

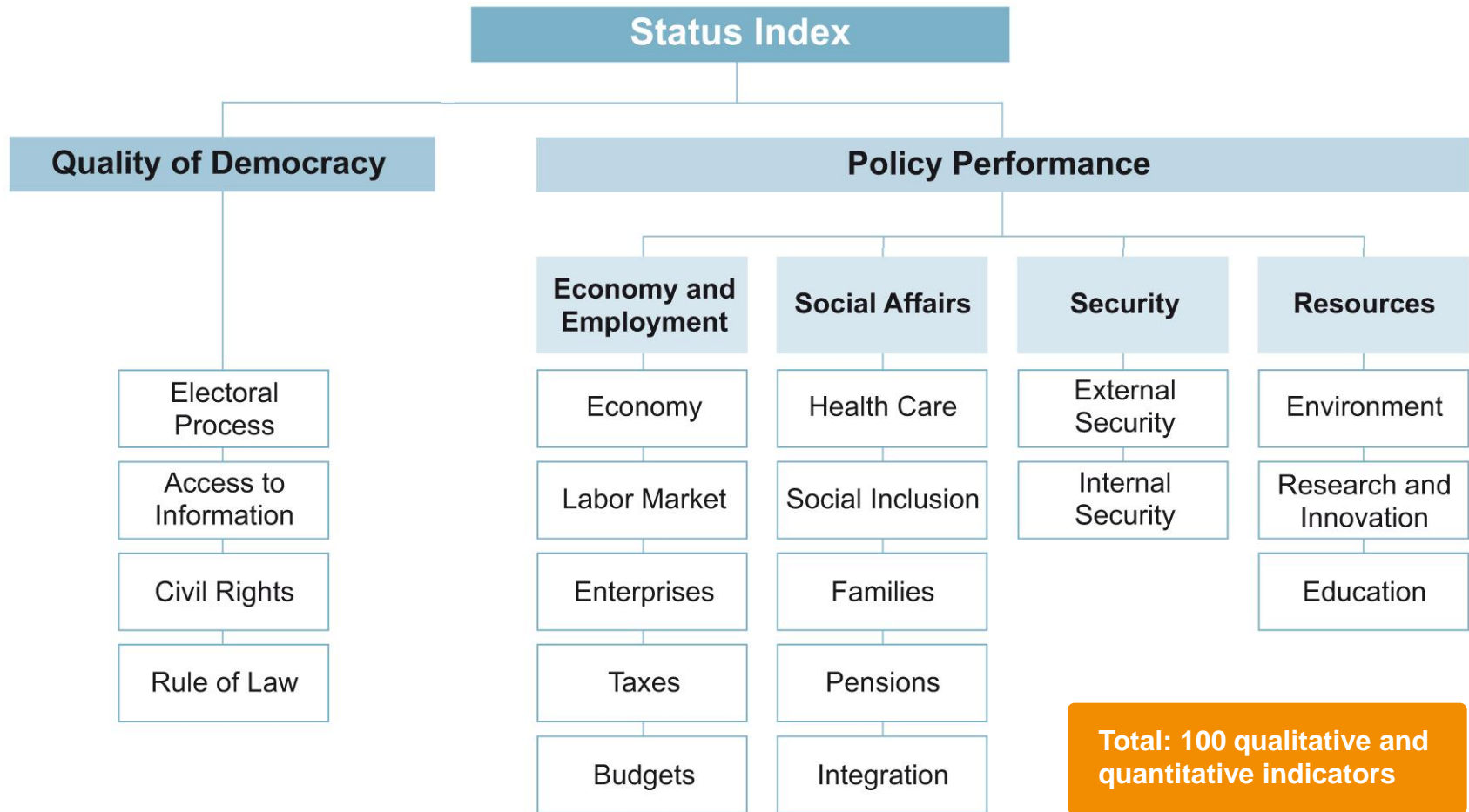
14.11.2012



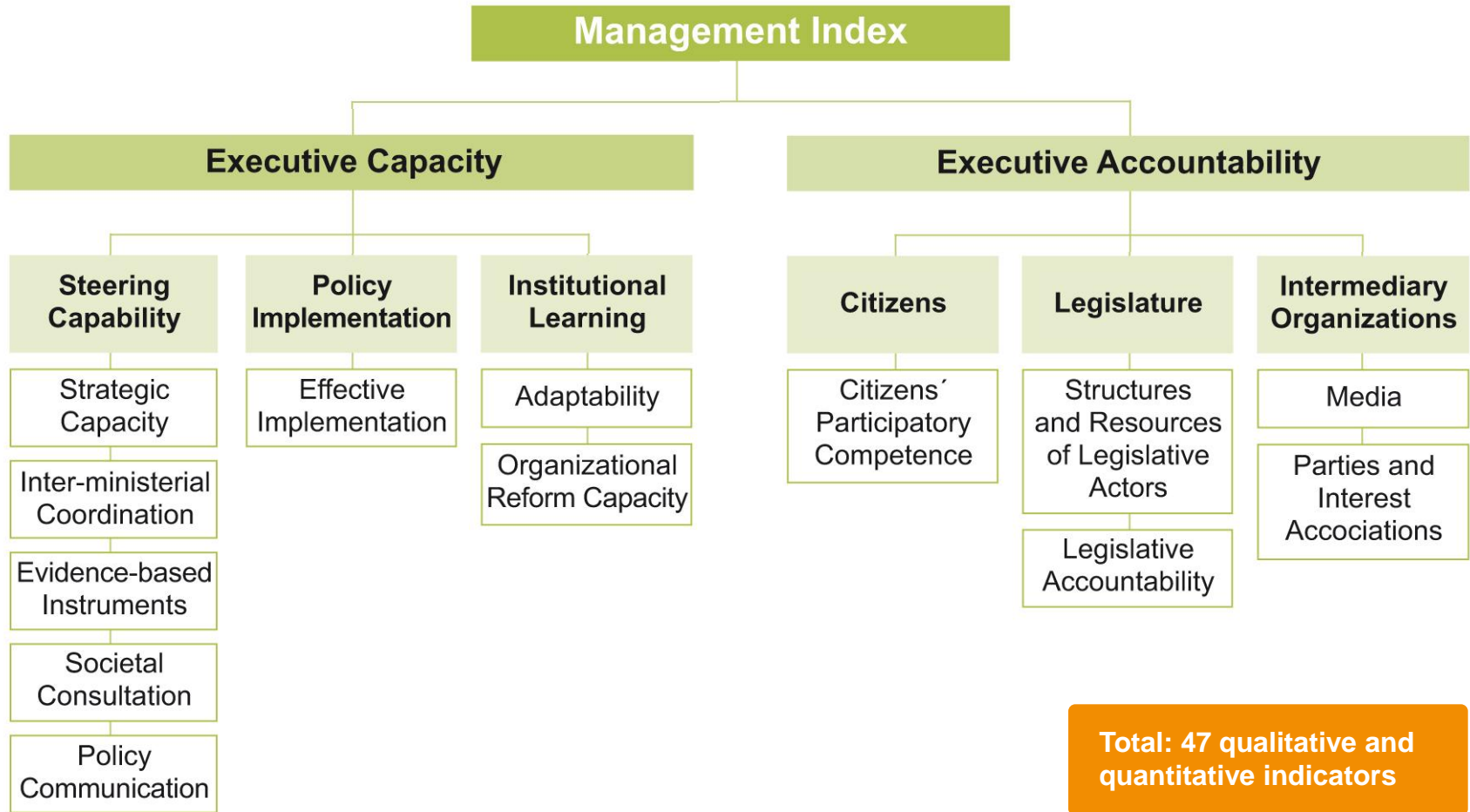
Policy Performance and Governance Capacities in the OECD



