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**PROGRESS REPORT ON OECD'S WORK ON POLICY COHERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT**

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**English - Or. English**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Policy coherence for development is more important now than ever**

1. Today's financial and economic crisis has underscored the way in which accomplishing our development objectives hinges not just on the provision of development aid, but also on global collective action on an increasingly wide range of public policies – ranging from the restoration of stability and growth, to climate change, trade, tax policy and corruption. Development challenges cannot be solved by a single Ministry or a single country. All countries have a common interest in developing countries achieving sustainable and broad-based development. The risk of reversing positive development outcomes is real for many countries and the potential of socio-political crisis in the short to medium term is increasing. For policy makers seeking to balance the interest of diverse interest groups the imperative of policy coherence for development (PCD) may not be obvious. In a global economy, neglecting the development dimension will over time undermine the pursuit of other objectives. In addition, incoherent policies are ineffective and inefficient – and bad for growth - whatever objective takes priority. It is now more important than ever to ensure that different areas of public policy are complementary in order to reinforce, rather than undermine, each other<sup>1</sup>.

### **OECD offers distinctive value added in this area**

2. OECD brings together all of these areas of public policy within a single institution. It is uniquely placed to make the connections between different areas of public policy – and how they interact with our development objectives. In doing so, it can draw on the collective wisdom of a growing membership, and the various policy communities represented in its committees. Continuing to transform the OECD into a more open and inclusive Organisation, including through the Enhanced Engagement Initiative, it is also well placed to make the connection between the policy challenges facing its own membership, and those facing different regions.

### **OECD's work in response to the financial and economic crisis and food insecurity provides an example of collaboration**

3. OECD's response to the crisis draws together work in a number of areas – all of which impact on development – including international co-operation on export and trade finance, regulatory and supervisory arrangements in the financial and banking sectors; advocating for open trade regimes and continued efforts to reach agreement in the Doha round; tackling tax evasion; and increasing and monitoring official development assistance. Beyond the immediate impact of the crisis, there are a growing number of examples of ways in which development is being linked more closely with existing work streams – on the environment and climate change, trade, agriculture, science and technology, employment and migration, investment, tax policy, and tackling corruption.

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<sup>1</sup> This report summaries progress made in promoting whole-of-OECD approaches to development as contained in C(2009)66.

### Progress has been made in improving co-ordination across OECD

4. Development involves all parts of OECD – as reflected in the name of the Organisation. Those parts of OECD with a particular focus on development issues co-ordinate closely in the Development Cluster. The structure of the Cluster reflects both decisions taken over time by Council itself, and the diverse governance structures and the “variable geometry” of the membership. This demands efficient collaboration. In practice, improved co-ordination has enabled both an efficient division of labour, and complementarity in the work of the different parts of the Cluster.

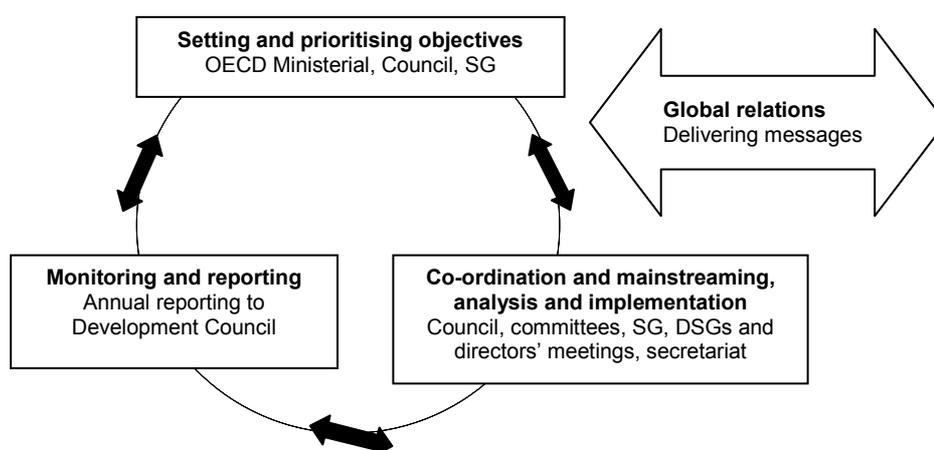
### At the same time, real challenges remain if OECD is to adapt to a rapidly changing environment and maximise its potential added value

5. In light of the evolution of the global economy and global governance the OECD needs to continue drawing upon its comparative advantages to build more comprehensive and coherent approaches, including by:

- setting and prioritising strategic goals for development which reflect the new global environment;
- improving co-ordination and the mainstreaming of the development dimension and impact analysis in a way which will maximise delivery and performance;
- better monitoring and reporting – exploiting the potential for Council to play a clearer and more active role in supporting development in general and policy coherence in particular;
- greater effort on global relations, including through our enhanced engagement with major developing countries, building stronger partnership with counterpart institutions based in different regions, and making a step change in publishing a flagship publication on development.

