



# THE OECD

## *BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES*

*14 October 2022*

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# THE OECD AND THE WAY WE WORK



# The OECD - Basics

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- Global organisation that drives **better policies for better lives**
- Analyses, measures and compares experiences and policies to give advice that helps **raise living standards** globally
- Aims for a **stronger, cleaner, fairer world** through efforts such as
  - Restoring confidence and **financial stability**
  - Tackling **economic and ecologic sustainability**
  - Fighting international **tax evasion** and **corruption**



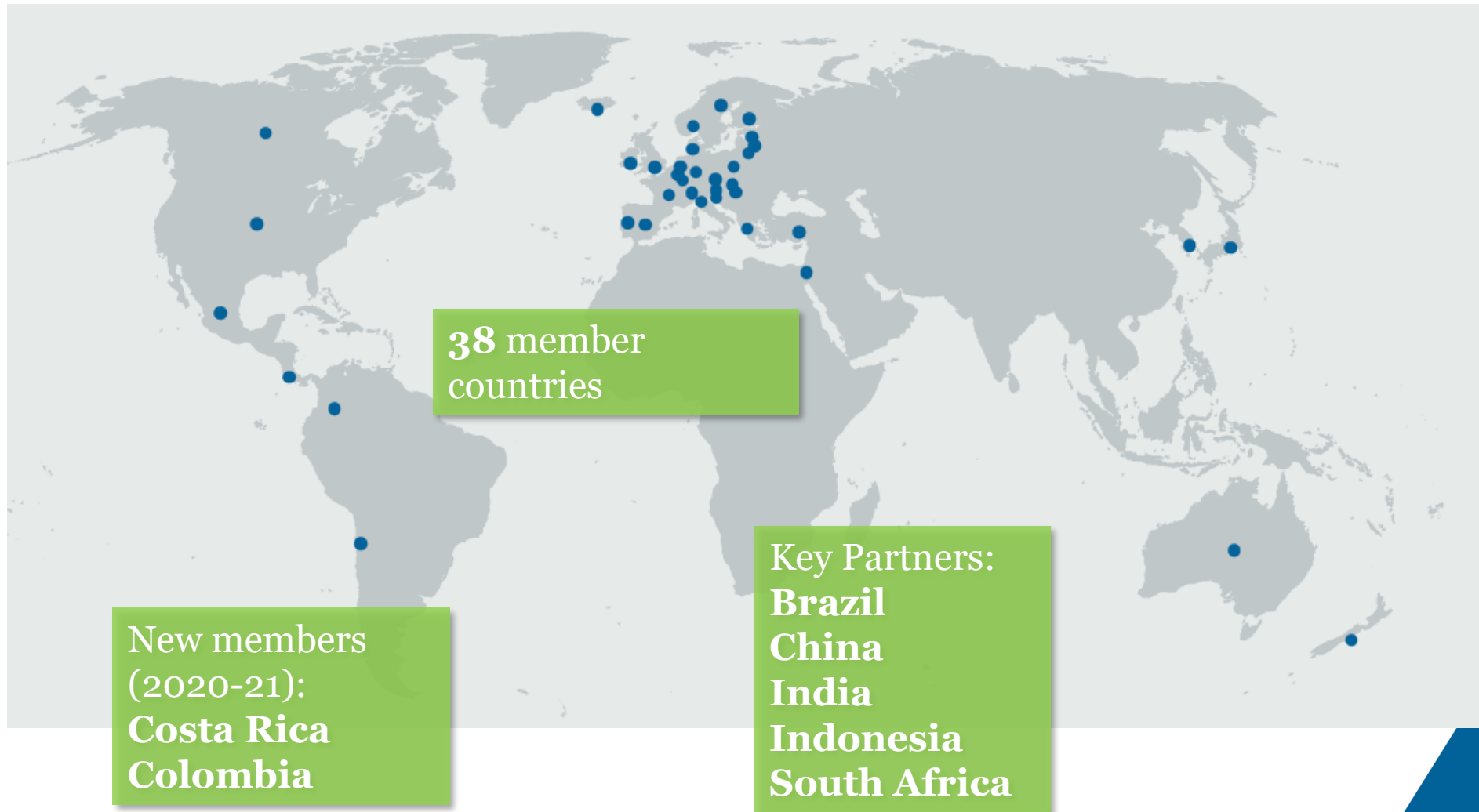
# The OECD - Fast facts

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- Established: **1961**
- Headquarters: **Paris**
- OECD Centres: **Berlin, Mexico City, Tokyo, Washington**
- Members: **38**
- Secretary-General: **Mathias Cormann (Australia)**
- Secretariat staff: **3 300**
- Annual budget: **386 million (2019)**
  
- Nearly **300 expert committees** and working groups with participation of **+100 countries**