Sustainable policy outcomes in a democratic context



Executive capacity in a participatory environment



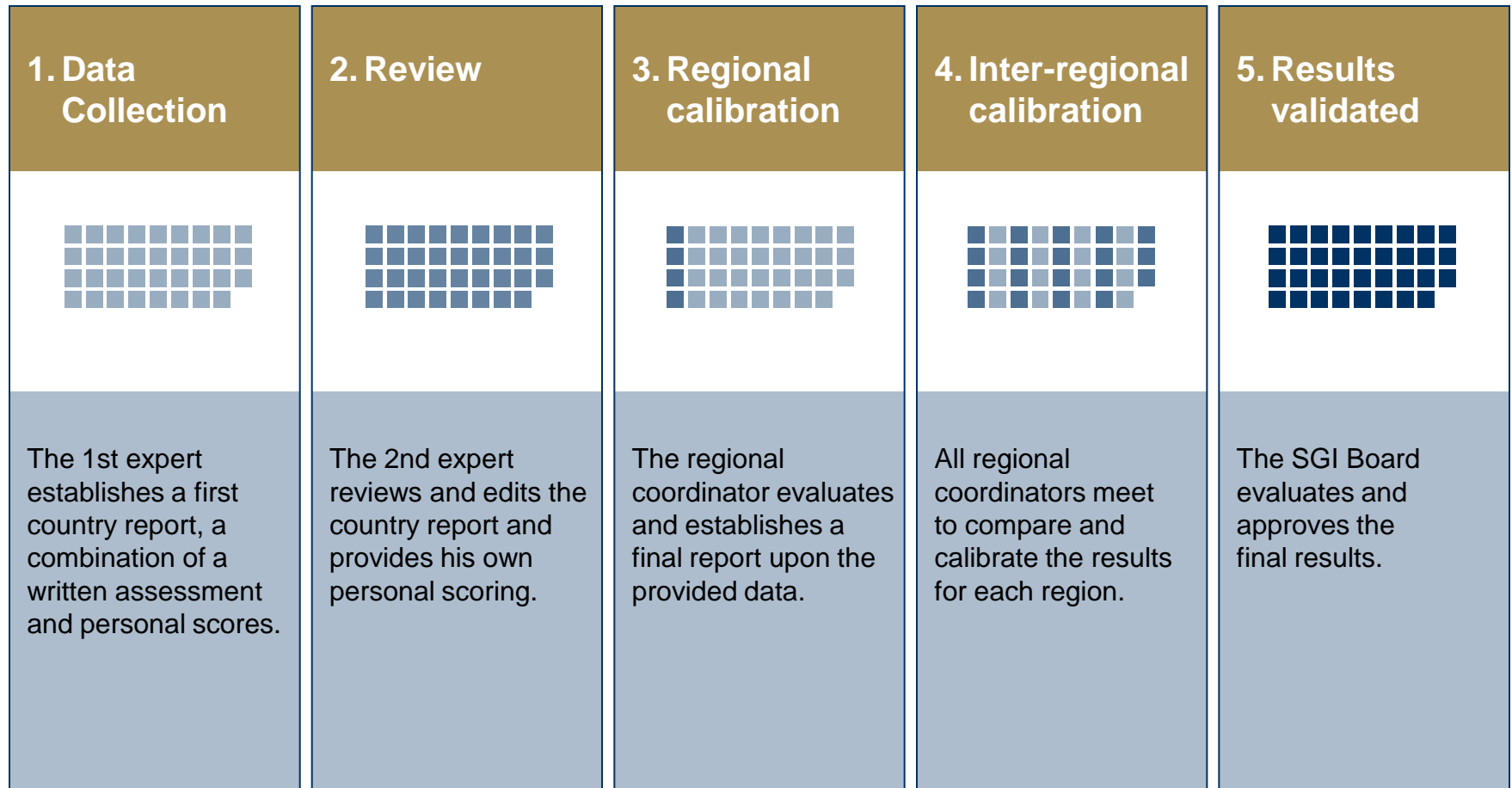
www.sgi-network.org

- 1 *Strong positive relation between „Institutional Learning“ (esp. Reform capacity) and Policy Performance in the SGI*
 - Constant review of political institutions as well as systemic adaptation to external and international pressures seem to enhance policy performance

