



Competitiveness in South East Europe: A Policy Outlook 2024

Assessment Kick-off Meeting

Paris, 27 April 2023

OECD South East Europe Regional Programme



The OECD SEE Competitiveness Outlook A tool for building competitive economies

ABOUT

The Competitiveness Outlook assesses reform progress across multiple **policy areas crucial to competitiveness** in the six Western Balkan economies: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia



The Competitiveness Outlook supports the Western Balkan governments' **EU integration efforts**

APPLICATION

- **Guiding policy reform** and acting as a change management tool through government self-evaluation methodology
- **Benchmarking policy design and performance** between regional peers, OECD and EU members
- **Tracking policy development and performance over time** through qualitative and quantitative indicators
- **Enabling gradual convergence** with EU/OECD standards, policies and good practices



Agenda



1. Overall Assessment Approach

2. Main Novelties and Modifications

3. Project Timeline

4. Next Key Steps for CO Co-ordinators

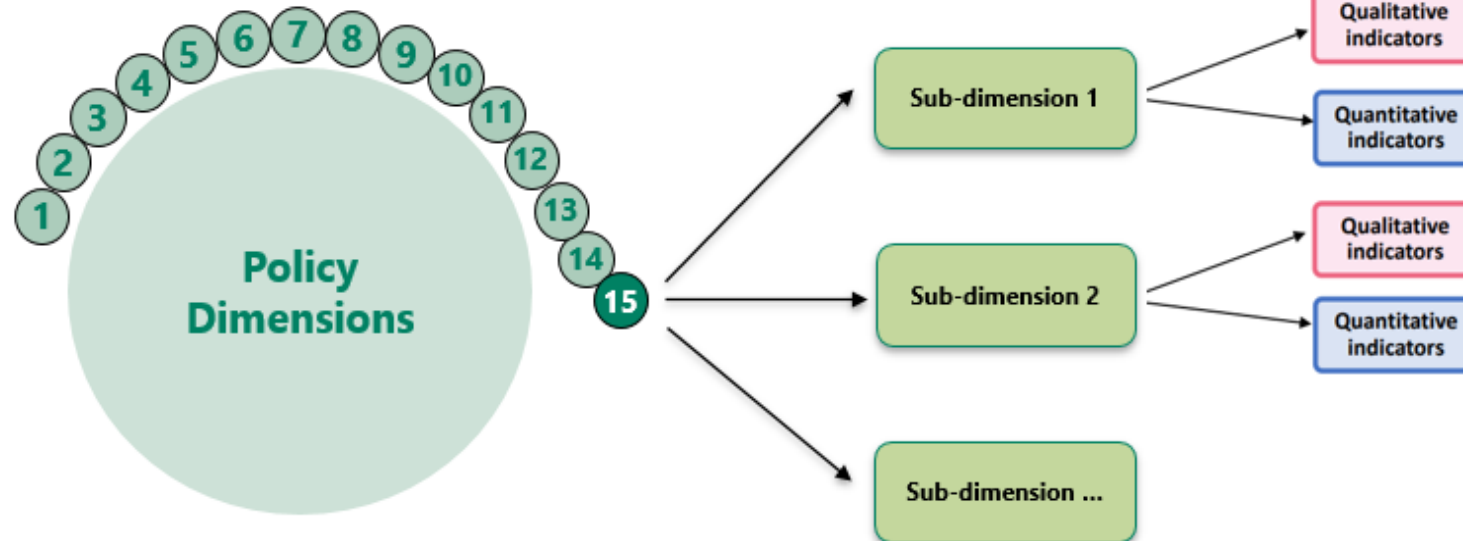
1. Overall Assessment Approach

- Scope
- Qualitative indicators
- Quantitative indicators

Assessment Approach and Methodology - **SCOPE**

Each of the 15 policy dimensions is split up into **several sub-dimensions**, reflecting the key areas of that policy dimension

Sub-dimensions are composed of both **qualitative** and **quantitative indicators**



Qualitative indicators


Qualitative indicators assess whether competitiveness-enhancing policy frameworks, strategies, processes or institutions exist, and if so, the degree to which they have been **adopted, implemented, monitored and updated**.


According to the level of policy development and implementation, the qualitative indicators are assigned a **numerical score between “0” and “5”** to permit comparison of performance across WB6 economies.





Assessment Approach and Methodology – **QUALITATIVE INDICATORS**


While the **score levels** for each **qualitative indicator** are tailored to measure their specific policy dimension, they always reflect the following general structure:


- 

An **independent impact evaluation** of policy measures is executed.
Results of monitoring and impact evaluation inform policy framework design and implementation updates towards **OECD and international good practices**.
- 

The policy framework is **monitored** and, if necessary, adjusted accordingly.
The policy framework includes **more advanced features** to increase its impact.
- 

The adopted policy framework is effectively being **implemented**.
The policy framework **includes key features** which make it impactful.
- 

A policy framework specifically addressing the policy area concerned has been **officially adopted** by the government or parliament (where applicable).
- 

A **draft / pilot policy framework** with government activity exists addressing the policy area concerned.
- 

No framework (e. g. law, institution, project, initiative) exists addressing the policy area concerned.



Quantitative indicators

Quantitative indicators are the input, output and outcome factors, relevant to the evaluation of policies, policy making, policy results and institutional aspects.

They complement qualitative indicators by **supplying quantifiable information** on the performance of policy settings, processes and institutions. Examples include public or private spending in the policy area in question, the percentage of actors engaging in a certain activity, or the volume of a certain output resulting from a policy or economic activity.

2. Main Novelties and Modifications

- Revamped regional publications
- Datahub
- Simplified data collection
- Revised assessment frameworks

Main Novelties – REVAMPED REGIONAL PUBLICATIONS

Economy-level analysis complemented by progress tracking of CO 2021 recommendations

Revised concept of regional publication

- ❑ Analysis by **policy clusters** (skills, digitalisation, greening, etc.)
- ❑ Stronger focus on regional policy performance and cross-economy analysis
- ❑ Greater use of outcome/quantitative indicators