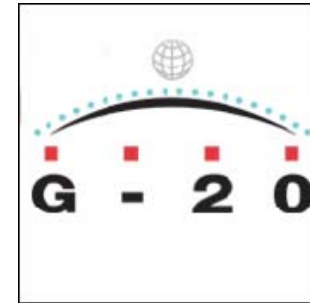


# OECD's global reach





# Part of a global community



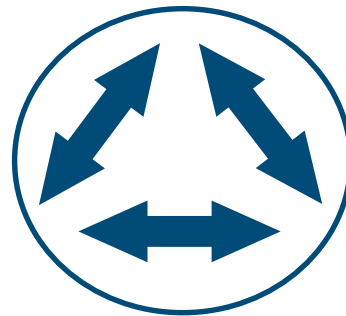


# Who does what?

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## **Council**

Oversight and  
strategic direction,  
presided by the Secretary-General



## **Committees**

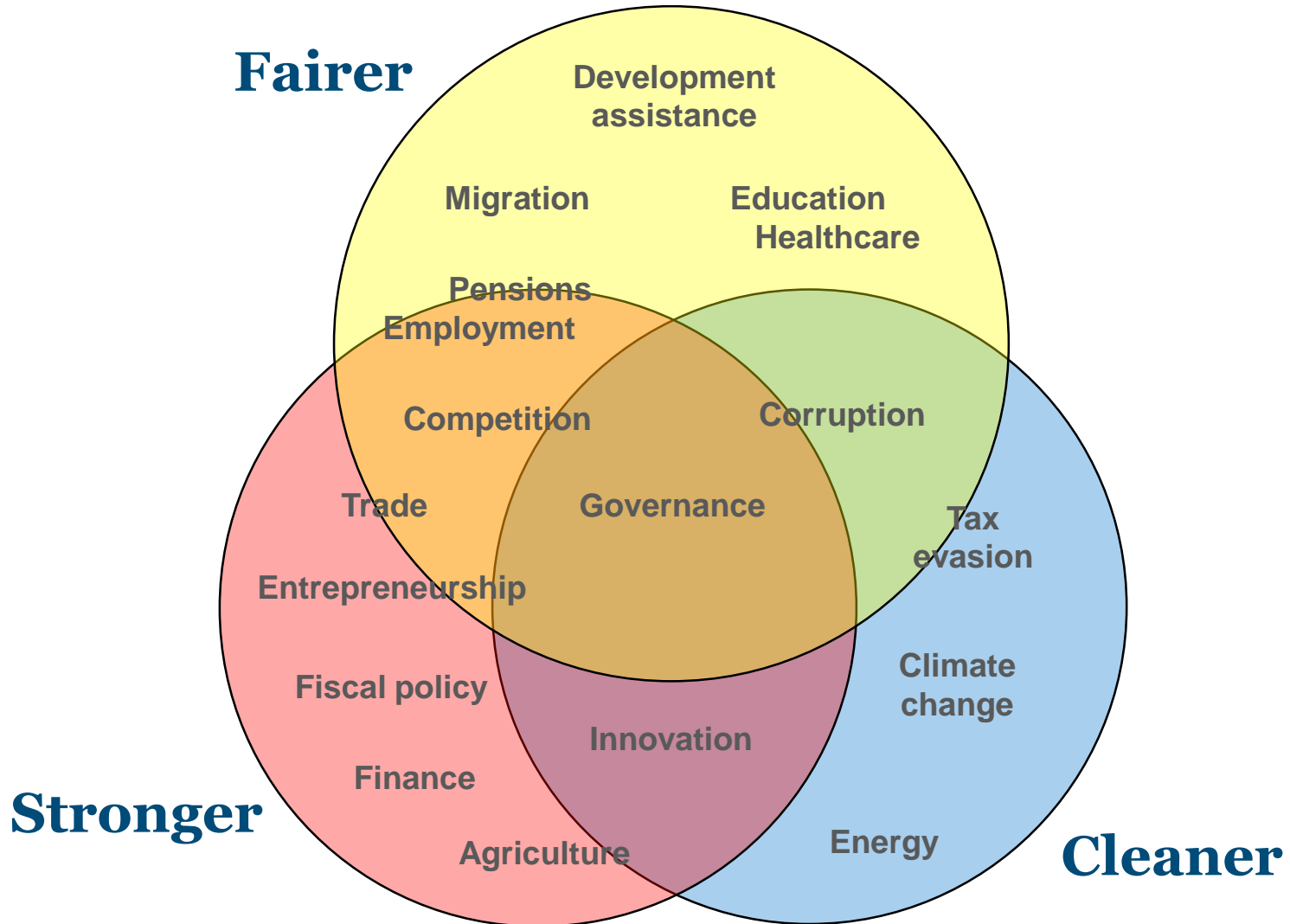
National experts  
discussion, monitoring  
and  
peer review

## **Secretariat**

Research, analysis  
and policy  
recommendations



# Our vision - Better lives from every angle







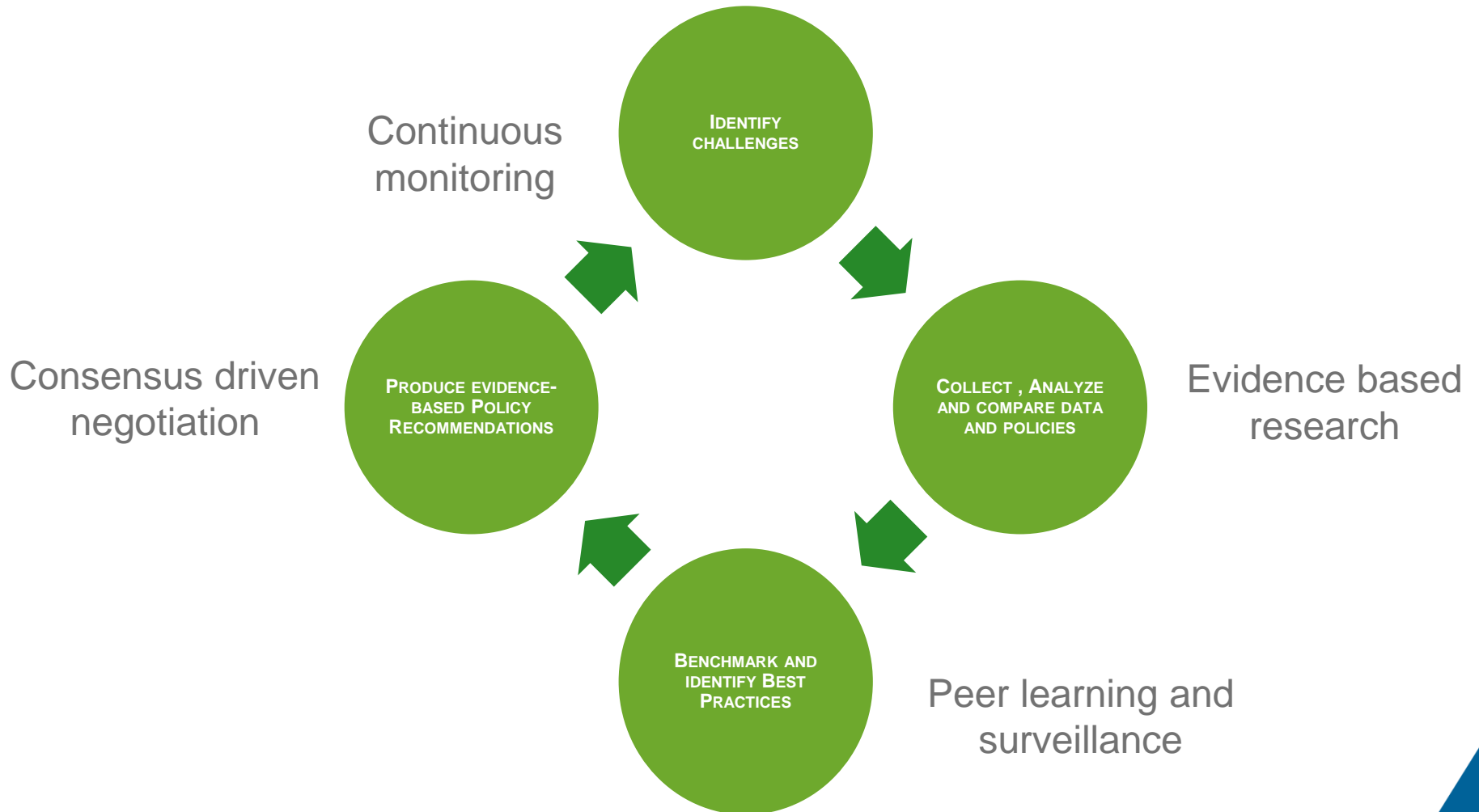
# Setting and raising global standards



2021	Landmark agreement on the Two-Pillar Solution to Address the Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalisation of the Economy (BEPS)
2021	Reviewing G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance
2019	Reviewing OECD Codes of Liberalisation of Capital Movements
2019	OECD Principles on Artificial Intelligence
2011	Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (Updated)
2011	Launch of BLI (Better Life Index)
2009	Restructuring of Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes
2005	OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises
2000	Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)
1997	Anti-bribery convention
1978	Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits
1975	Polluter pays principle