6. To this end the Secretary-General has launched in May 2009 an exercise to create a strategy and more effective collaboration, performance and delivery of development messages (Figure 1).

### The OECD Policy Coherence Cycle



## 1. Introduction

*“Convinced that broader co-operation will make a vital contribution to peaceful and harmonious relations among the people of the world” and recognising that “...economically more advanced nations should co-operate in assisting to the best of their ability the countries in process of economic development” ... calls the Signatories to “contribute to the economic development of both Members and non-Member countries in the process of economic development by appropriate means and, particularly by the flow of capital to those countries, having regards to the importance to their economies of receiving technical assistance and of securing expanding export markets.”*

*Convention of the OECD, 14 December 1960*

7. Almost 50 years later, it is clear that the signatories to the OECD Convention not only recognised the crucial importance of supporting global development, but possessed excellent foresight with regard to the valuable role that OECD could play in its achievement. Today, OECD’s global mission is more relevant than ever before as the global economy faces a period of unprecedented challenge.

8. Today, it is also fair to say that the OECD and its members could deliver better on development. Our understanding of the many paths that lead to growth and development has improved. We know that OECD policy approaches are most relevant when they reflect the collective wisdom of the various policy communities from a global perspective. Working collectively in Council, committees and secretariat, we can improve our ability to combine the vast multidisciplinary knowledge and provide comprehensive policy recommendations. The 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Organisation is an opportune occasion to reinforce our development efforts.

## 2. Responding to the global crisis – the development dimension

9. In co-operation with other international institutions, the OECD will continue to monitor the impact of the evolving crisis on emerging and developing economies, including donor performance against ODA commitments and aid for trade, aid effectiveness and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

10. The *OECD Strategic Response to the Financial and Economic Crisis* launched at the end of 2008 offers governments evidence-based choices to address the crisis and move towards building the foundations for a stronger, cleaner and fairer world economy. It is also to ensure that members create and support initiatives to support developing countries during the crisis.

11. The OECD’s work can support developing countries by:

- Continuing to monitor ODA and other official flows, and supporting the implementation of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action on Aid Effectiveness.
- Contributing to global efforts to address food insecurity in many developing countries.
- Advocating against trade protectionism, and continued efforts to reach a satisfactory conclusion to the Doha Round of Trade negotiations.
- Fostering international co-operation on regulatory and supervisory arrangements regarding the financial and banking sectors, including resolution regimes and reviewing bankruptcy laws.

- Continuing to monitor the impacts of fiscal stimulus packages in OECD member countries, while at the same time exploring exit strategies in the medium term and less distorting stimulus measures that will eventually be necessary as the global economy revives. Regarding tax, it continues to address tax evasion and the need to maintain transparency.
- Contributing to strategies to address the employment crisis and achieve a “green” recovery.
- Supporting initiatives to strengthen the underlying rules by which market economies operate and enhance international policy co-ordination.

### 3. Progress in promoting policy coherence for development

#### *Following up the 2008 Ministerial Declaration on Policy Coherence for Development<sup>2</sup>*

12. Various parts of the Organisation that do *not* have development as their core activity have continued to mainstream development into their work. Evidence-based analysis – on how OECD countries’ policies may impact the prospects of developing countries - is critical in raising awareness and thus willingness of policy makers to work towards more coherent policies. This section illustrates some recent OECD work in this respect.

#### ***Environment***

13. Environmental degradation and climate change pose a serious challenge to social and economic development. Developing countries are particularly vulnerable because their economies are generally more dependent on climate-sensitive natural resources, and because they are less able to cope with the impacts of climate change. How development occurs in developing countries has, in turn, implications for environment and climate change, and is thus an important element of PCD. Integrating development to environment policies and bringing climate change adaptation needs to be brought into the mainstream of economic policies, development projects, and international aid efforts.