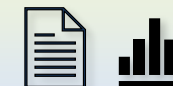


Main Novelties – DATAHUB



Visualisation of Results on Indicator Level in NEW DATAHUB

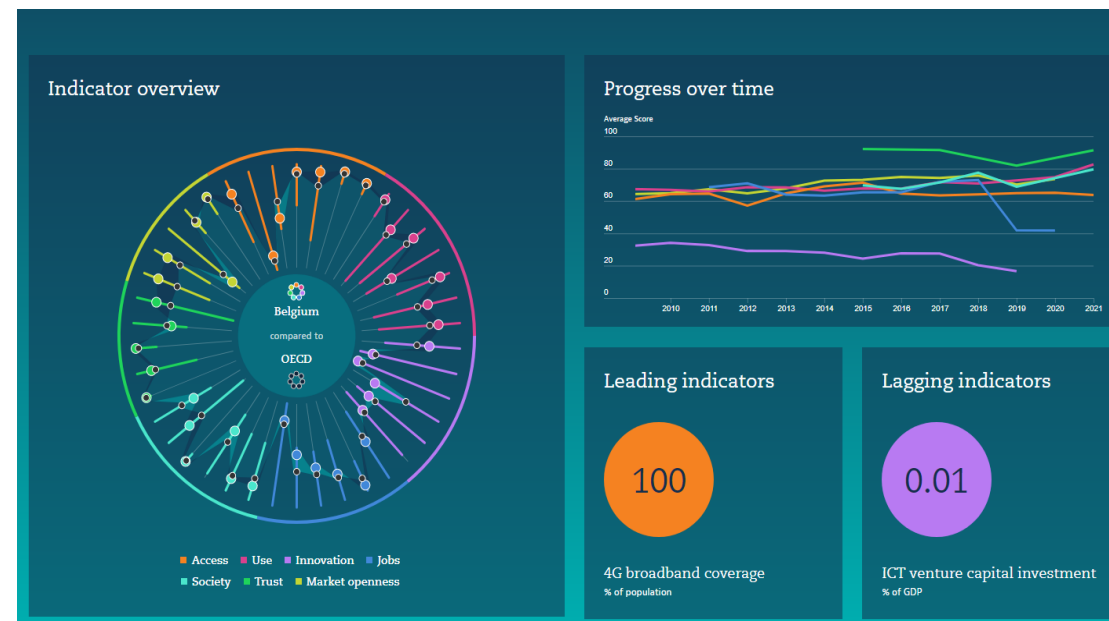
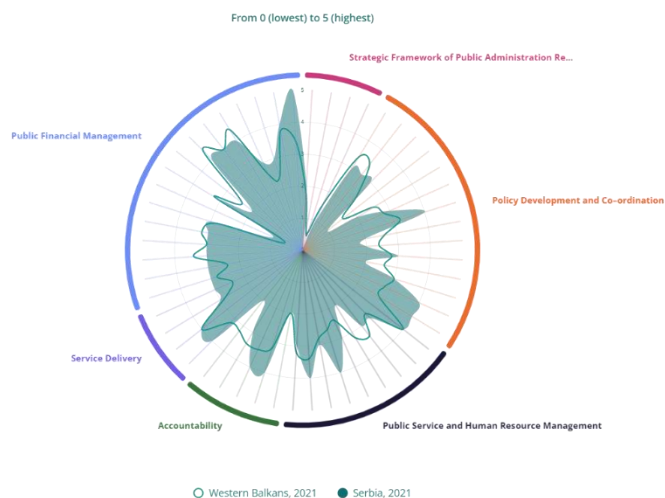
Complement the reports with the underlying **wealth of qualitative and quantitative data**



Simplify navigating the assessment results, using a **visual language**



Facilitate **progress tracking**



*The images shown are for illustration purposes only and will not be the exact representation of the final product.



Main Novelties – **SIMPLIFIED DIGITAL DATA COLLECTION**



Consistent Binary

&



Multiple-choice questions

✓ **Pre-filled questions based on previous assessments**



**Continued use of digital tools,
facilitating collaborative work on
the cloud**



Main Novelties – SIMPLIFIED DATA COLLECTION

Pre-filled qualitative questionnaires (based on previous assessment)

Link to 2021 completed questionnaire

Easier and faster questionnaire completion

Pre-filled answers indicated in red

New-questions in blue

	Question		Response	Comment (maximum of 250 words)	Source
1.7	Do ECE staff receive training regularly?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, please specify how often:	
1.8	Which key indicators does your government use to monitor the ECE sector?		Our system collects the following information to monitor the ECE sector: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number and types of ECE providers (e.g. public versus private) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Child enrolments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Child-staff ratios <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Staff qualifications <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	If "other" selected, please specify here: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kindergartens with or without food Children registered by gender Children registered by region. 	
	1.8.1	How frequently is the data collected?	<input type="checkbox"/> monthly <input type="checkbox"/> quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> semi-annually <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yearly <input type="checkbox"/> biennially <input type="checkbox"/> Other	If "other" selected, please specify here:	
	1.8.2	Is the collected data publicly available?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, please specify where it is available:	
1.9	Since January 2021, have there been new reforms implemented to improve the quality and equity of early childhood education?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, please specify:	



Main Novelties – SIMPLIFIED DATA COLLECTION

Pre-filled quantitative questionnaires

Easier and faster questionnaire completion

Pre-filled answers indicated in **red**

Only to be completed for indicators
unavailable on international databases

Outcome indicators:

03. Water productivity
04. Resource productivity
05. GHG emissions by sector
06. Mean population exposure to PM2.5
07. Air pollutant emissions (SO2, NO2)
08. Recycling rate of municipal waste and packaging waste
09. Total natural resources rents (% of GDP)

Indicator: QN15	Share of Youth NEET, by gender									
Data collector:	Statistical Office									
Description:	This indicator presents the share of young people (aged 15–19) who are not in employment, education or training (NEET), as a percentage of the total number of young people in the corresponding age group, by gender.									
Rationale	To better understand the educational and labour market situation of youth.									
	Total									
Year:	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Data:	17,553	18,393	15,411	15,335	17,493	15,461	11,371			
Unit:	number									
	Share of females									
Year:	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Data:	47.43	51.64	51.61	43.65	52	52.21	51.2			
Unit:	%									
Comment	The data refer to NEET (aged 15–19).									
Source:	State Statistical Office									
URL:	http://makstat.stat.gov.mk/PXWeb/pxweb/en/MakStat/MakStat_PazarNaTrud_AktivnosNaNaselenie/057_PazTrud_Mk_LicaNeRabNeUcat_mk.px/?rxid=46ee0f64-2992-4b45-a2d9-cb4e5f7ec5ef									



Main Novelties – REVISED ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORKS