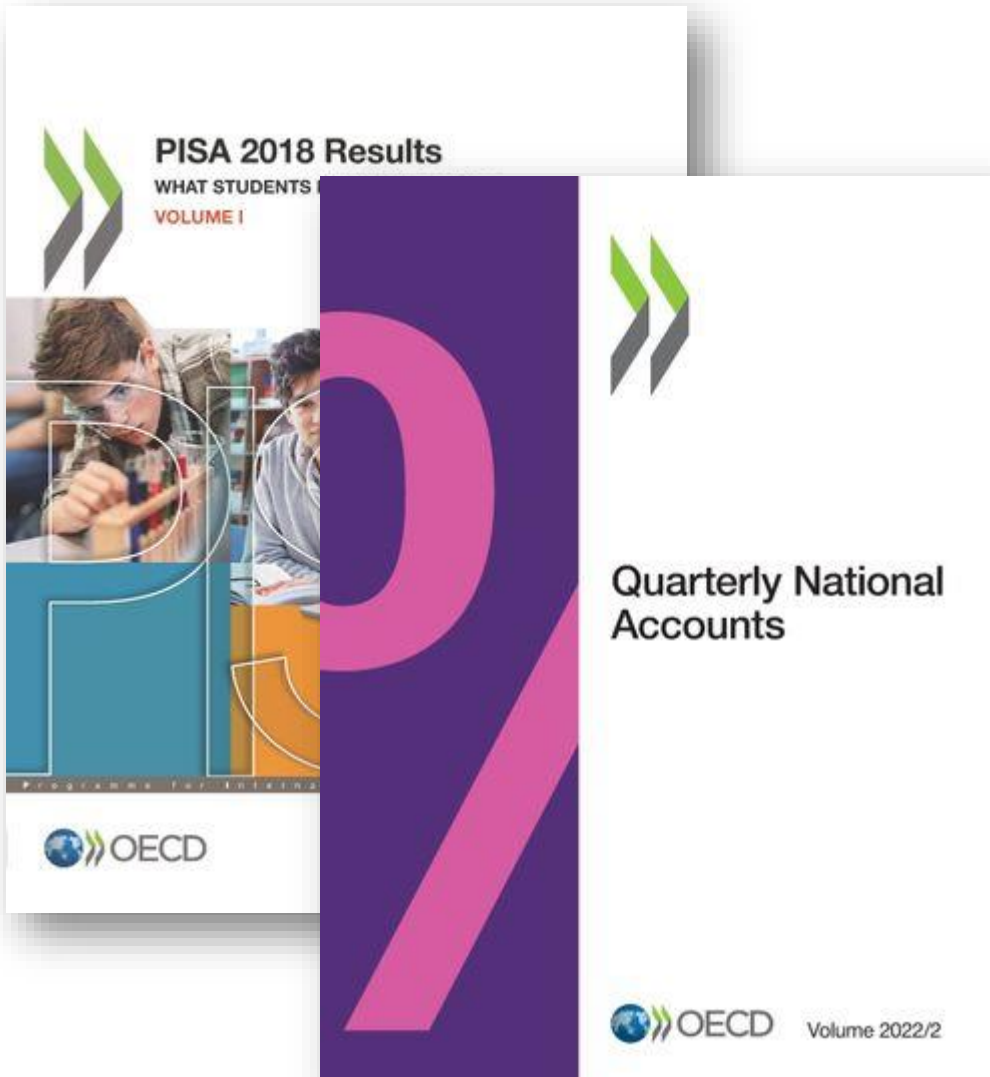


# How we do it: Monitoring cycle





# It starts with the numbers



## Measure, Analyse and Compare

- Comparable data across time and countries
- Proven methods
- Thorough research



# Then analyses and forecasts

- Peer reviews
- Global economic forecasting





# Peer review

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- A **unique** method
- Examination of each country's policies and practices by **experts** from other countries
- Effective tool for policy **improvement** thanks to:
  - Peer **pressure**
  - The same methodology and **criteria** to assess performance for all countries
  - Systematic and recurring **monitoring** mechanism
  - Peer learning and **capacity building**



# Objective policy advice

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- Drawing on **facts** and **real life experience**
- **Advice** to governments to improve the **lives of citizens**
- Not just governments – **consultations** with
  - Business
  - Labour
  - Civil society
  - Parliamentarians