#### *Climate change*

14. OECD work on climate change policies is examining, among other things, how the policies that OECD countries might take on in a post-2012 international climate framework might affect economic growth prospects in developing countries. Policy inaction on climate change is expected to have particularly significant impacts on developing countries, as these are often the most vulnerable to climate change, but different policy approaches to address climate change will also have effects on developing countries.

15. This work examines the economic costs and environmental benefits of current and possible future policy approaches to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including the distribution of these effects among countries. The work also examines the impacts of policies that might be applied to address concerns about the sectoral competitiveness effects of climate policies if applied only in a small number of developed countries, such as Border Carbon Tax Adjustments (BTAs) that are being considered in a number of countries to reflect the carbon content of imports or exports at the border. The analysis found, for example, that while BTAs can help to reduce carbon leakage and the impact of climate policies on sectoral competitiveness, they come at an overall cost to economic growth both in the countries applying the measures and also in developing country trading partners.

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<sup>2</sup> C/MIN(2008)2/FINAL

16. Work is underway to assess the costs and benefits of adaptation. A report from this work, *Economic Aspects of Adaptation to Climate Change: Costs, Benefits and Policy Instruments*, has now been published. The SWAC has published a Briefing Note on “Climate Change in West Africa: Sahelian Adaptation Strategies”. Other work will examine how public policy frameworks can best encourage private investment in a climate-friendly infrastructure, including international investments to developing countries. New analysis of environment and technology policies will also examine the impacts of these policies on the development and international transfer of selected climate-relevant technologies.

#### *Biodiversity*

17. A 2008 publication on *People and Biodiversity Policies: Impacts, Issues and Strategies for Policy Action* examines how implementation may benefit different groups in society to a greater or lesser degree. At times, some groups in society may lose out under certain policies, in particular local communities in developing countries. For example, in establishing a property right to facilitate the management of a biodiversity-related resource, people who previously had unrestricted use will be adversely affected. Distributive effects influence the viability of biodiversity policies, and can lead to policies being derailed. Combining analysis and a wealth of case studies, this publication offers tools for addressing distributive issues within a biodiversity policy context.

#### *Environment-economy integration*

18. An *OECD Framework for Effective and Efficient Environmental Policies* was welcomed by OECD environment ministers in early 2008. This Framework provides guidance for improving the environment-economy integration of environmental policies. Although the Framework is addressed to OECD countries, it applies to developing countries as well. The OECD also completed a report in 2008 on the *Costs of Inaction on Key Environmental Challenges*. This report illustrated that the developing countries suffer a high percentage of many of the costs associated with such problems as climate change, air and water pollution, and contaminated waste sites. Developing countries therefore have a strong internal interest in actively working to address these problems.

#### *Trade and environment*

19. *Trade in non-hazardous recyclable materials* is important for many industries, in both OECD and developing countries. However, this trade should not be used to conceal trade in hazardous materials. Case studies undertaken in 2008 in three OECD countries and two developing countries (China and South Africa) revealed that there are several practical ways to facilitate legitimate trade in non-hazardous recyclable materials, while ensuring that trade in hazardous materials is subject to appropriate controls.

20. The OECD has also completed work which illustrates that several countries (including many developing countries) continue to apply tariffs and non-tariff measures that impede trade in technologies that would otherwise lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions. Addressing *barriers to trade in these “clean” technologies* would be an important step forward.

21. Several developing countries entered into regional trade agreements in 2008. Many of these agreements contain “environmental” clauses that seek to protect the environment while promoting trade. This kind of initiative is directly supportive of PCD goals.

22. Environmental sustainability is an important criterion for successful development. A recent OECD survey shows that trade in environmental technology (ET) is hampered by various non-tariff measures. Weak standards in developing-country markets act as disincentives for the diffusion of ET to these markets. High environmental standards in OECD markets can represent an opportunity for exports, such as the strong growth in organic products, but can also be an obstacle for developing countries due to

varying conformity assessment procedures. Major restrictive NTMs in OECD and non-OECD markets include complex and costly product standards and testing/certification and cumbersome customs procedures. NTMs that hamper trade predominantly in non-OECD markets include measures that delay payments for ET contracts, and inadequate policies to protect intellectual property.