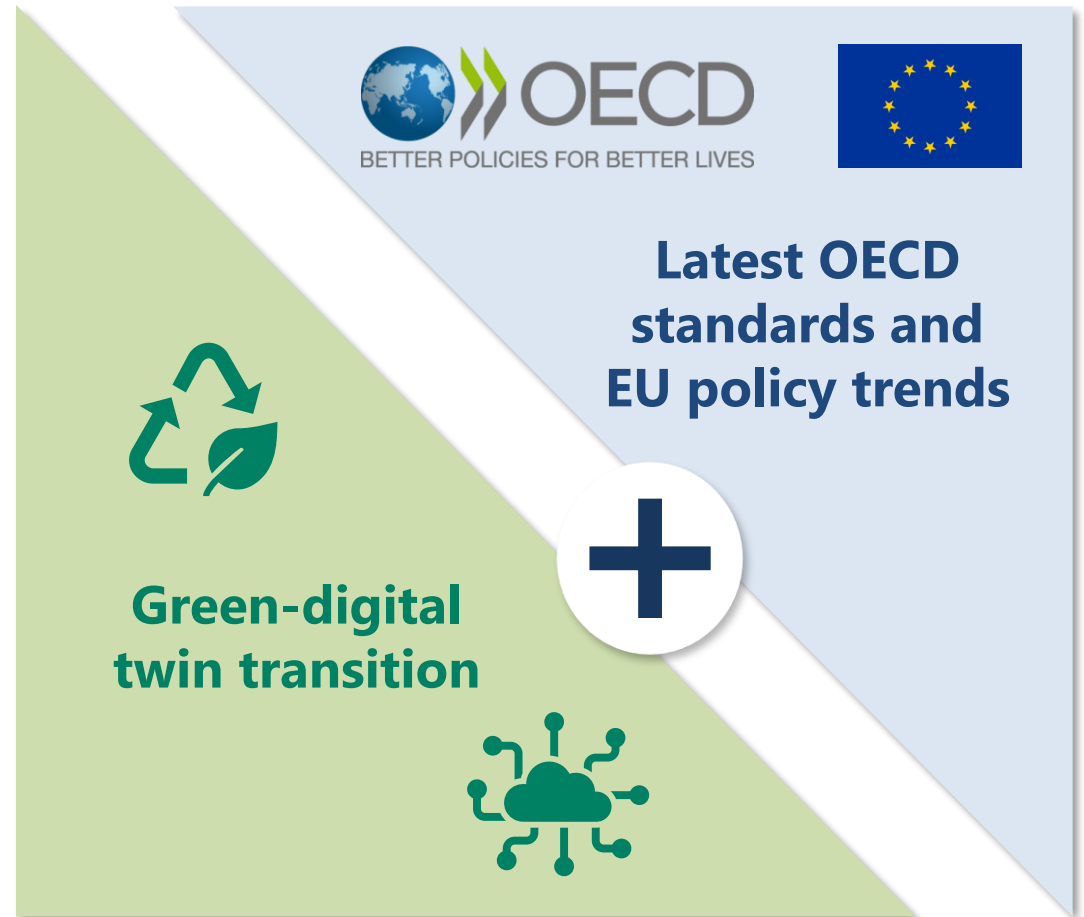


Overall trends guiding the Assessment Framework

Reflect latest OECD standards and strategies

Focus on the priorities for the region

Assessing the potential of, and reinforcing, regional cooperation



1. Investment Policy and Promotion

Outcome indicators

- **Overall inward FDI stocks (% of GDP) *NEW***
- Overall annual FDI inflow (% of GDP)
- Annual inward FDI by sector (%)

- **Inward FDI stocks by sector (%) *NEW***
- **Annual investment flows into greenfield investments (% of GDP) *NEW***

Sub-dimension 1

Investment Policy Framework

Sub-dimension 2

Investment Promotion and Facilitation

Sub-dimension 3

Mobilising Sustainable Investment *NEW*

Qualitative indicators

1. The legal framework for investment
2. Exceptions to National Treatment
3. Dispute settlement
4. Intellectual Property Rights legal framework, enforcement and awareness raising

5. Investment Promotion Agency Structure and Strategy
6. Investment Facilitation Services and Aftercare Activities
7. Investor Incentives

8. **Strategic framework and governance for sustainable investment *NEW***
9. **Financial and technical supports for sustainable investment *NEW***

Cross-cutting indicator

12. FDI Restrictiveness Index

Quantitative indicators

1. Number of industrial land transactions with foreign investors
2. **Percent of firms, domestic and foreign, identifying business licensing and permits as a major constraint *NEW***
3. Number of procedures to start a foreign-owned business
4. Number of days to start a foreign-owned business
5. Number of IPR law enforcements cases
6. International Property Rights Index
7. **Number of infrastructure PPP operations initiated which address sustainability objectives *NEW***

8. Number of investment promotion/matchmaking events organised over last calendar year
9. Number of staff at IPA
10. Number of staff at IPA dedicated to Investment promotion, facilitation and aftercare activities
11. Budget of IPA
12. Budget dedicated to Investment promotion, facilitation and aftercare activities as share of total IPA budget

13. **Financial supports for sustainable investment as share of total GDP *NEW***
14. **Number of International Investment Agreements (re)negotiated that reflect sustainability objectives *NEW***
15. **Number of blended finance operations initiated *NEW***
16. **Percent of firms, domestic and foreign, that invest in R&D *NEW***
17. **Percent of firms, domestic and foreign, that offer formal training *NEW***
18. **Percent of firms, domestic and foreign, with female participation in ownership *NEW***
19. **Percent of firms, domestic and foreign, with manager responsible for environmental and climate issues *NEW***



2. Trade Policy Dimension

Outcome indicators

- Total trade in goods and services (% of GDP)
- Total trade in goods and services with the EU
- Total intra-SEE trade in goods
- Exports/imports of goods (% of GDP)
- Exports/imports of services (% of GDP)

Sub-dimension 1 Trade Policy Framework

Sub-dimension 2 Digital trade *NEW*

Sub-dimension 3 Export Promotion *NEW*

Qualitative indicators

1. Institutional formulation and co-ordination of trade policy
2. Public-private consultations
3. Network of free trade agreements
4. OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

5. Digital trade policy framework
6. Digital trade facilitation and logistics *NEW*
7. OECD Digital Trade Inventory *NEW*

7. Export promotion agencies
8. Export promotion programmes

Quantitative indicators

1. ICT goods and services as a share of international trade
2. Tariffs on ICT goods
3. OECD Digital Services Trade Restrictiveness Index

1. The ratio of the export promotion agency's budget to the value of exports
2. Number of staff in export promotion agencies



3. Access to Finance

Outcome indicators

- Domestic credit to the private sector (% of GDP)
- Non-performing loans (% of total loans)
- Gross domestic savings ratio (% of GDP)

Sub-dimension 1

Bank financing framework

Sub-dimension 2

Access to alternative financing sources

Sub-dimension 3

Digital Finance **NEW**

Qualitative indicators

1. Banking industry
2. Registration and information
3. **Inclusive bank finance NEW**

4. Access to capital markets
5. Private equity
6. Factoring and leasing

7. **Digitalisation of financial services NEW**
8. Distributed ledger technology for financing

Quantitative indicators

1. Cumulative market share of top three banks (% of total banking assets)
2. Value of collateral needed for a loan (% of the loan amount)
3. **Share of the banking sector's total assets and liabilities in foreign currencies NEW**
4. **Share of loans in foreign currency (% of total loans) NEW**
5. Effective interest rates for corporate and household loans
6. Adult population that holds a bank account, by gender
7. **Number of microfinance institutions operating in the economy NEW**
8. **Number of loan accounts with all microfinance institutions per 1000 adults NEW**
9. **Outstanding loans from all microfinance institutions (% of GDP) NEW**