MAIN TOPIC  
- ECONOMICS -



# Flagship publications - Economics

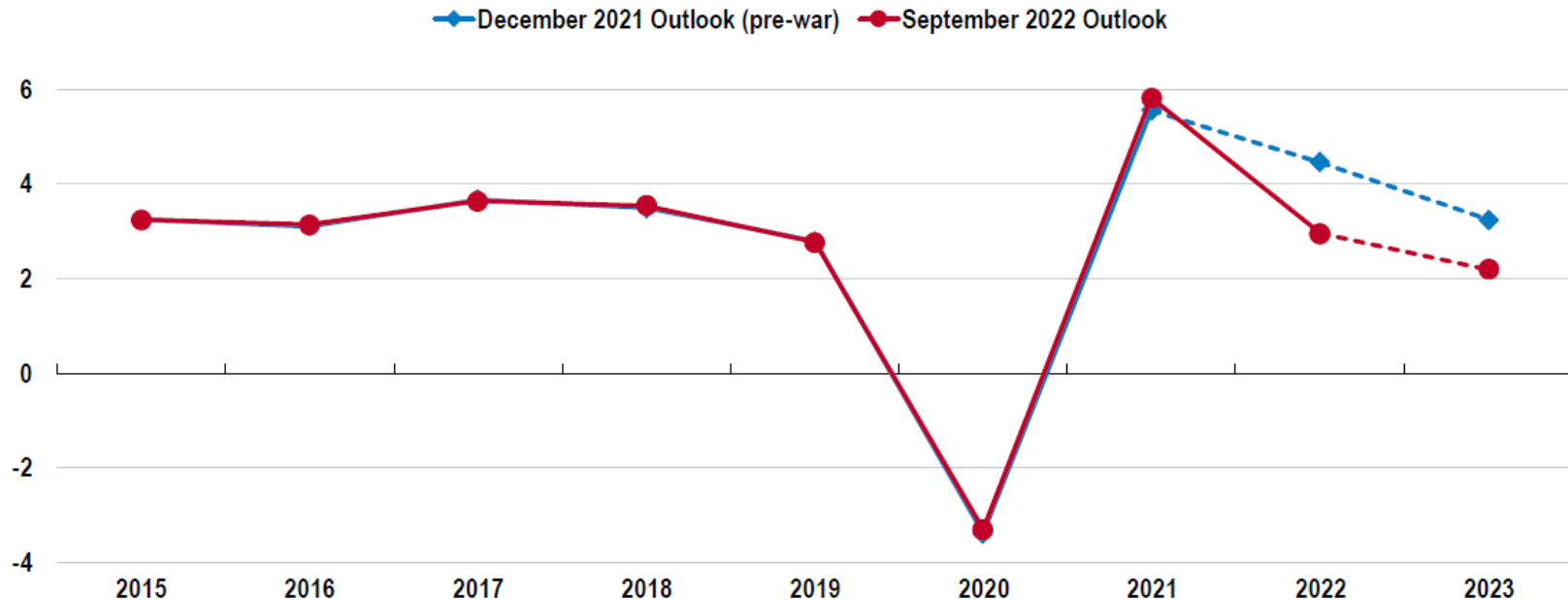






## The world economy is slowing more than anticipated

### GDP growth %



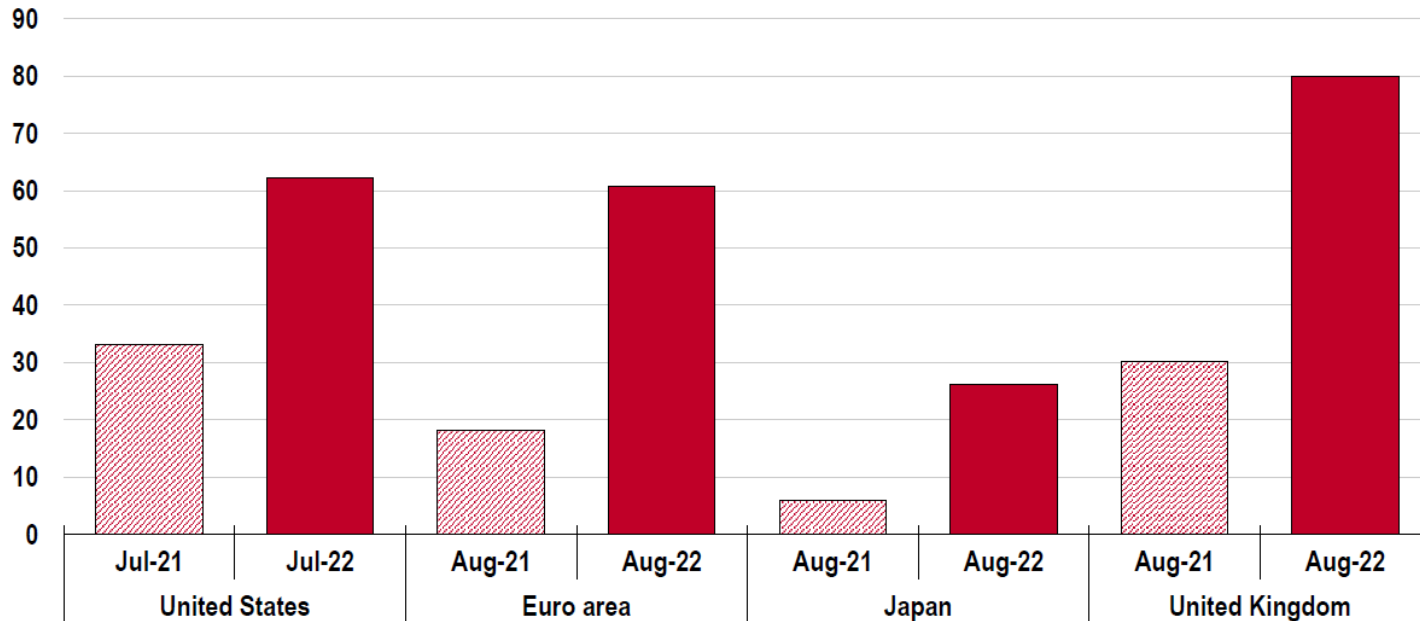
Note: Dotted lines indicate projections.  
Source: OECD Economic Outlook database.



## Inflation is broad-based

### A large share of goods and services show substantial price increases

*% of items in the consumer basket with annual inflation over 4%*



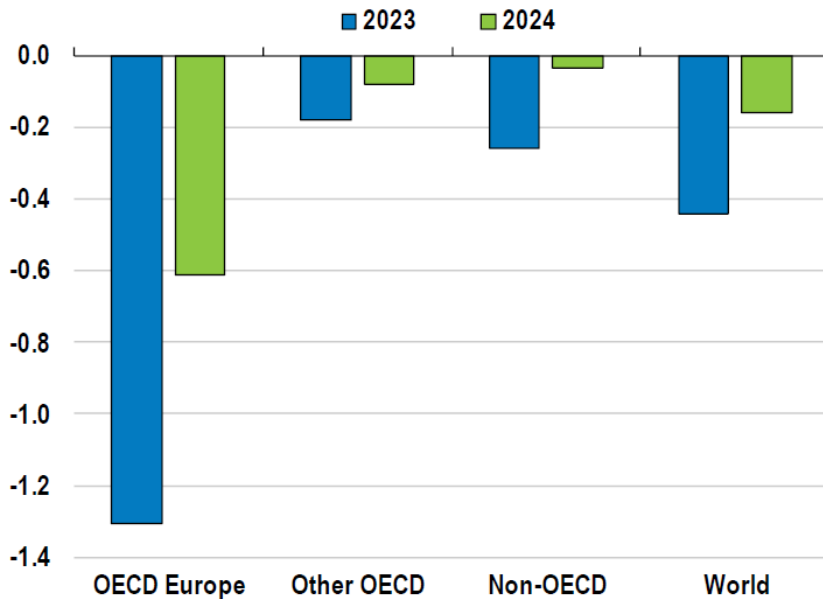
Source: BEA; Eurostat; Statistics Japan; ONS; and OECD calculations.