#### *Water management*

23. OECD's contribution to the 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum, included several presentations and the report on *Managing Water for All: An OECD Perspective on Pricing and Financing* which advocates for the adoption of strategic financial planning in the water sector and concludes *inter alia* that wider use of economic instruments is warranted in managing the demand for water services (including in the agriculture sector), and that more effective use of public-private partnerships would be useful as a possible option for improving service delivery. The coherence of water management policies in developing countries would also be improved by the application of these principles.

24. An initiative was launched based on the *OECD Principles for Private Sector Participation in Infrastructure* to strengthen efforts to ensure adequate provision of water and sanitation services. It complements recommendations developed by the OECD on pricing and realistic financing strategies. The recommendations include promoting a conducive framework based on high-quality regulation and political commitment, including a commitment to fight corruption. Private actors also play an important role in ensuring the sustainability and effectively managing the social and environmental consequences of their actions. This work also contributes towards more coherent policies in developing countries.

#### *Chemicals*

25. In 2008, Council adopted a *Resolution on Implementation of the UN Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management* (SAICM) and endorsed a four-year Programme of Work on Chemicals which put dissemination of good practices developed in OECD and greater coherence within the international system for sound management of chemicals, chemical products and products of modern biotechnology at the centre of its work on Environment, Health and Safety. Increased efforts are being made to augment the number of non-members, in particular Enhanced Engagement countries, which adhere to the Council Acts related to the Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD) in the Assessment of Chemicals. All of the products of the Environment, Health and Safety Programme are available on the Internet free of charge. Efforts will be made to make some of the more basic materials more useful and accessible to developing countries in order to promote global policy coherence as an increasing number of non-members establish their frameworks for management of these products.

#### *Environmental Performance Reviews*

26. The aim is to address environmental development co-operation in the international section of all future Environmental Performance Reviews (EPRs). In most countries this is largely the responsibility of aid agencies with environment agencies playing a relatively small role. However, there are a few examples where environment ministries play a more significant role. In such cases, it is important that they follow the principles guiding development co-operation, such as the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. EPRs take full account of aid reviews conducted within the DAC, particularly their environmental component.

#### *Development co-operation*

27. OECD has addressed three key issues at the interface of environment and development: *i)* Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Development Co-operation; *ii)* Sustainable Financing to Ensure Affordable Access to Water Supply and Sanitation; and *iii)* Governance and Capacity Development for Environment and Natural Resources Management.

28. This work has resulted in the formulation of policy guidance for donors with respect to integrating climate change concerns in the context of development co-operation programmes at all levels. The formulation of recommendations on how to ensure that financial planning for water supply and sanitation is undertaken in a strategic way that ensures long-term financial sustainability of service provision as well as affordability, notably for the poorest. With respect to Governance and Capacity Development for Environment and Natural Resources Management, the focus has been on how to ensure that development co-operation contributes to strengthened environmental management, in the context of new aid modalities, and notably the shift towards general un-earmarked programmatic support. This has included, in particular: *i)* identifying ways to demonstrate the economic value of environmental management, using techniques applicable to developing countries context; *ii)* identifying the challenges associated with integrating environmental programmes into medium-term budgetary processes/frameworks; and *iii)* developing approaches for assessing government's institutional capacities to manage the environment.

#### *Assessing impacts*

29. A publication on *Reconciling Development and Environmental Goals: Measuring the Impact of Policies* released in 2008 provides quantitative assessment of the impacts of a range of different environment or other policy decisions in OECD countries on developing country prospects. The report describes nine "single policy change" simulations that illustrate the need for joined-up policies. For example, it finds that further trade liberalisation - unless accompanied by improved environmental policies - can increase environmental pressure in both OECD and developing countries because they lead to increases in the output of environmentally sensitive goods and services. The findings underscore the need to integrate environmental considerations into national planning and development co-operation. The scenarios illustrate how policy combinations could substantially improve both economic and environmental outcomes, confirming the need for policy coherence.

#### ***Security and fragility***

30. The overall aim of the OECD is to deliver development effectiveness in conflict and fragile situations. The focus on the current work is on monitoring the implementation of the OECD principles for good international engagement in fragile states, state building, peace-building, security system reform and armed violence reduction. OECD/DAC has prioritised policy coherence work through support for three thematic *whole-of-government* meetings on situations of conflict and fragility in 2008, culminating in a senior level whole-of-government meeting in March 2009. The focus has been to strengthen links between development and diplomacy; public finance management and security system reform (SSR).