10. Stock market capitalisation (% of GDP)
11. Turnover ratio
12. Number of listed companies
13. Number and value of Initial Public Offerings (IPOs)
14. Number and value of Secondary Public Offerings (SPOs)
15. **Number of new corporate bond issuances, by type of issuer NEW**
16. Ratio of new corporate bond issuances to GDP
17. Ratio of outstanding corporate bonds to GDP
18. **Ownership structure of listed companies, by type of investor NEW**
19. **Total assets under management (AUM) NEW**
20. **Pension funds' asset allocation, by asset class NEW**
21. **Household investment in financial assets and contributions, by components NEW**
22. **Number of private equity (PE) / venture capital (VC) funds operating in the economy NEW**
23. **Number of business angel networks (BANs) operating in the economy NEW**
24. Total value of private equity and venture capital investment
25. Value of factoring and invoice discounting
26. Value of leasing and hire purchases

27. **Use of online banking (% of individuals) NEW**
28. **Financial activities over the internet (% of individuals) NEW**
29. **Number of mobile and internet banking transactions per 1000 adults NEW**
30. **Value of mobile and internet banking transactions NEW**
31. **Number of fintech firms applying for licenses before the regulatory authority NEW**
32. **Number of crowdfunding service providers operating in the economy NEW**

4. Tax Policy

Outcome indicators

- Share of firms identifying tax as a constraint (World Bank Enterprise Surveys) – available online
- Total tax revenue
- Tax-to-GDP ratio

Sub-dimension 1

Tax policy framework

Sub-dimension 2

Features of tax administration

Sub-dimension 3

International cooperation

Qualitative indicators

1. General features of the corporate income tax system
2. Investment incentives
3. **Recent and proposed tax reforms NEW**
4. Tax revenues
5. Taxation of dividends, interest and capital gains at the individual level
6. Personal income taxes (PIT) and social security contributions (SSCs)
7. Design and functioning of the VAT system
8. Environmentally related taxes
9. **Health taxes NEW**
10. **Presumptive tax regimes NEW**
11. Modelling and forecasting
12. Tax expenditure reporting

13. Functions and organisation
14. Compliance assessment and risk management
15. Independence and transparency
16. Tax filing and payment procedures
17. Taxpayer services

18. International Taxation framework
19. Digital taxation
20. **Global anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) rules and Qualifying Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax (QDMTT) NEW**
21. **Exchange of tax information NEW**
22. Regional cooperation

Statistical information

1. Statutory corporate income tax (CIT) rates
2. Social security contribution (SSC) rates
3. **Health tax rates NEW**
4. Tax revenues (break-down)
5. Tax depreciation rates

5. Environment Policy

Outcome indicators

- **Economic structure (agriculture, industry and services) by GVA, energy consumption and water withdrawal** *NEW*
- **Carbon productivity** *NEW*
- **Water productivity** *NEW*
- **Resource productivity** *NEW*
- GHG emissions by sector
- Mean population exposure to PM_{2.5}
- **Air pollutant emissions (SO₂, NO₂)** *NEW*
- **Recycling rate of municipal waste and packaging waste** *NEW*
- **Total natural resources rents (% of GDP)** *NEW*

Sub-dimension 1 Climate action *NEW*

Sub-dimension 2 Circular Economy *NEW*

Sub-dimension 3 Protection of ecosystems

Sub-dimension 4 Depollution

Qualitative indicators

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| 1. Climate change mitigation
2. Climate change adaptation | 3. Sustainable resource use, production and consumption <i>NEW</i>
4. Waste management | 5. Freshwater management
6. Biodiversity and forest management
7. Land-use management | 8. Air quality
9. Water supply and sanitation system
10. Industrial risk management |
|--|--|---|---|

Quantitative indicators

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| 1. CO ₂ emissions by sector
2. Renewable energy consumption
3. Environment-related tax revenue <i>NEW</i>
4. Droughts, floods, extreme temperatures (% of population) | 5. Generation of municipal waste per capita
6. Share of population with access to municipal solid waste collection
7. Waste treatment by type | 8. Renewable freshwater resources per capita
9. Freshwater abstractions by sector <i>NEW</i>
10. Forestry resources (% of total land)
11. Land use by category and per capita
12. Share of land affected by erosion <i>NEW</i>
13. Share of protected terrestrial and marine areas (Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Targets) | 14. Annual mortality rate attributable to air pollution <i>NEW</i>
15. Share of population with access to safe drinking water
16. Share of population connected to wastewater treatment facilities
17. Contaminated sites (number) |
|--|---|---|--|

6. Agriculture Policy

Outcome indicators

- Share of value-added in agriculture, % of GDP
- Share of employment in agriculture
- Agro-food trade: exports, imports and trade balance
- Farm structure (number of farms and size)
- Number of agricultural cooperatives
- **Active enterprises by economic activities in rural areas** *NEW*
- Crop and livestock yield
- Agricultural labour productivity

Sub-dimension 1

Rural development and infrastructure

Sub-dimension 2

Agriculture support system

Sub-dimension 3

Food safety and quality *NEW*

Qualitative indicators

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rural infrastructure policy framework 2. Irrigation policy framework and system 3. Rural livelihoods <i>NEW</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Agricultural policy framework 5. Domestic producer support instruments 6. Agricultural trade policy 7. Agricultural tax regime 8. Research, innovation, technology transfer and digitalisation (RITTD) <i>NEW</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Food safety, animal and plant health <i>NEW</i> 10. Food quality <i>NEW</i> |
|---|---|---|

Quantitative indicators

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WEF electricity and telephony index 2. Share of agricultural area equipped for irrigation 3. Number of tractors (agricultural machinery) 4. Number of graduates in agriculture 5. Farmer demographics by gender and age 6. Agricultural land 7. Arable land per capita 8. Agricultural freshwater withdrawals | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Budgeted outlays to implement agriculture strategy by component 11. Utilisation of the state budget support programs to agriculture and IPARD 12. Import tariffs 13. Export subsidies 14. Public expenditure on agricultural R&D 15. Share of farms using extension services 18. Share of producers and agri-business adopting an innovation (new applicative projects) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 20. Number of inspections of agrifood operators related to food safety, animal and plant health <i>NEW</i> 21. Number of food safety and quality certifications <i>NEW</i> |
|---|---|---|



7. Tourism Policy

Outcome indicators

- Tourism contribution to the gross domestic product
- Visitor exports
- Tourism contributions to employment
- Number of nights spent at tourism accommodation by calendar month
- Total international arrivals
- **Value added per tourist arrival NEW**
- **Direct flights to the region NEW**
- **Seasonality NEW**