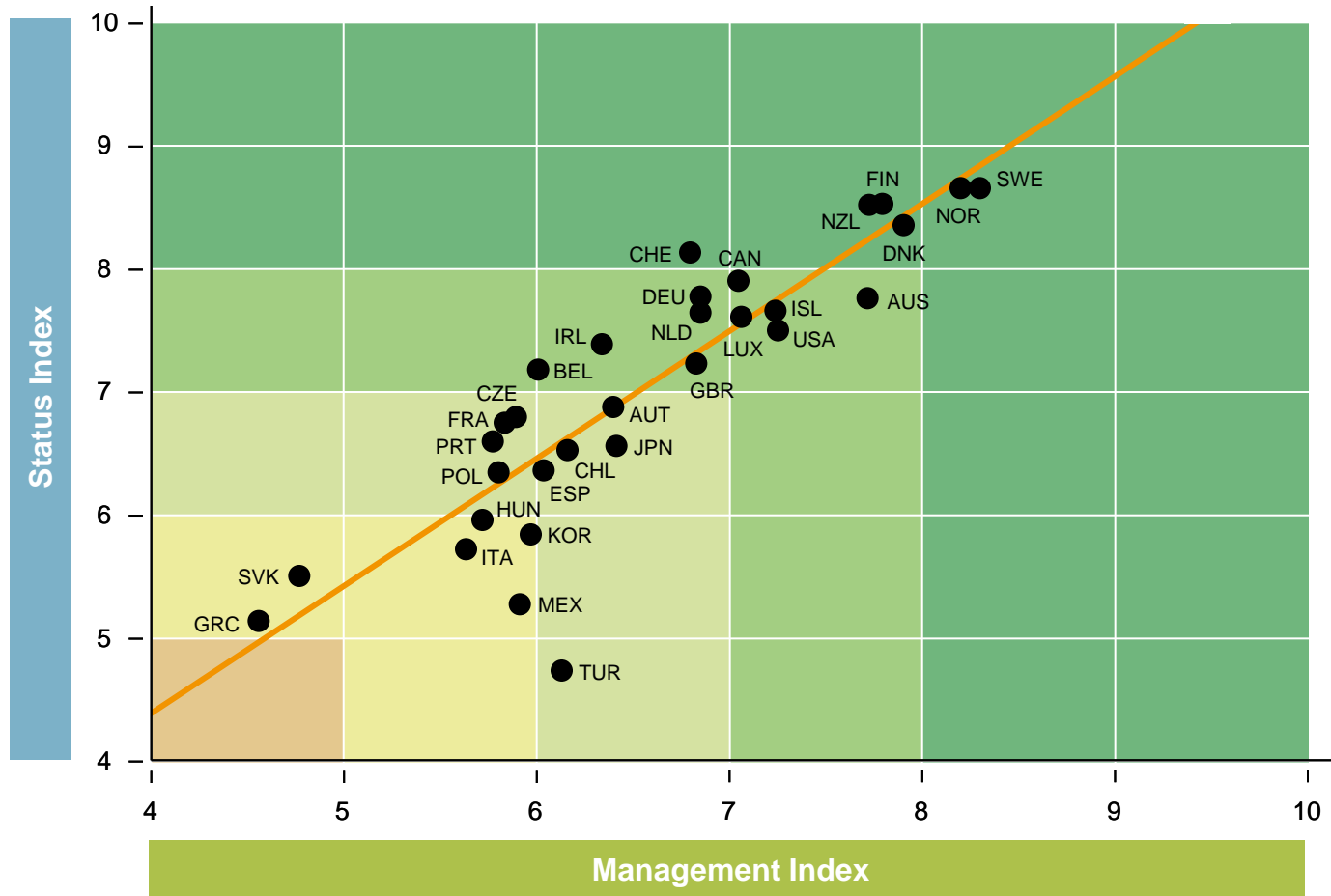
- 2 *„Institutional Learning“ only one important feature of „good and coherent governance“ – other important elements covered in the SGI (e.g.):*
 - Capacities for strategic planning in the phase of drafting policies
 - Regulatory Impact Assessments in order to detect incoherencies during the phase of policy development
 - Inter-ministerial coordination and ministerial compliance in the phases of policy implementation

