



Agenda

2023 ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE OECD GLOBAL FORUM ON PRODUCTIVITY

New policies for a sustainable
productive development and growth
27 – 28 September 2023 Santiago, Chile

Background

Since the early 2000s, a noticeable slowdown in growth can be seen in many OECD countries including Chile, with the drop in productivity being one of the main reasons for the lower growth of trend output in recent years. In Chile, for instance, productivity has remained virtually stagnant in the last decade, after growing at around 2% per year in the 1990s. It is associated to a large number of micro and small companies displaying low productivity per worker, and evidence of a deterioration in the reallocation of resources between companies. Investment has decreased due to tight market conditions after the COVID-19 pandemic and continuing difficulties to materialize public investment.

In a context of increased commitments to finding a balance between economic, social and environmental trajectories, public institutions, enterprises and workers across OECD countries are challenged by the need to improve economic conditions in the short term, while ensuring the necessary investments towards carbon neutrality, high quality jobs and greater equity in the longer term.

Set up

Following the tradition of previous years' Global Forum on Productivity (GFP) events, our 2023 Annual Conference will include a range of Ministers, policy makers, business, and civil society representatives, experts from academia, permanent representatives to the OECD, and policy researchers and advisors as keynote speakers or panelists, spanning over two days. The event will be held on 27th and 28th of September 2023, in a hybrid format, with the possibility to join online. The conference dinner will take place on the 27th and will be open to speakers, organisers and Steering Group members of the GFP. Speakers and organisers of the conference and Steering Group members of the Global Forum on Productivity will be greeted by a welcome cocktail on the evening of the 26th of September. The conference will have English-Spanish simultaneous translation.

About the Global Forum on Productivity

The OECD Global Forum on Productivity aims to foster international co-operation between public bodies with responsibility for promoting productivity-enhancing policies. It consists of a group of interested OECD member states, non-member countries and international organisations and provides a platform for participants to convene in order to exchange information and discuss best practices, as well as a framework in which to undertake productivity analysis that is complementary to the OECD's regular work programme. Higher productivity opens up opportunities for growth in times of demographic change, creates scope for the distribution of wealth, secures international competitiveness, enables the financing of a better quality of public services, and facilitates the provision of care for an increasing number of older people. By advising on productivity-enhancing policies, the GFP therefore contributes to meeting these broader objectives.

Day 1 – Wednesday, September 27th

O'higgins Room, 2nd floor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Teatinos 180, Santiago, Región Metropolitana)

Morning session

8:30-9:25	Registration
9:30-10:00	<p>Welcoming remarks</p> <p>Alberto van Klaveren Stork, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chile</p> <p>His Excellency President of the Republic of Chile, Gabriel Boric Font, TBC</p> <p>Mathias Cormann, Secretary-General of the OECD (Online)</p>
10:00-11:00	<p>Keynote Speech – The role of Industrial policies for sustainable productive development and growth</p> <p>What are the current parameters of industrial policy and how can it contribute to promoting sustainable development and productivity? Based on existing practices, what lessons have been gleaned regarding effective approaches (or ineffective ones), and what gaps in knowledge remain to be addressed and tackled?</p> <p>Chair: Javiera Petersen, Undersecretariat of Economy, Development and Tourism</p> <p>Keynote speaker: Ricardo Hausmann, Harvard Kennedy School</p>
11:00-11:30	Coffee Break
11:30-13:00	<p>Ministerial panel – Policies for sustainable productive development and economic growth</p> <p>As economies strive for a strong recovery and to regain the losses encountered during the COVID-19 pandemic, they need to map out a new path for development and sustained growth. Governments should develop new industrial capabilities and promote diversification while simultaneously supporting green transition and enhancing medium term productivity and growth. Which policies are currently being put into action worldwide? What are the guiding principles that policy makers are using to implement these policies?</p> <p>Chair and moderator: Clare Lombardelli, OECD Chief Economist</p> <p>Participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Róger Madrigal, President of the Central Bank of Costa Rica • António Costa Silva, Minister of the Economy and Maritime Affairs, Portugal • Nicolás Grau, Minister of Economy, Development and Tourism • Other ministerial representatives TBC <p>Moderated discussion (20 minutes)</p>

Afternoon session

<p>14:45-15:30</p>	<p>Session 1 - Challenges of the Productivity Slowdown in OECD countries</p> <p>How has productivity evolved in OECD countries and Chile? What are the key factors contributing to the productivity slowdown in OECD countries?</p> <p>Chair and moderator: Rita Bessone Basto, Special Advisor, Office of Strategy and Studies, Ministry of Economy and Maritime Affairs, Portugal</p> <p>Participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filiz Unsal, Head of Division, OECD Economics Department • Federico Huneeus, Senior Economist, Central Bank of Chile <p>Moderated discussion (10 minutes)</p>
<p>15:30-16:45</p>	<p>Session 2 - Global & Regional Value Chains for a sustainable transformation</p> <p>With the acceleration of globalization and international trade liberalization, firms are increasingly participating in global and regional value chains (GVCs). The rise of GVCs has brought important benefits, including productivity gains, technology diffusion, spillovers, and poverty reduction. However, a trade-off can arise between economic development and environmental protection. What is the significance of policies in shaping these processes? What measures can be taken to reduce environmental and social risks within GVCs? How can countries and companies, especially MSMEs, capitalize on upgrading processes within GVCs?</p> <p>Chair and moderator: Alvaro Pereira, Director, OECD Economics Department</p> <p>Setting the scene: Davin Chor, Tuck School of Business, Dartmouth College</p> <p>Participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claudia Sanhueza, Undersecretary of International Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs • Roman Arjona, Chief Economist, DG Internal Market, European Commission • Representative from an international organisation, TBC <p>Moderated discussion (15 min)</p>
<p>16:45-17:00</p>	<p>Coffee Break</p>

