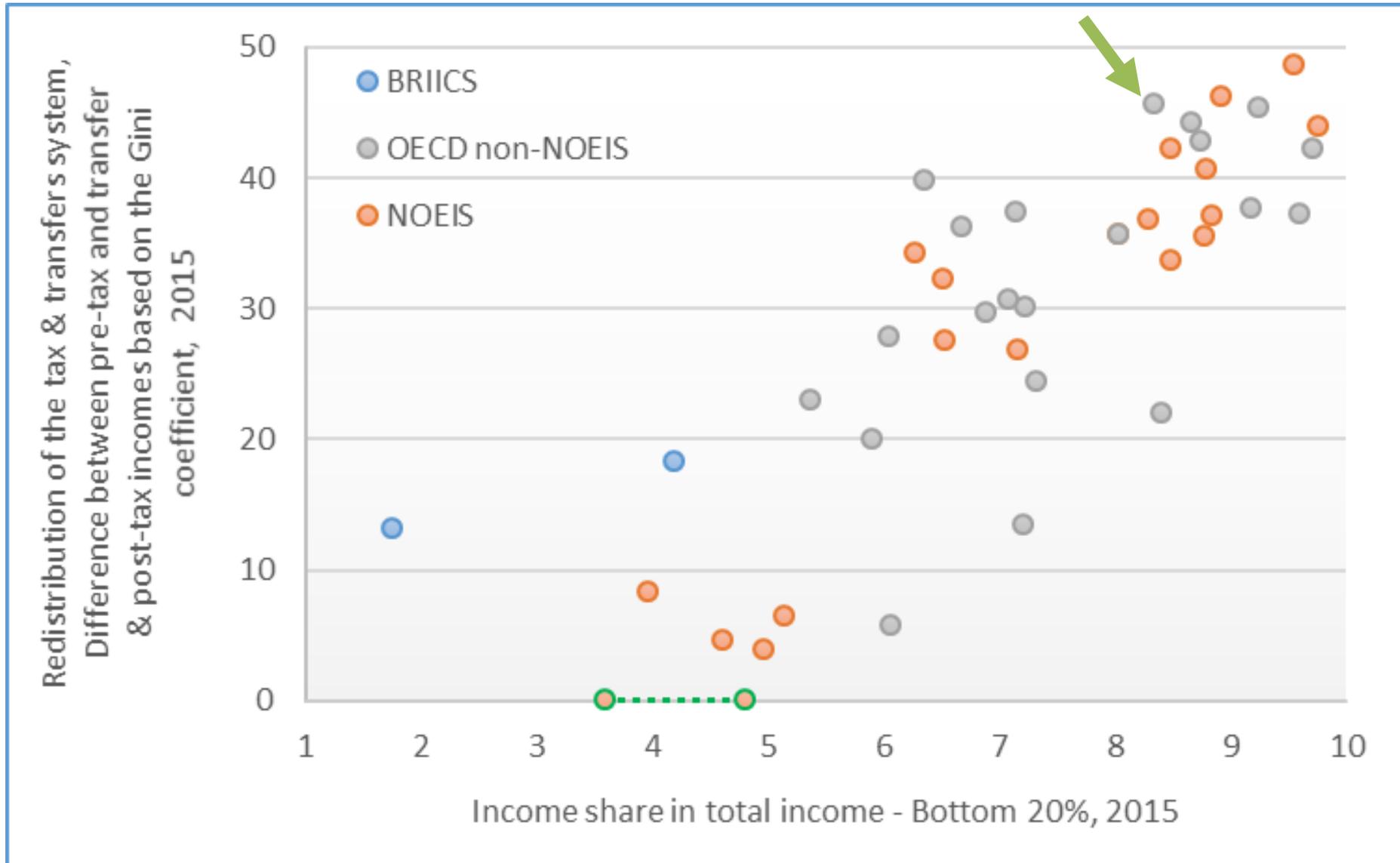


Barriers to openness



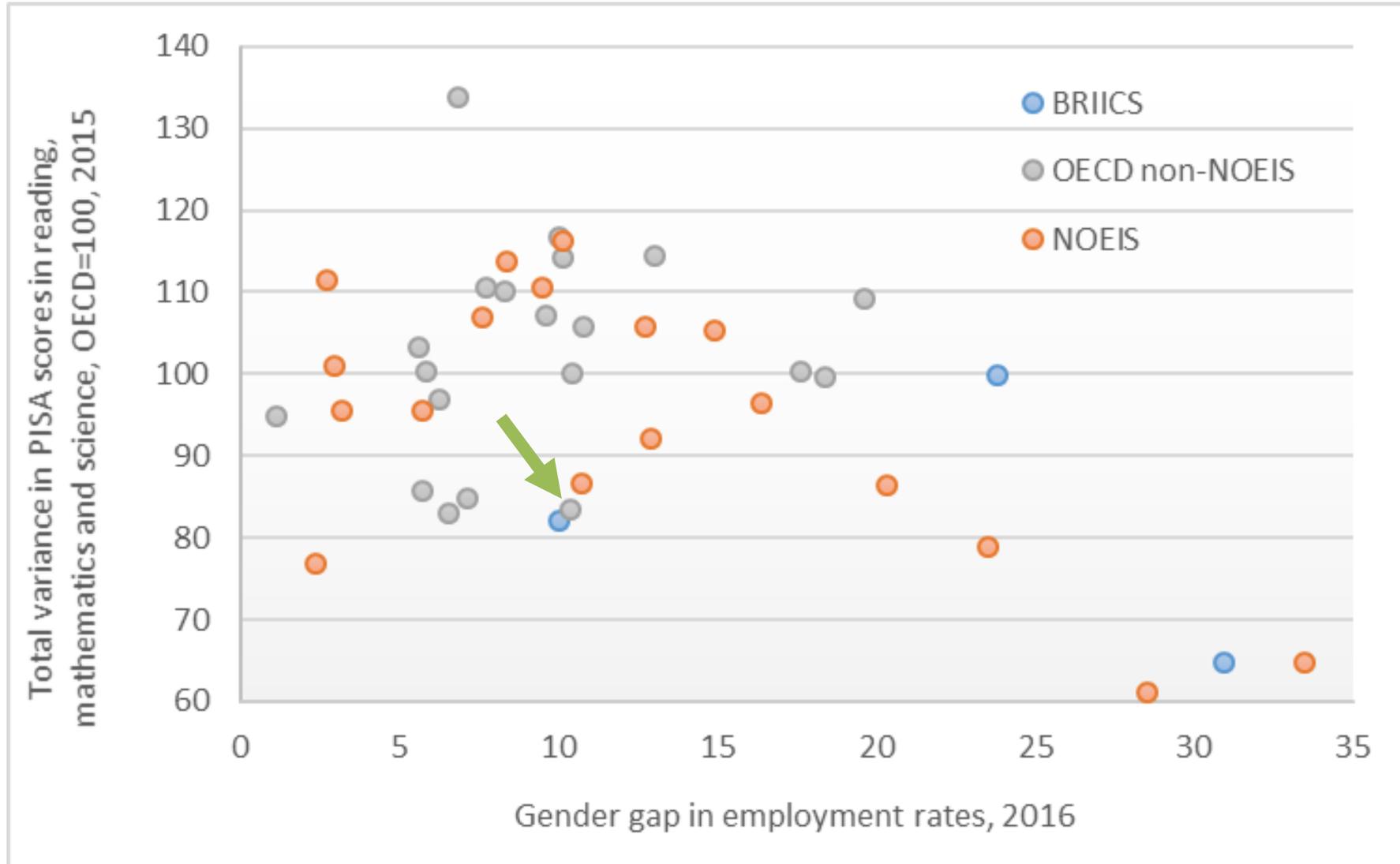