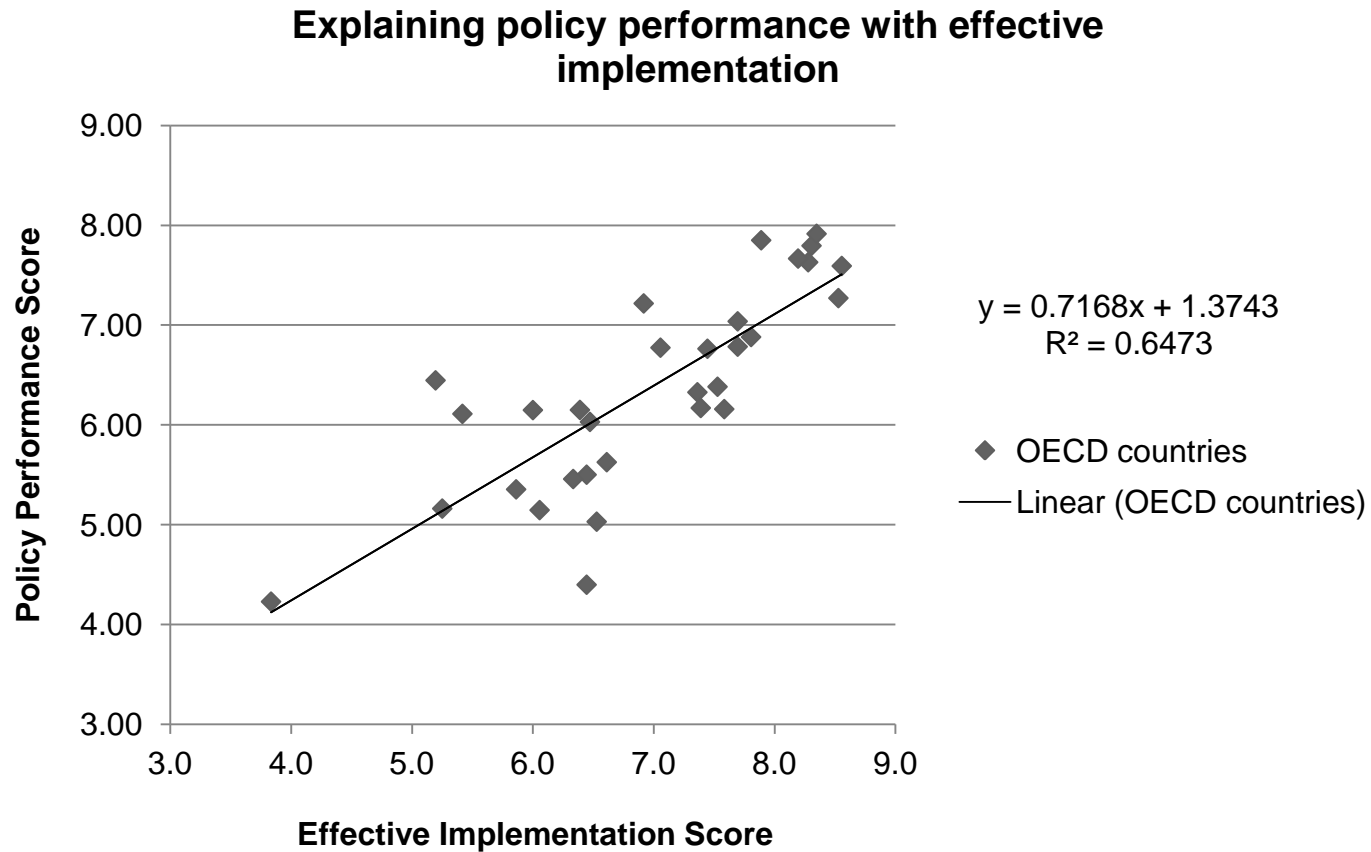
- 3 *Next edition SGI 2014 → more PCD-sensitive, either explicitly with new indicator(s) or implicitly by reshaping existing indicators*