## Further energy disruptions could hit growth and raise inflation

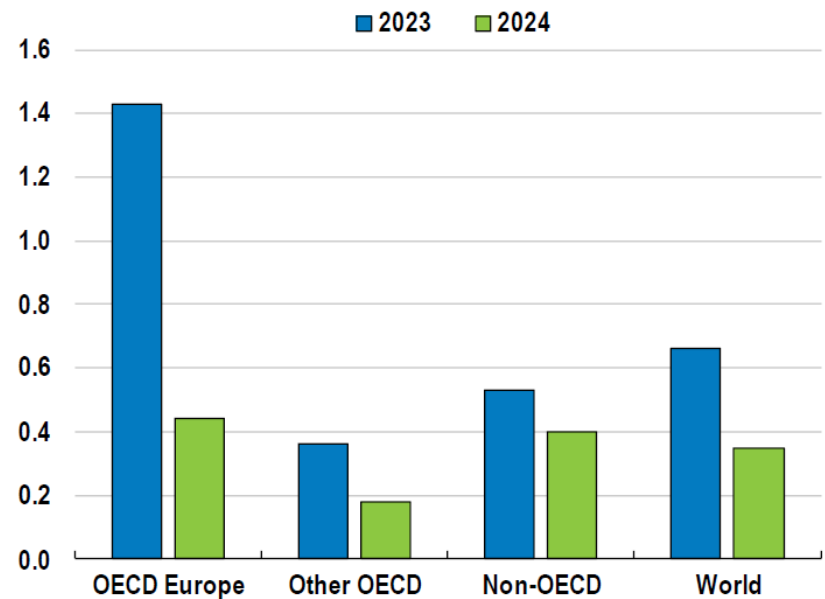
### Impact on GDP growth

*% pts difference from baseline*



### Impact on inflation

*% pts difference from baseline*



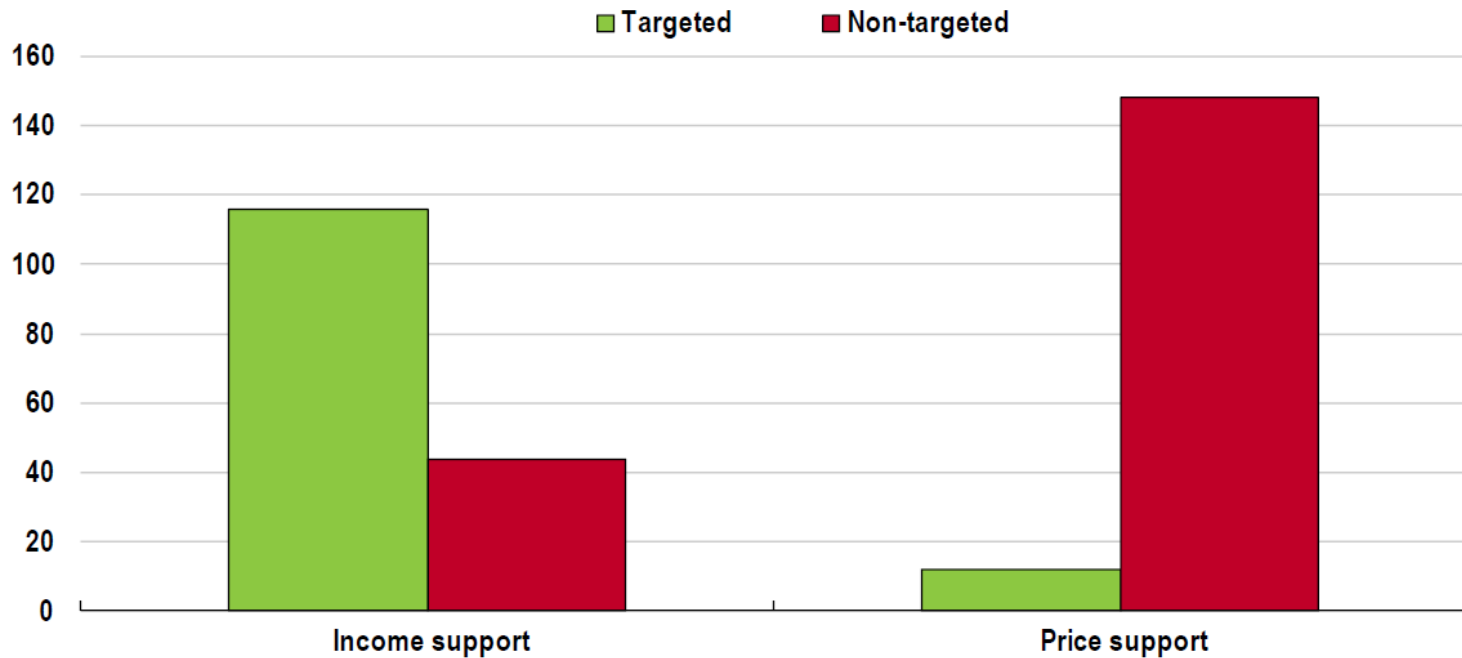


## Fiscal policy support should be targeted and temporary

### Policies adopted in response to recent energy price increases

Oct 2021 – Dec 2022

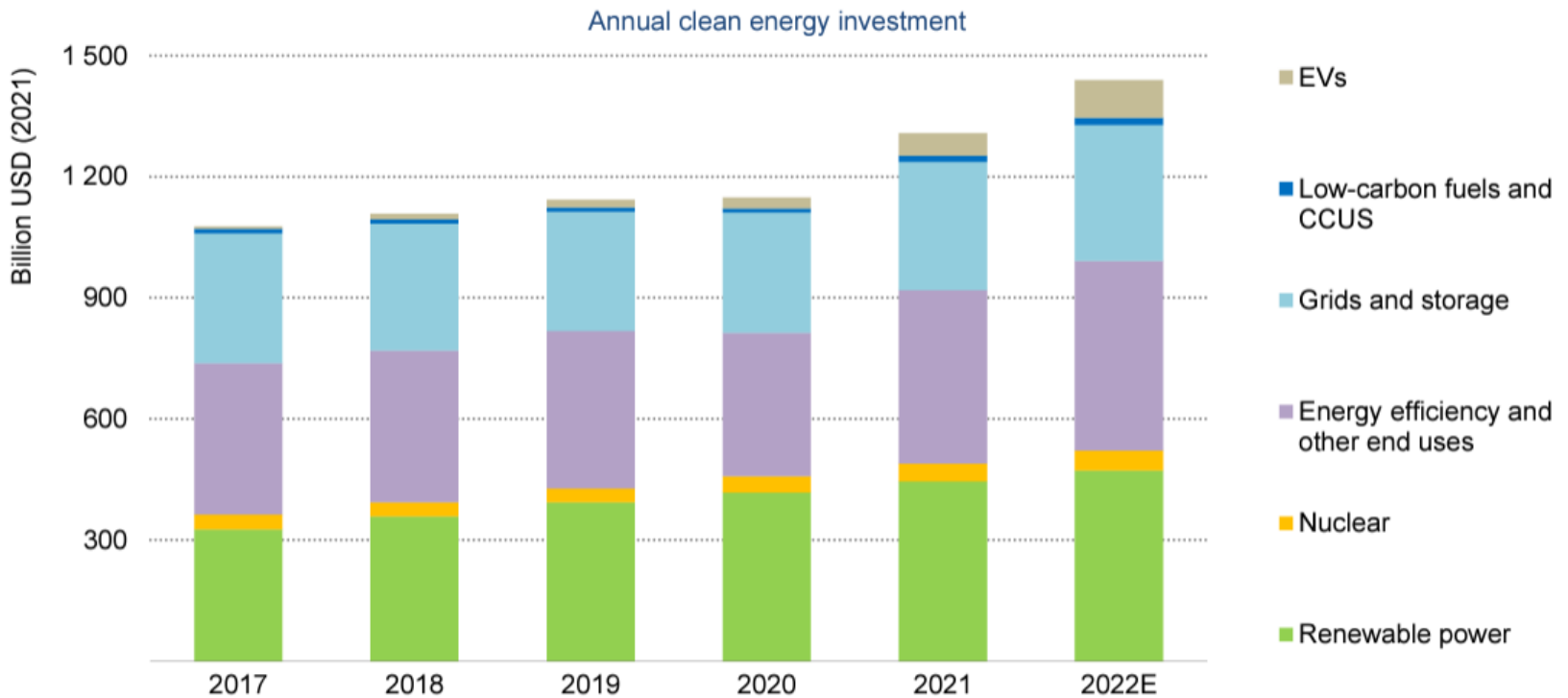
USD billions





# OECD Economic Outlook – Interim report

After remaining flat for several years, global clean energy spending is finally ramping up



IEA. All rights reserved.