Inclusiveness and redistribution



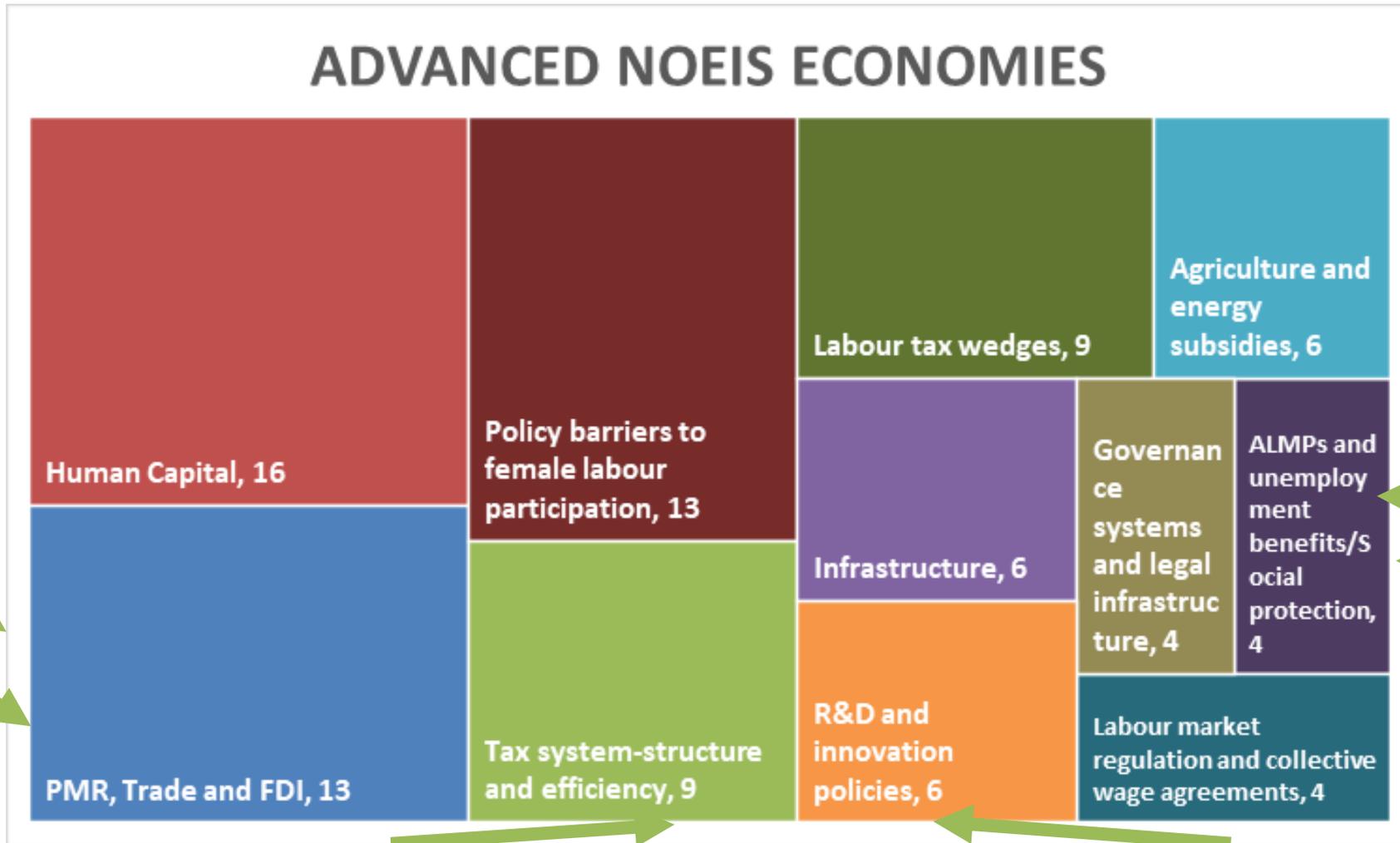


Inclusiveness: other dimensions





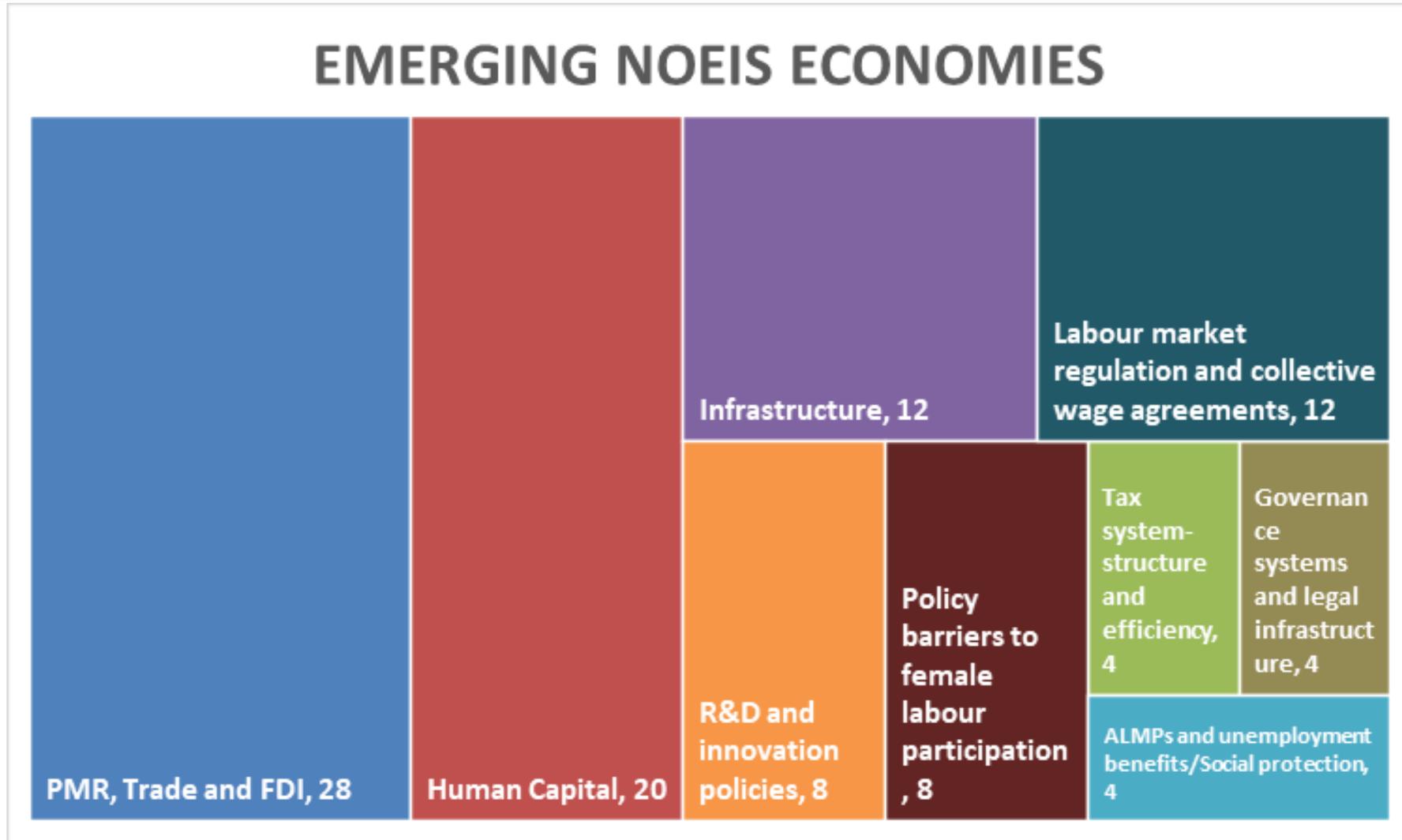
What does OECD Going for Growth recommend for NOEIS? (5 reform priorities to boost inclusive growth)