Sub-dimension 1

Governance and enabling conditions

Sub-dimension 2

Accessibility, tourism offer and human resources

Sub-dimension 3

Sustainable and competitive tourism

Qualitative indicators

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tourism governance 2. Vertical co-operation and information sharing 3. Public-private dialogue 4. Data collection | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Connectivity framework 6. Accommodation capacity and quality 7. Availability of qualified workforce | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Tourism branding and marketing 9. Natural and cultural heritage valorisation framework 10. Promotion of sustainable development and operations |
|---|--|---|

Quantitative indicators

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budget allocated for tourism (ministry level) 2. Number of full-time equivalent staff working on tourism strategy implementation on ministry / governmental level 3. Investment for tourism (ministry level) 4. Incentives for innovations and new products development in tourism (ministry level) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Number of economies on visa-required list 6. Costs of obtaining a single-entry visa 7. Number of economies with existing travel facilitation agreements 8. Number of accommodation establishments for visitors in hotels and similar establishments (UNWTO) NEW 9. Number of rooms for visitors in hotels and similar establishments (UNWTO) NEW 10. Number of beds for visitors in hotels and similar establishments (UNWTO) NEW 11. Grants and tax incentives to support investment in private accommodation facilities 12. Financial resources deployed for the improvement of the quality of public tourism infrastructure 13. Quality of the tourism labour force 14. Number of students in VET programs for tourism & hospitality 15. Number of students in higher education programs for tourism & hospitality 16. Number of certified VET programs for tourism & hospitality 17. Number of certified higher education programs for tourism & hospitality | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Number of full-time equivalent staff working at National Tourist Organisation 19. Economy brand strategy rating 20. Budget allocated for tourism promotion and marketing 21. Number of common regional tourism promotion and marketing activities 22. Number of attended international promotional events 23. No. of UNESCO natural World Heritage Sites (UNESCO websites) 24. No. of UNESCO cultural World Heritage Sites (UNESCO websites) 25. Share of national protected areas (National parks and Nature reserves) 26. Budget for promotion of sustainable tourism development and operations |
|---|--|--|

8. State-owned Enterprises

Outcome indicators

- SOEs' average rate of return on equity
- SOEs' average rate of return on assets

Sub-dimension 1

Efficiency and performance through improved governance

Sub-dimension 2

Transparency and accountability

Sub-dimension 3

Ensuring a level playing field

Qualitative indicators

1. Clarification of ownership policy and rationales
2. Professionalising state ownership
3. Robust board nomination framework
4. Independent and professional boards
5. Privatisation practices

6. Financial and non-financial reporting
7. Auditing practices
8. **Anti-corruption and integrity** *NEW*
9. Protection of minority shareholders

10. Legal and regulatory treatment
11. SOE financing conditions

Quantitative indicators

1. Total number of SOEs
2. Total SOE employment
3. SOE employment as percentage of total national employment
4. Total value of SOEs
5. Annual privatisation revenues
6. Number of SOEs privatised
7. Percentage of SOE boards with independent members (by number of SOEs)

8. Percentage of SOEs that publish audited financial statements (by number of SOEs)
9. Percentage of SOEs that publish sustainability reports (by number of SOEs)
10. Number of SOEs with non-state minority shareholders

11. Percentage of SOEs incorporated under company law (by number of companies)
12. Percentage of SOEs incorporated under company law (by employment)
13. Percentage of SOEs incorporated under company law (by corporate valuation)

9. Education Policy

Outcome indicators

- Gross domestic product (GDP) per person employed
- Highest educational attainment by gender
- Mean scores in science, reading and mathematics by gender
- Share of low achievers in science, reading and mathematics by gender

Sub-dimension 1

Equitable education for an inclusive society

Sub-dimension 2

Teachers

Sub-dimension 3

School-to-work transition

Sub-dimension 4

Skills for the green-digital transition **NEW**

Qualitative indicators

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Early childhood education 2. Quality instruction for all NEW | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Initial teacher education and selection 4. Professional management and development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. VET Governance 6. Labour market relevance and outcomes 7. Skills validation and certification system NEW | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Digital skills development NEW 9. Green skills development NEW |
|--|--|---|--|

Cross-cutting qualitative indicator

- 10. System governance

Quantitative indicators

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gross enrolment in pre-primary education (ISCED 02) 2. Share of early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24) 3. Share of early leavers from education and training by urban and rural areas 4. PISA performance by ESCS NEW | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Distribution of teachers' levels of education 6. Opportunities for teacher professional development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Performance differences between students in VET and general education in core literacy and numeracy skills 8. Employment rates of recent graduates (ISCED 3-8) aged 20-34 9. Share of youth NEET, by gender NEW | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Computer-to-student ratio NEW 11. Schools connected to the Internet NEW 12. Individuals' level of digital skills NEW 13. Students' environmental science and environmental sustainability performance NEW 14. Students' attitudes and values towards environment NEW 15. Students' action for environmental protection NEW |
|---|---|--|---|

Cross-cutting quantitative indicator

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Starting age and duration of compulsory education 17. Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP, by education level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Initial government funding per student (in PPP\$ constant), by education level |
|---|--|

10. Employment Policy

Outcome indicators

- Employment rate (of 15-year-olds and over)
- Unemployment rate (of 15-year-olds and over)
- Inactivity rates (of 15-year-olds and over)
- Employment growth
- Unemployment growth

Sub-dimension 1

Inclusive labour market governance

Sub-dimension 2

Social protection & activation policies

Sub-dimension 3

Skills for adaptable labour markets

Sub-dimension 4

Expanding the skills pool **NEW**

Qualitative indicators

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment regulatory and policy framework 2. Tripartism and social dialogue 3. Inclusive employment policies NEW | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Public employment services (PES) 5. Mutual obligations framework 6. Active labour market programmes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Reducing skills imbalances 8. Skills for the digital transition NEW 9. Greening jobs and skills NEW | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Attracting diaspora skills NEW 11. Making the most of foreign talents NEW |
|---|--|--|--|

Quantitative indicators

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of staff of labour inspectorates 2. Trade union density (number of trade union members as a share of all workers – see OECD database) 3. Average wages (changes, PPP) 4. Net minimum wage / net average wage 5. Enrolment rate of children in early childhood education and care NEW 6. Labour force participation rate by gender, female (% of total population) (source WB/WIIW) NEW 7. Employment protection legislation indicator NEW 8. Informal employment (% of total non-agricultural employment) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Ratio of staff in public employment service to number of registered unemployed 10. Public expenditure active labour market policies by category 1-7 (ALMP) (% of GDP) 11. Ratio of passive measures / spending on ALMP 12. Ratio number of registered unemployed at the PES to registered vacancies at the PES as off 30 June of a given year; December of a given year 13. Number of benefit recipients, differentiated by unemployment benefit, social assistance, disability benefits | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Participation of employed in continuous training 15. Use of IT-devices at work NEW | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Number of migrants abroad NEW 17. Education levels of migrants NEW 18. Occupational skill levels of migrants NEW 19. Overqualification rates of migrants NEW |
|---|---|--|---|