Source: *World Energy Investment 2022*



# MAIN TOPIC - ENVIRONMENT -



# The Global Plastics Outlook



First comprehensive mapping of the lifecycle of  
High level of granularity: primary and secondary  
production, 14 polymer categories, various  
products, insights on leakage to land, water and  
Novel analysis of effects of COVID-19 pandemic

Novel empirical analysis of plastics innovation.

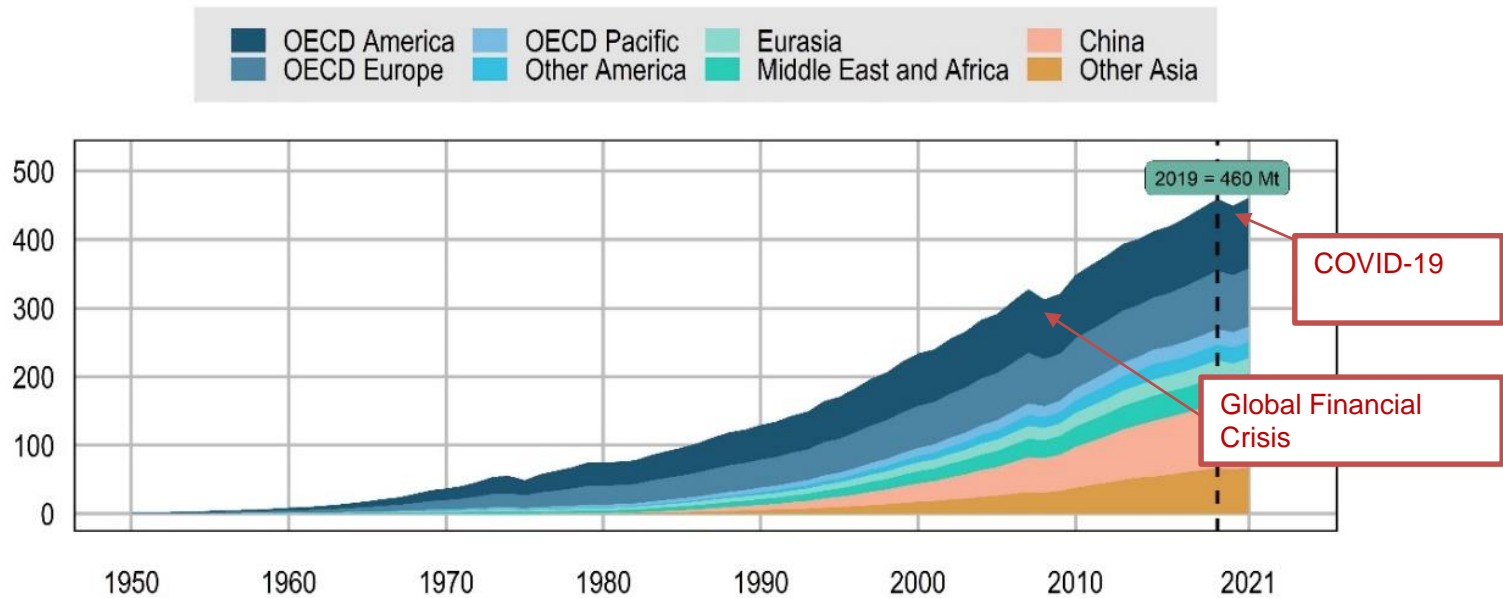
Domestic plastics policy landscape covering 50 countries.

First quantification of global costs to halt leakage.



# Global use of plastics is growing steadily...

In million tonnes (Mt), 1950-2021



45  
500  
40%  
quicker growth  
than GDP in  
2000-2019

1.8 Gt  
GHG emissions  
generated annually

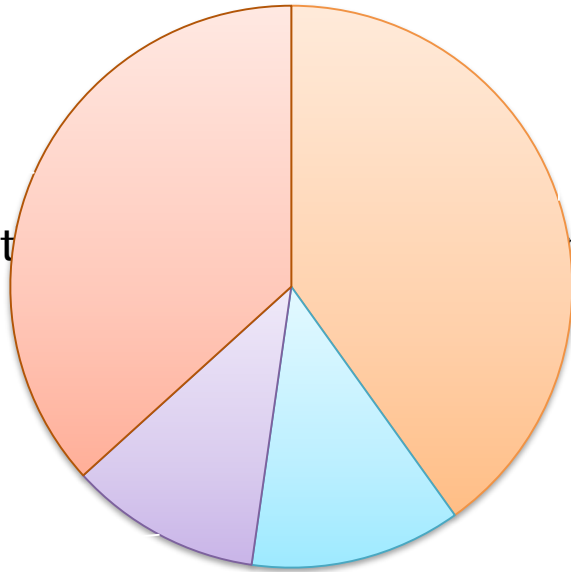
156 kg  
per capita /year in OECD  
39 kg  
per capita /year in non-OECD