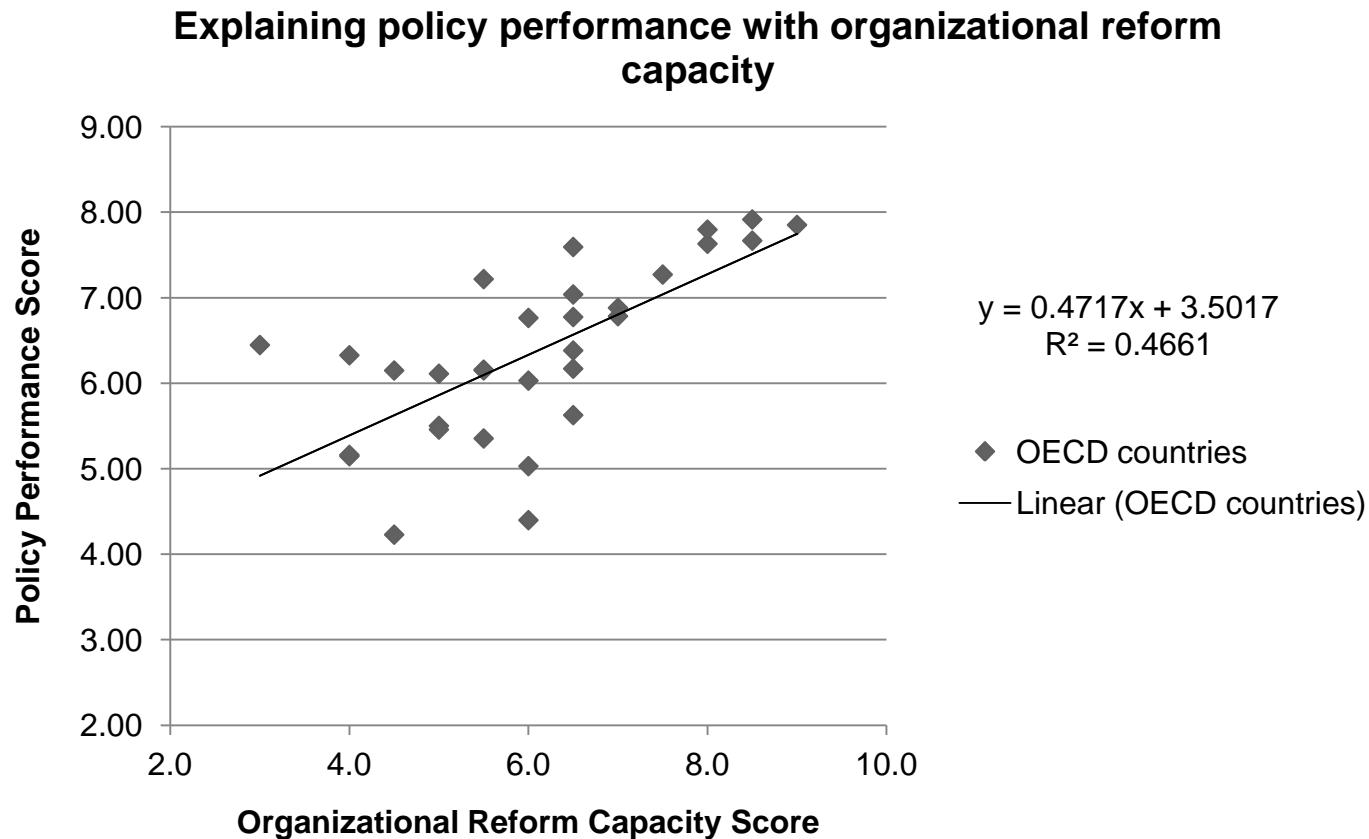




Relation between Status Index and Management Index







Regression Analysis: Implementation comes first, reform capacity second

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Effective Implementation	0,58*** (0,18)		
Organizational Reform Capacity	0,09 (0,15)	0,36** (0,15)	
Inter-ministerial coordination	-0,01 (0,15)	0,07 (0,17)	0,10 (0,19)
Evidence-based instruments	0,02 (0,06)	0,07 (0,06)	0,12* (0,07)
Strategic capacity	-0,05 (0,19)	-0,11 (0,22)	0,11 (0,22)
Adaptability	0,10 (0,13)	0,18 (0,15)	0,23 (0,16)
<i>R</i> ²	<i>0,66</i>	<i>0,52</i>	<i>0,41</i>
<i>N</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>31</i>

* p ≤ 0,10; ** p ≤ 0,05; *** p ≤ 0,01

Does the government commit to international and supranational law?

This question studies whether a government shows commitment to international and supranational law. Commitment does not only imply the adoption of international rules in domestic law but also the control of its application and its effective enforcement where the law is violated. Relevant international or supranational law includes public international law (e.g. human rights, war, criminal, climate treaty law) as well as supranational law of regional entities (e.g. EU/Mercosur law).

- The government commits to an extensive set of international and supranational law. Its commitment is characterized by effective and consistent adoption, application and enforcement. **(10/9)**
- The government commits to an extensive set of international and supranational law. In some cases, its commitment lacks consistent application or enforcement. **(8/7/6)**
- The government commits to international and supranational law on a partly selective basis. **(5/4/3)**
- The government does not commit to international and supranational law or any adoption on paper lacks coherent application or enforcement in practice. **(2/1)**

Neue Formulierung „International Coordination“ (M7.2)

To what extent does the government participate in international initiatives to provide global public goods?

This question evaluates whether the government actively (e.g. by taking initiative and responsibility) collaborates in international initiatives to provide global public goods. The underlying assumption is that – given the transnational nature of many policy challenges – executive capacity increasingly depends on whether a government is able to participate in international institutions and in shaping international policies.