11. Science, Technology and Innovation

Outcome indicators

- Employment in technology and knowledge intensive sectors (% of total employment)
- Number of domestic patent applications and registrations per million inhabitants
- Number of published documents and average citations to documents published

Sub-dimension 1 STI System

Sub-dimension 2 Public research system

Sub-dimension 3 Knowledge exchange and co-creation

Qualitative indicators

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. STI policy framework | 4. Public research excellence | 7. Incentives for business-academia collaboration |
| 2. Institutional framework | 5. Human resources for research and innovation | 8. R&I infrastructure for business-academia collaboration |
| 3. Smart specialisation <i>NEW</i> | 6. International and regional collaboration | 9. Open science <i>NEW</i> |

Quantitative indicators

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. GERD (% of GDP) | 5. Government budget appropriations or outlays on R&D (GBAORD) (% of GDP) | 13. Total amount of financial support for business-academia collaboration |
| 2. R&D personnel and researchers by NUTS 2 region | 6. Ratio of institutional and project-based research funding for public research institutions and universities <i>NEW</i> | 14. Number of researchers benefitting from mobility between public and private sector |
| 3. Graduates at doctoral level, in science, math., computing, engineering, manufacturing, construction, per 1000 of population aged 25-34 <i>NEW</i> | 7. Researchers (in full time equivalent) per million inhabitants | 15. Charges for use of IP receipts |
| 4. Number of citable documents from multidisciplinary research <i>NEW</i> | 8. R&D personnel in the government sector and higher education sector, per thousand employees | 16. Number of open access publications from publicly funded research <i>NEW</i> |
| | 9. Citable documents per million inhabitants | |
| | 10. GERD by source of funds – abroad (% of GDP) | |
| | 11. Number of projects receiving international competitive research grants (Horizon, EUREKA, WBEDIF, others, respectively) | |
| | 12. Volume of international competitive research grants (Horizon, EUREKA, WBEDIF, others, respectively) | |

12. Digital Society

Outcome indicators

- Fixed broadband penetration
- Percentage of individuals with basic or above overall digital skills
- ICT task intensive jobs as % of total employment

Sub-dimension 1 Access

Sub-dimension 2 Use

Sub-dimension 3 Society

Sub-dimension 4 Trust

Qualitative indicators

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Broadband infrastructure 2. Communications regulatory framework 3. Data accessibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Digital government 5. Digital business 6. Emerging digital technologies <i>NEW</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Digital inclusion 8. Green digital sector <i>NEW</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Privacy and data protections 10. Consumer protection in e-commerce 11. Cybersecurity |
|--|--|---|---|

Quantitative indicators

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fibre broadband connections per 100 inhabitants. 2. Mobile broadband connections per 100 inhabitants 3. Share of households with internet access at home | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Internet users as a share of individuals 5. Share of firms making e-commerce sales in past 12 months 6. Share of individuals using the internet to connect with public authorities 7. Share of firms that have purchased cloud computing services 8. Number of digital government services available on the government one-stop-shop portal, by level of sophistication <i>NEW</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Share of households without internet at home due to lack of skills 10. Share of ICT specialists that are female 11. Enterprises applying measures to limit the energy consumption of their ICT equipment <i>NEW</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Percentage of enterprises (excluding financial sector) with formal ICT security policies 13. Activities via internet not done because of security concerns <i>NEW</i> |
|---|--|---|---|

13. Transport Policy

Outcome indicators

- Logistic Performance Index
- Global Competitiveness Index
- DHL Connectedness Index

Sub-dimension 1

Planning and management

Sub-dimension 2

Governance and Connectivity

Sub-dimension 3

Sustainability

Qualitative indicators

1. Transport vision
2. Transport project selection
3. Implementation and procurement
4. Asset management

5. Regulation of transport modes
6. Regional connectivity
7. Combined transport
8. **Smart transport NEW**

9. Environmental sustainability strategy
10. **Fair and safe transport system NEW**

Quantitative indicators

1. Average age of railway infrastructure assets
2. Road surface quality (IRI Score)
3. Historical road transport infrastructure investment
4. Historical rail transport infrastructure investment
5. Historical Inland Waterways infrastructure investment [only applicable to SRB and BIH]
6. Historical Maritime Transport infrastructure investments [only applicable to ALB, BIH & MNE]
7. Historical Road transport infrastructure maintenance
8. Historical Rail transport infrastructure maintenance
9. Total value of planned investment for the next budget period(s)
10. Total value of planned maintenance for the next budget period
11. Number of private concessions or PPPs in the transport sector

12. Modal share of intercity rail passenger transport
13. Modal share of urban and suburban rail passenger transport
14. Rail network utilisation
15. Rail fleet utilisation
16. Number of aviation occurrences (ground)
17. Number of aviation occurrences (airborne)
18. Waiting time at crossing points (average time)

19. Average distance travelled by a heavy vehicle
20. Road network utilisation
21. Modal share of rail freight transport
22. Number of road fatalities
23. Number of injured
24. Transport-related greenhouse gas emissions
25. Average age of private motorised vehicles
26. Energy consumption per mode of transport
27. Road quality and safety (EuroRAP Assessment)

14. Energy Policy

Outcome indicators

- Energy imports, net (% of energy use)
- System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) (minutes)
- Gross inland consumption of renewables (% of total gross inland consumption)
- Energy intensity (gross inland consumption of energy as a share of GDP)
- Electricity prices for industrial consumers (EUR per kWh)
- Gas prices for industrial consumers (EUR per kWh)
- Power outages in firms in a typical month (number)

Sub-dimension 1

Governance and regulation

Sub-dimension 2

Energy security

Sub-dimension 3

Sustainability **NEW**

Sub-dimension 4

Energy markets

Qualitative indicators

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Energy policy, legal and institutional framework 2. Energy regulator | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Crisis response and resilience 4. Diversification of energy supply | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Energy sector decarbonization NEW 6. Renewable energy policy 7. Energy efficiency policy 8. Energy poverty NEW | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Market operations 10. Unbundling and third-party access rules 11. Regional market integration |
|--|--|--|--|