In 2019, plastic waste generation amounted to **353 Mt**

More than

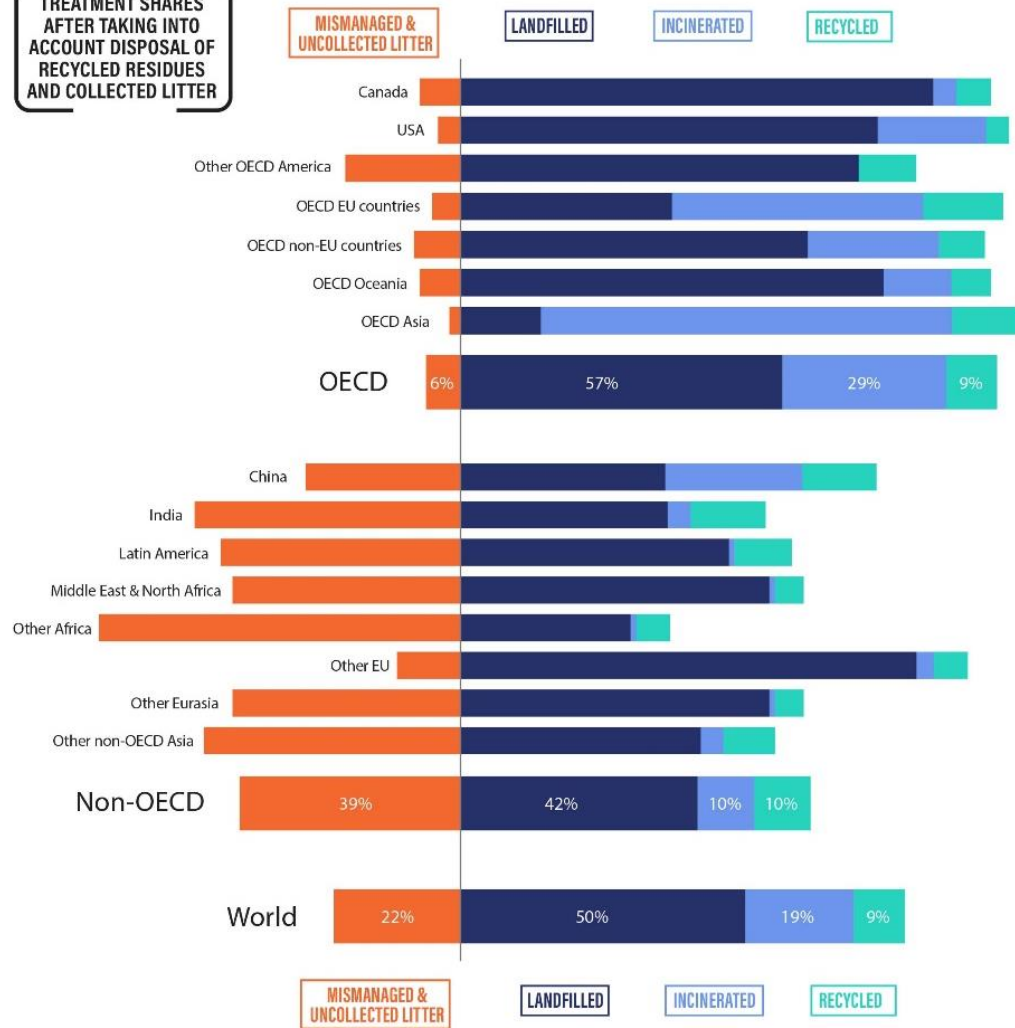


generation  
less



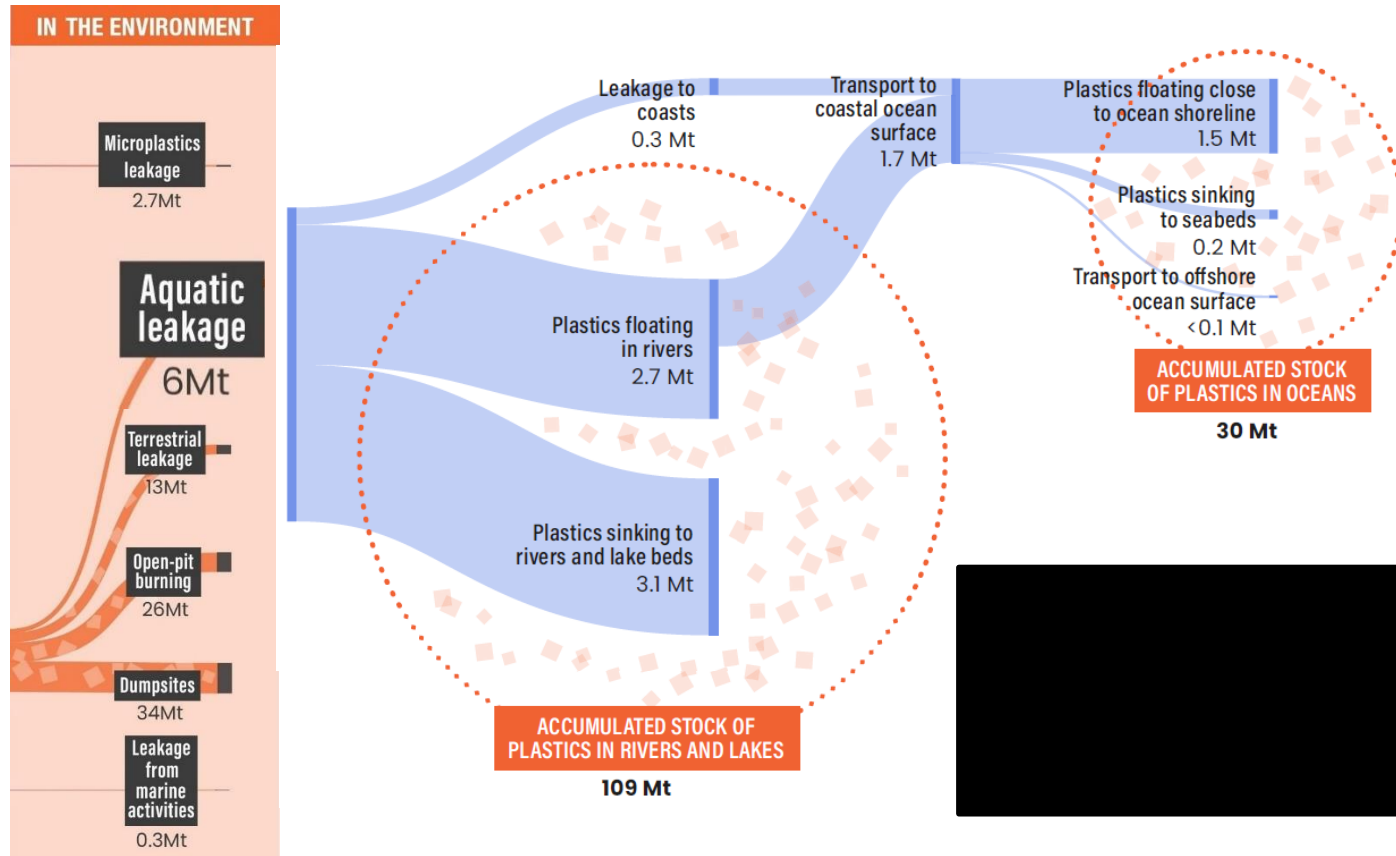


**TREATMENT SHARES  
AFTER TAKING INTO  
ACCOUNT DISPOSAL OF  
RECYCLED RESIDUES  
AND COLLECTED LITTER**





# Rivers are a key pathway and sink for aquatic leakage





# The vision behind two policy packages

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## Regional Action

### **Present situation**

Current circumstances  
and policy landscape



How to achieve  
better environmental  
outcomes?



Gradually increasing  
stringency of  
measures

## Global Ambition

Co-ordinated policy  
action



How do we get there?