17:00-18:15	<p>Session 3 – Green finance and firm performance</p> <p>Green finance is relevant to policy makers, as these pursue the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. Green finance offers the potential to reshape the economy in favor of better access to services, higher productivity and faster poverty reduction. What tools have been developed in this context, and how can they contribute to mitigating the effects of climate change and strengthening productivity growth? What are the main challenges for policy makers to redirect private financing towards a more resilient and carbon-neutral economy? What initiatives have proven successful or failed?</p> <p>Chair and moderator: TBC</p> <p>Setting the scene: Danae Kyriakopoulou, Bank of England, TBC</p> <p>Participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mario Marcel Cullel, Minister of Finance, Chile • Dorothée Rouzet, Chief Economist, Ministry of Finance, France • Rodrigo Valdes, IMF Director of Western Hemisphere <p>Moderated discussion (15 min)</p>
18.15-18.30	<p>Wrap up Day 1</p> <p>Francisco Saffie Gatica, Permanent Representative of Chile to the OECD, TBC Mame Fatou Diagne, Head of Division, OECD Economics Department</p>
<p>Day 2 - Thursday, September 28th O'higgins Room, 2nd floor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Teatinos 180, Santiago, Región Metropolitana)</p>	
<p>Morning session</p>	
8:00-8:50	<p>Registration</p>
9:00-9:15	<p>Welcoming remarks</p> <p>Jerrard Sheehan (OECD Director, Science, Technology and Innovation)</p>
9:15- 10:30	<p>Keynote speech – Investment and productivity</p> <p>Investment in technology and innovation can translate into faster productivity growth. However, this is usually conditional on a number of complementary factors, both at the firm level (e.g., human capital, managerial practices, access to markets), and at the institutional level (e.g., regulatory framework, contestability of markets, openness to foreign direct investment). What are the most effective methods and strategies for attracting and realizing investments that can foster productivity growth?</p> <p>Chair: Representative from Central Bank of Chile</p> <p>Keynote speaker: Kalina Manova, UCL (online)</p>

10:30-11:30	<p>Session 4 – Regulatory and competition frameworks for productive investment</p> <p>An institutional environment in which investment can grow serves both firms’ growth and the quality of life of all citizens. Agile and modern public institutions, flexible but certain regulations, and a strong competition framework stand out as key enabling factors for investment. What guiding principles should regulators follow when implementing policies that enable corporate investments? And how can they ensure that any adverse social or environmental impacts are minimized?</p> <p>Chair and moderator: Stefan Profit (Deputy Director General, Ministry of the Economy, Germany)</p> <p>Setting the scene: Chiara Criscuolo, Head of Division, OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Department</p> <p>Participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raphael Bergoing, President of the National Commission for Productivity and Evaluation • Frances Ruane, Chair, National Competitiveness and Productivity Council, Ireland (online) • Julie Bon, Deputy Chief Economist, UK Competition and Market Authority <p>Moderated discussion (15 min)</p>
11:30-11:45	<p>Coffee Break</p>
11:45– 13:00	<p>Session 5 – Twin transitions and inclusiveness</p> <p>The potential of digital transformation to boost productivity and living standards is massive. Digital technologies give firms new tools to design, produce sell goods and services, and provide individuals with new ways for social and economic interactions. Technology adoption and improved digital skills have the potential to increase the contribution of capital and labor to productivity and growth, as well as easing the transition to a greener economy. What are the main challenges faced by individuals and companies for participating in the green and digital revolution? How to implement strategies that promote equitable and inclusive access?</p> <p>Chair and moderator: Ihsane Slimani-Houti, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Macroeconomic Policies, Ministry of Treasury, France</p> <p>Setting the scene: Pablo Egaña, School of Business at Universidad Adolfo Ibanez and Millenium Center of Evolution of Work (MNEW).</p> <p>Participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rosario Navarro, President of the Federation of Chilean Industry (SOFOFA) • Nikolaj B. L. Christensen, Special Adviser, Department for digitisation of business, Ministry of Digital government and gender equality, Denmark • Tim Sargent, Deputy Executive Director, Centre for the Study of Living Standards, Canada <p>Moderated discussion (15 min)</p>
13:00-13:30	<p>Wrap-up session and way forward</p> <p>Alvaro Pereira, Director, OECD Economics Department Nicolás Grau, Minister of Economy, Development and Tourism</p>