31. The work has been carried out in co-operation with several members, including the World Bank and NATO. Efforts to forge relations with NATO have been taken forward. Regular working level co-operation will allow OECD to reach out to the defence and security community in places like Afghanistan in order to monitor the Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States. Future work will include accountability and transparency in the defence sector, financing issues (trust funds and pooled funding) and civil military relations.

32. Since 2008, the Partnership for Democratic Governance unit works to support post-conflict countries and states in fragile situations, where concerns around policy coherence and the influence of the political economy are often at their most extreme. This work has included mapping activities of development activities across different sectors in fragile states, including the Democratic Republic of Congo, Georgia Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste. Efforts are underway to fill short-term gaps in capacity through policy analysis, work on collaborative solutions and country-level pilots.

33. The OECD Risk Awareness Tool developed by the OECD as a response to the UN Security Council and the G8 summits calls in 2002 and 2005 to look at the problem of private investment in weak governance zones. It complements work in support of efforts by NEPAD to implement “effective measures to combat bribery and embezzlement” in the framework of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. OECD is promoting the use of the Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones (WGZ). This work offers web-based operational guidance to help companies manage ethical dilemmas and fosters a dialogue among the donor and investment community. The NEPAD-OECD Expert Roundtable on Investment in Transport Infrastructure in December 2008, served as a platform for an open dialogue on ethical dilemmas companies face while carrying out infrastructure projects.

### *Trade and agriculture*

34. There is clear evidence that trade is a powerful engine for economic growth, and also that trade liberalisation has the potential to contribute to improved economic welfare and poverty reduction. In this context, policy coherence for development requires that trade policies in developed economies do not have negative effects on developing countries, and that they are aligned with broader development goals. Analysis of development impacts in relevant projects continues to be an important goal.

### *Trade and structural adjustment*

35. A series of country and regional case studies were prepared analysing developing country experiences relating to trade policy in the package of policies necessary for successful structural adjustment. The findings confirm that trade growth is a vital component of development; yet trade liberalisation can cause difficult adjustment problems – for all countries but particularly for developing countries. To ensure maximum benefits, an open trade policy needs to be complemented by a closely coordinated reform package including FDI, labour market, tax, regulatory, exchange rate and fiscal policies. Since the situations of individual countries can vary widely, policies and their timing need to be customised accordingly. An element that received special attention in this work was recognition of the importance of early export expansion to complement import expansion.

### *Aid for Trade*

36. The OECD is preparing a new edition of *Aid for Trade at a Glance* that will be released in mid-2009. It aims to take stock of the aid for trade flows in recent years, partner and donor approaches to Aid for Trade strategies and implementation, and regional dimensions. Policy coherence for development was one of the themes at the Aid for Trade Policy Dialogue event which took place in November 2008. Participants agreed *inter alia* on the need for a better understanding of the potential role of Aid for Trade as a development tool and improving monitoring of Aft programmes.

### *Trade, innovation and facilitation*

37. A series of papers examining the importance of trade for innovation, drawing on sectoral case studies from developing and developed countries (*e.g.* agro-food in South Africa, garments in Sri Lanka) have been discussed and finalised. Other studies have focused on the effects of sectoral trade liberalisation (*e.g.* the Information Technology Agreement), with attention paid to the implications for developing countries, including the contribution to poverty reduction. The OECD has been pursuing work to assess the relative economic importance of specific trade facilitation measures aimed at improving efficiency of customs and border procedures to enable developing countries to set priorities and to mobilise technical assistance and capacity building efforts in a more targeted way. Recent work has focused on the relationship between trade facilitation and informal cross-border trade.

### *Agriculture*

38. Agriculture plays a key role in reducing poverty and hunger in many developing countries. The benefits for developing countries' farmers have been substantial as a result of OECD countries' agricultural reforms. Increasingly, support is being decoupled from production decisions and provided in ways that have less trade distorting impacts, but further reforms are required if developing countries are to fully develop their potential for increased agricultural production and better integrate into world markets. In particular, there are several current projects that contribute to the international discussion on food commodity prices and food security.

### *Anti-corruption*

39. Corruption threatens good governance, sustainable economic development, democratic process, and fair business practices. The OECD has been a global leader in the fight against corruption for over a decade. Our multidisciplinary approach addresses corruption in business, taxation, development aid, and governance in member countries and beyond.

40. OECD has studied the relationship between formal and informal aspects of governance in the development process. The aim was to examine in detail, issues relating to governance and accountability in settings where informal institutions and informal governance are strong. The work looks at the impact that governance reforms that do not take into account the political context as shaped by informal institutions has had on issues such as levels of corruption. The work resulted in the publication, *Informal Institutions: How Social Norms Help or Hinder Development*.