**Global Goal:**  
Eliminate leakage



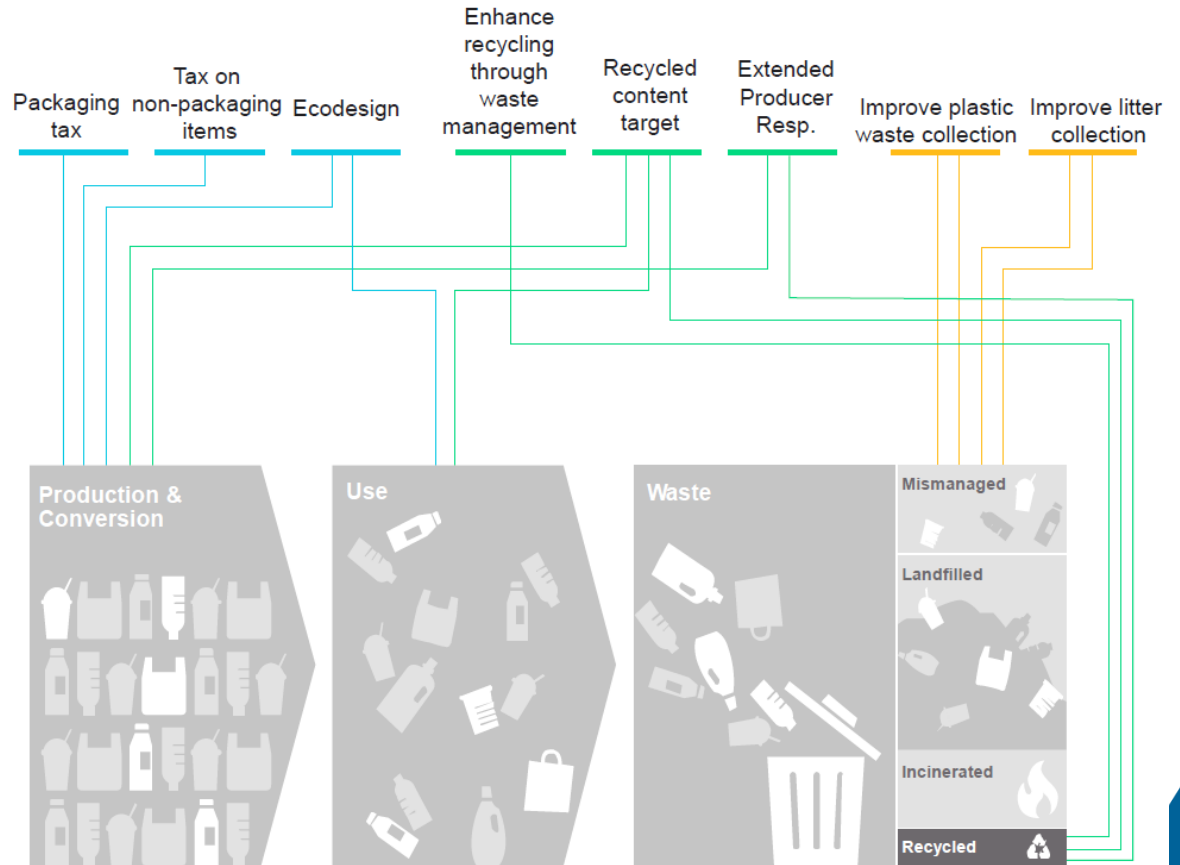
# Both policy packages target the entire plastics lifecycle

Both policy packages target the entire plastics lifecycle

**Restrain plastics demand and enhance circularity**

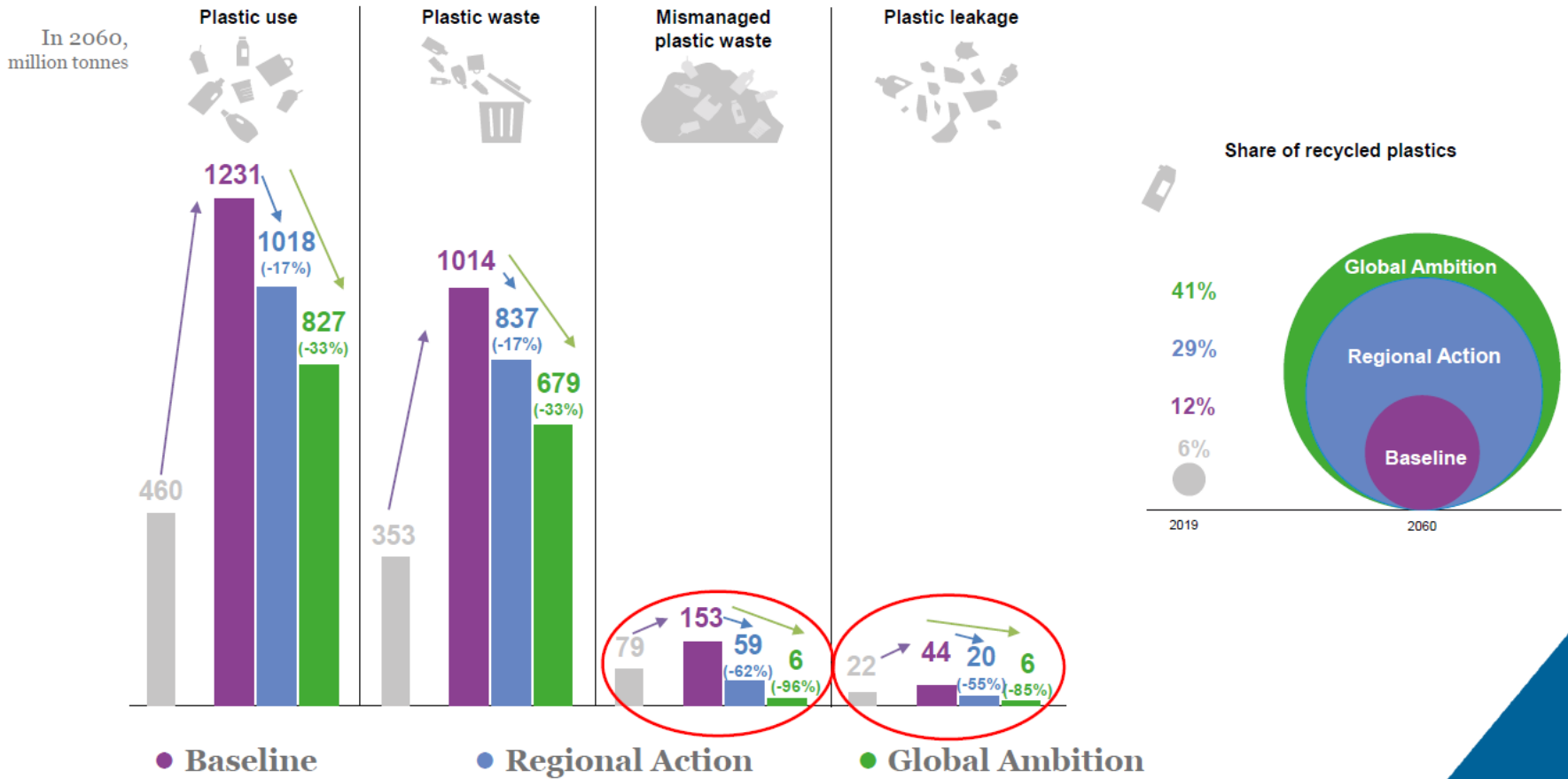
**Enhance recycling**

**Close leakage pathways**





# Combining policies that target different lifecycle stages can drastically reduce plastics leakage







# Thank you

Any questions and comments,  
please send us in the Tokyo Centre;

Email: [tokyo.contact@oecd.org](mailto:tokyo.contact@oecd.org)