Global public goods concern challenges or problems that cannot be mastered unilaterally by an individual country but demand the coordination and cooperation of a number of states in the international system. They are 'goods' everybody values. Nobody can be excluded from their consumption and more people enjoying the good do not diminish its value. Examples of global public goods are effective climate protection, global respect for human rights, an efficient world economy etc.

- The government actively participates in international initiatives to provide global public goods as often as possible. In most cases, it takes initiative and responsibility in such endeavours. **(10/9)**
- The government often participates in international initiatives to provide global public goods. In some cases, it takes initiative and responsibility in such endeavours. **(8/7/6)**
- The government selectively and/or sporadically participates in international initiatives to provide global public goods. It seldom takes initiative or responsibility in such endeavours. **(5/4/3)**
- The government does not participate in international initiatives to provide global public goods. **(2/1)**

Formulierung M7.NEU „International and Supranational Law“

Does the government commit to and subsequently comply with international and supranational law?

This question studies whether a government shows commitment to and compliance with international and supranational law. Commitment includes the signing and ratification of international and supranational law. Compliance refers to its effective implementation including adoption of rules into domestic law (where necessary) as well as control of application and effective enforcement where necessary. Relevant international or supranational law includes public international law (e.g. human rights, war, criminal, climate treaty law) as well as supranational law of regional entities (e.g. EU/Mercosur law).

- The government commits to an extensive set of international and supranational law. Its compliance is characterized by effective and consistent adoption, application and enforcement. **(10/9)**
- The government commits to an extensive set of international and supranational law. Cases of non-compliance occur randomly. **(8/7/6)**
- The government commits to international and supranational law on a partly selective basis. Any cases of non-compliance are rather systematic (e.g. they cluster in specific areas of law) **(5/4/3)**
- The government does hardly commit to any international or supranational law and any compliance is largely by chance. **(2/1)**

High democratic standards support policy performance