41. OECD will be monitoring commitments made at the third High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra 2008 focusing on the implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), but also on making greater efforts to combat corruption by individuals or companies from OECD countries, increasing the focus on tracking, freezing, and recovering illegally acquired assets. Related to this, there is emerging work on the impacts of tax havens on developing countries. Working in partnership with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and ICC, BIAC, TUAC and Transparency International, an event with donors and the private sector is planned in the margins of the next States Parties of meeting of UNCAC taking place in Doha in 2009. The outcomes will be part of a declaration to be presented at the meeting.

### *Investment*

42. International *investment* is a key engine for economic growth and increased investment flows will be necessary to restore stability in the financial system, boost innovation and meet long-term development goals, such as climate change mitigation and infrastructure. In this context, OECD successfully incorporates developing country interests into several workstreams without necessarily making PCD an explicit objective.

### *Gender*

43. *Gender equality and women's empowerment* are essential for sustained growth and development. Recognising this, the OECD brought together trade union representatives with development practitioners and gender equality experts to discuss a common agenda for "Gender, Development and Decent Work", in April 2009. The meeting addressed the employment and empowerment of women in the context of a global labour market where work is increasingly informal and precarious. The OECD Middle East and North Africa programme is also establishing a Gender Focus Group to promote policy dialogue and identify measures required to introduce gender dimensions in public management in the region.

### ***Employment and migration***

44. *Employment and migration policies* in OECD countries clearly affect the opportunities of people in other countries. All societies need functioning labour markets. Useful lessons can be drawn from OECD's work on skill formation and the adult workforce. While not focussing on the impact of OECD policies on developing countries directly, the policy lessons learned from this work can still be useful for developing countries, and in particular for emerging economies that struggle to improve the transition of youth from school to work. OECD is organising a High-Level Policy Forum on Migration in June 2009, focussing on three themes: the current economic crisis and its likely impacts on international migration; managing labour migration movements; and the integration of immigrants and their children. The forum will provide an opportunity for ministers to exchange views and share experiences on managing international migration flows for the benefit of both origin and destination countries.

### ***Science and technology***

45. Science and technology play a key role in addressing global challenges such as climate change, food security, global health and energy. Thus, policies conducted by OECD countries in fostering research, encouraging innovation, developing particular technological areas such as ICT, biotechnology or nanotechnology raise important issues of coherence with development outcomes. For example, the OECD countries' approach to intellectual property (IP) protection has consequences for access to and transfer of technology – more open innovation systems are doubtless being developed, but at the same time actions to combat infringements, such as counterfeiting and piracy, are being tightened. The direction of research in the OECD area often has consequences for the capacity to address challenges (for example, health) in developing countries. A growing number of developing countries pursue policies to develop their own S&T and innovation frameworks and move up the value chain, with increasingly strong linkages with OECD countries. Several key developing economies have sought to participate in OECD committees.

46. The OECD Innovation Strategy inter alia addresses global challenges related to climate change, global health and food security. In doing so, it seeks to identify how to bridge the gap in economic development through and fostering international co-operation in science, technology and innovation. OECD is working on promising approaches and governance mechanisms for multinational S&T co-operation to address key global challenges, recognising that more effective approaches and mechanisms are needed to ensure that sufficient scientific and technological progress is made to address global challenges and diffuse technology and new solutions as widely as possible.

47. A High-Level Forum on Medicines for Neglected and Emerging Infectious Diseases: Policy Coherence to Enhance their Availability, jointly organised in 2007 by OECD and the Netherlands, produced the Noordwijk Medicines Agenda that will provide the basis for follow-up action within the OECD and with WHO on improving health innovation systems in a fashion coherent with broader development goals. The report on the Forum is published and many of the key elements of the NMA have been integrated into WHO strategic planning.

48. Work on information and communication technology will include the application of new sensor-based networks to improve environmental outcomes and enhance sustainable development in both developed and developing economies. ICT-enabled innovation work is looking at a statistical framework for innovation in environmental management that can be applicable to all countries. Combating malware in co-operation with APEC will foster coherence in security issues and the results of the work on e-commerce will be made available to developing countries. The global dialogue on the consumer issues related to e-commerce is taking place in co-operation with APEC; and with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.