Quantitative indicators

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budget allocated to energy regulator (constant 2010 EUR, PPP adjusted) 2. Number of full-time equivalent staff of energy regulator 3. Number of full-time equivalent staff working on energy statistics (e. g. in the NSO) NEW | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Evolution of electricity prices for household consumers NEW 5. Investments in energy infrastructure (total EUR per year) NEW 6. Energy mix per WB6 economy 7. Gross electricity generation mix 8. TFC per sector (ktoe) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Renewable energy capacity (MW), per source (hydro, geothermal, solar, wind, biofuels and waste) 10. Net electricity generation from renewables (% of electricity generation), per source 11. Heat generation from renewables (% of heat generation), per source 12. Average feed-in tariff levels (EUR per kWh), per source 13. Evolution of investments in renewable energy (annual investments in EUR per renewable energy technology) 14. Energy sector GHG emissions compared to EU and CEEC-11 (in thousand tonnes of CO2e per year) NEW | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Total value of cross-border projects in energy network/infrastructure (constant 2010 EUR, PPP adjusted) 16. Market share of new entrants, electricity (%) 17. Market share of new entrants, gas supply (%) 18. Share of trade flow (% of generation/consumption) 19. Actual utilization of available cross-border capacity by market (% of capacity) 20. Ratio of cross border capacity available to the market (% of total installed thermal cross-border capacity, electricity) 21. Total energy sector subsidies, by energy source (estimates if data not available) |
|---|--|---|---|

15. Anti-Corruption Policy

Outcome indicators

- **Control of Corruption indicator (the World Bank Group) *NEW***
- Corruption Perceptions Index (Transparency International)
- **Corruption pressure and other indicators of the Corruption Monitoring System (SELDI) *NEW***
- **Corruption rating of Nations in Transit (Freedom House) *NEW***
- **Rule of Law indicator (Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index) *NEW***
- **Perceptions of corruption (Balkan Barometer) *NEW***

Sub-dimension 1

Anti-corruption policy and risk assessment

Sub-dimension 2

Prevention of corruption

Sub-dimension 3

Business integrity and corporate liability

Sub-dimension 4

Investigation and prosecution

Qualitative indicators

- | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Anti-corruption policy (planning, implementation, co-ordination, etc.) | 4. Corruption prevention bodies | 9. Business integrity | 11. Investigation and prosecution of high-level corruption |
| 2. Corruption risk assessment | 5. Conflicts of interest | 10. Liability of legal persons | 12. Specialised anti-corruption investigative bodies |
| 3. Corruption proofing of legislation | 6. Asset and interest disclosure | | 13. Specialised anti-corruption prosecutorial and judicial bodies |
| | 7. Protection of whistleblowers | | |
| | 8. Anti-corruption public awareness and education | | |