Advanced NOEIS economies covered in GfG are: BEL, CAN, CZE, FIN, DEU, HUN, JPN, LVA, LUX, NLD, NOR, POL, ESP, SWE.



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Emerging NOEIS economies covered in GfG are: ARG, CHL, COL, CRI, MEX (PER is not covered in GfG 2019).



Some tentative insights from Country Snapshots and OECD's Going for Growth 2019

- **NOEIS is a very diverse set of countries:**
 - In terms of economic performance
 - In terms of exposure to trade and FDI
 - In terms of inclusiveness
- **Some commonalities in terms of policies and challenges** (as assessed by OECD GfG)
- **But primarily share common values:** “openness”, “inclusiveness”, “multilateralism”, “dialogue”, “integrated approach”, etc.



What next?

- Brainstorming on potential OECD projects that NOEIS members could support and promote:
 - Potential projects and extensions of ongoing work
 - Linking inclusiveness and openness
 - Innovative policy insights
 - Horizontal & cross-country analysis



“The distributional effects of international trade: a household expenditure–based perspective”

- Research has focussed on job and income inequality effects of trade and globalisation.
- ***How has international trade affected the consumption patterns and purchasing power of households across the distribution?***
- ***What is the role of trade and inclusiveness policies?***
- Use household expenditure data + OECD METRO model to gauge the consumption-side distributional effects of trade.



“Creating a virtuous circle between job quality, openness, and inclusiveness”

- Policy attention has focused on helping job losers cope with economic restructuring.
- But stagnant pay and poor working conditions are driving a wider sense of disaffection and exclusion. This is also fueling resistance to immigration and innovation.
- ***What is the evidence that better job quality can foster support for openness and a greater sense of inclusion?***
- ***How can job quality be improved?***
- Key insights would be delivered on:
 - Who is losing out in terms of job quality, and the quality of new forms of employment.
 - Impact of management practices on job quality, health and productivity.
 - Innovations by governments and social partners to improve job quality, including through quality management.



“Regulating services in the 21st century”

- Services have been at the heart of job creation and more inclusive job markets.
- But productivity growth in many services has been slow and digital adoption is uneven.
- Global trends such as digitalisation and global value chains are changing the nature of service delivery, trade and competition in services,
- ***What are the main emerging challenges to competition and regulation?***
- ***How do GVC integration and the digital economy affect the effectiveness of policies for productivity, innovation and inclusive growth?***
- Potential cross-directorate work:
- In-depth review of service sector outcomes and policies: in-depth regulation reviews (PEMR/PMR) and service competitiveness country studies (STRI),
- insights from FDI restrictiveness, Linked Employer-Employee Data, TiVA and Digital Economy.