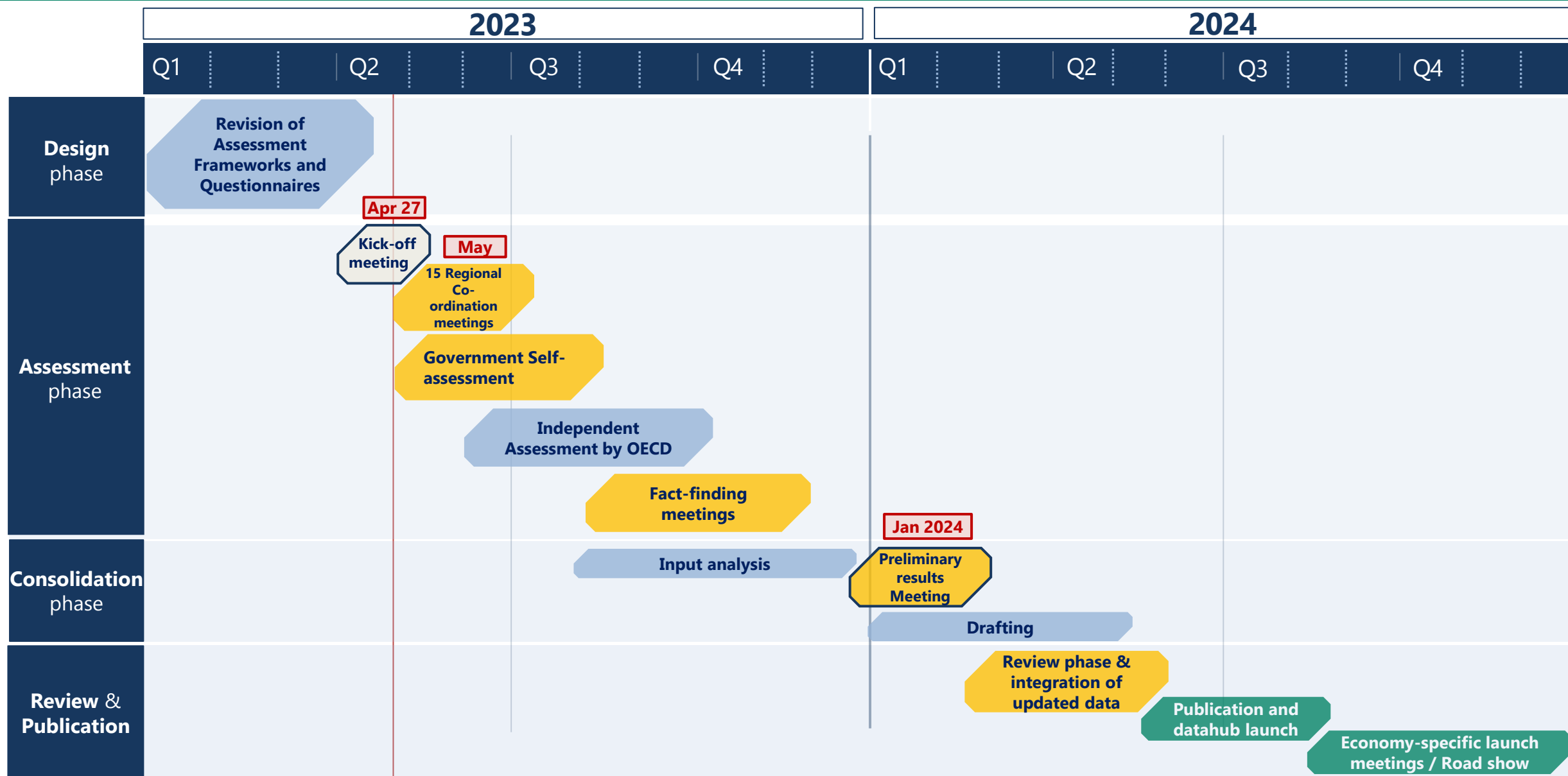


Sub-dimension 1 Anti-corruption policy and risk assessment	Sub-dimension 2 Prevention of corruption	Sub-dimension 3 Business integrity and corporate liability	Sub-dimension 4 Investigation and prosecution
Quantitative indicators			
<p>1. Measures planned and fully implemented in 2021 and 2022 or in the last reporting period (if different than the calendar years) <i>NEW</i></p> <p>2. Number of corruption risk assessments carried out in public institutions or sectors</p> <p>3. Number of draft laws and by-laws screened for corruptibility factors (anti-corruption assessment) with results being publicly transparent</p>	<p>4. Number of staff of corruption preventive body(ies) <i>NEW</i></p> <p>5. Annual budget of corruption prevention body(ies) <i>NEW</i></p> <p>6. Number of sanctions imposed on public officials (any level) and civil servants for violations of conflict-of- interest and related rules</p> <p>7. Number of sanctions imposed on high-level officials for violations of conflict-of- interest and related rules</p> <p>8. Number of sanctions (including terminated employment contracts) imposed on officials (any level) for violation of post-employment restrictions</p> <p>9. Number of invalidated decisions or contracts because of violations of conflict-of- interest regulations</p> <p>10. Number of conflict-of-interest violations detected (sanctioned, transferred for investigation, etc.) based on the verification of declarations</p> <p>11. Number of cases of illicit enrichment or unjustified assets detected based on the verification of declarations</p> <p>12. Number of administrative and criminal sanctions for false or incomplete information in declarations of public officials and civil servants</p> <p>13. Number of administrative and criminal sanctions for false or incomplete information in declarations of high-level public officials</p> <p>14. Number of whistleblowing reports</p> <p>15. Number of protection measures applied</p> <p>16. Total national budget amount allocated for raising anti-corruption awareness and education <i>NEW</i></p> <p>17. Total international funding allocated for raising anti-corruption awareness and education <i>NEW</i></p>	<p>18. Number of sanctions applied for failure to submit for registration or update information on beneficial owners, submission of false information about beneficial owners</p> <p>19. Number of monetary fines imposed on legal persons for corruption offences</p> <p>20. Number of non-monetary sanctions imposed on legal persons for corruption offences</p> <p>21. Number of cases where confiscation of proceeds has been applied to legal persons</p>	<p>22. Number of convictions for high-level corruption (subject to appeal and final)</p> <p>23. Number of final sanctions for high-level corruption that entail imprisonment without conditional or other type of release</p> <p>24. Number of sanctions for criminal illicit enrichment committed by high-level officials or non-criminal confiscations of unexplained wealth of high-level public officials (unjustified assets)</p> <p>25. Number of staff of specialised investigative entity(ies) <i>NEW</i></p> <p>26. Number of detectives/investigators of investigative entity(ies) <i>NEW</i></p> <p>27. Annual budget of investigative entity(ies) <i>NEW</i></p> <p>28. Number of staff of specialised prosecutorial entity(ies) <i>NEW</i></p> <p>29. Number of prosecutors of specialised prosecutorial entity(ies) <i>NEW</i></p> <p>30. Annual budget of specialized prosecutorial entity(ies) <i>NEW</i></p>

3. Project Timeline

- Overview
- Main tasks for Co-ordinators

Project Timeline - OVERVIEW



Project Timeline – MAIN TASKS FOR CO-ORDINATORS



Setting-up a co-ordination mechanism

- ☐ WB6 Statistical Office representatives
- ☐ Designate a CO Dimension Co-ordinator for each policy dimension



Events and meetings

- ☐ Participate in major project-related meetings
- ☐ Support the OECD with the organisation of **fact-finding meetings** (Sept. – Nov. 2023)
- ☐ Support the OECD with the organisation of **economy-specific launch meeting** (Sept. – Nov. 2024)



Co-ordination of data collection and validation

- ☐ **Co-ordinate data collection** process with Dimension Contact Points
- ☐ **Ensure responsiveness** of ministries in data collection & validation
- ☐ **Ensure co-ordination** with the statistical office in data collection & validation
- ☐ CO Dimension Contact Points to co-ordinate the assessment within their Dimension, including all relevant ministries, agencies and other entities and stakeholders as needed

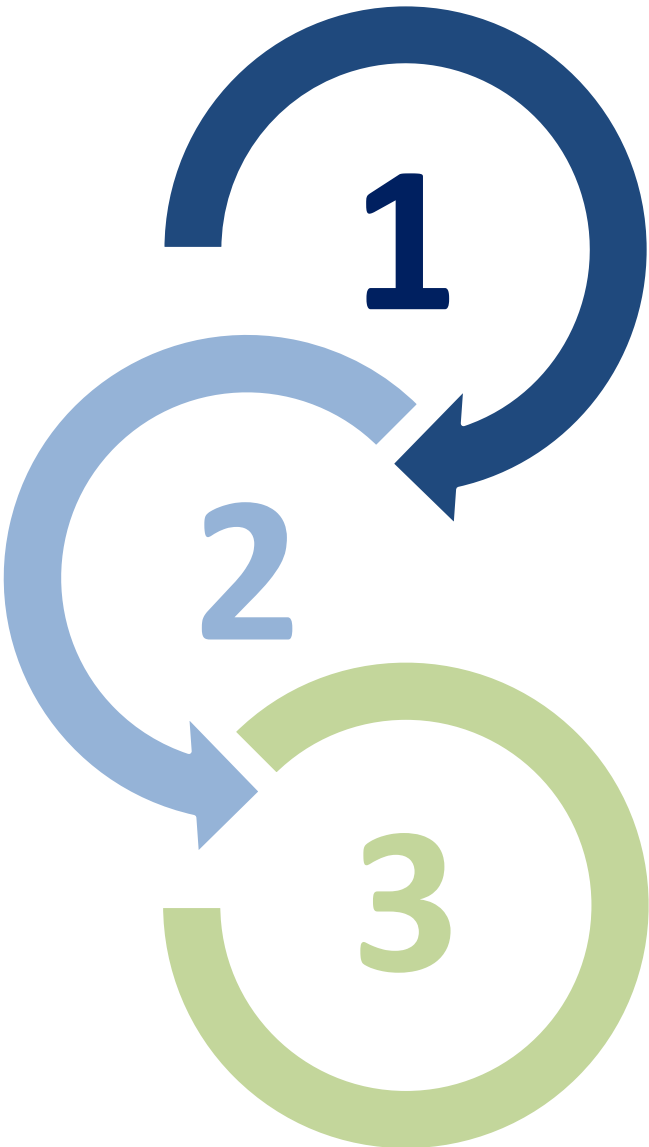


Discussion and review

- ☐ Contribute to discussion and validation of the preliminary results
- ☐ Provide **updated data** if available
- ☐ **Comment** on initial OECD policy recommendations

4. Next Key Steps for Co-ordinators

Next Key Steps for CO Co-ordinators



- Upon receipt of questionnaires (3 May): **Disseminate questionnaires** to Dimension Co-ordinators and Statistical Office contact points
- Dimension-specific regional coordination meetings (4 - 16 May): **Ensure the participation of the relevant Dimension Co-ordinators.**

- **Facilitate communication** between OECD, Dimension Co-ordinators and Statistical Office contact points for questionnaire completion (May-June)
- **Ensure timely delivery** of completed questionnaires to OECD by 9 June

- Upon OECD's feedback on completed questionnaires: **Facilitate submission of additional data/calrifications** (if necessary) with relevant Dimension Co-ordinators and Statistical Office contact points (July-September)
- Support organisation of **OECD fact-finding meetings** (September – November)

Thank you for your attention!

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