



Public Governance and Regulatory Policy

An overview of the OECD's work in this area

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What is the OECD?

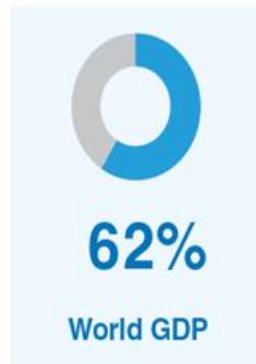
The OECD is an unique forum where governments can:

Compare policy experiences

Seek answers to common problems

Identify good practices

Co-ordinate domestic and international policies





The Public Governance and Directorate (GOV)

Our Mission:

Leading international source of policy solutions, data, expertise and good practice to strengthen public policymaking in the face of unprecedented economic, social and fiscal pressures.

We strive to:

- ❖ Promote the strategy capacity of the government;
- ❖ Review the role of the state and its choice of policy instruments;
- ❖ Improve the efficiency and transparency of the public service;

How?

- ✓ Forum for policy dialogue and the creation of common standards and principles.
- ✓ Policy reviews and practical recommendations targeted to the reform priorities of governments.
- ✓ Provide comparative international data and analysis to support innovation and reform.

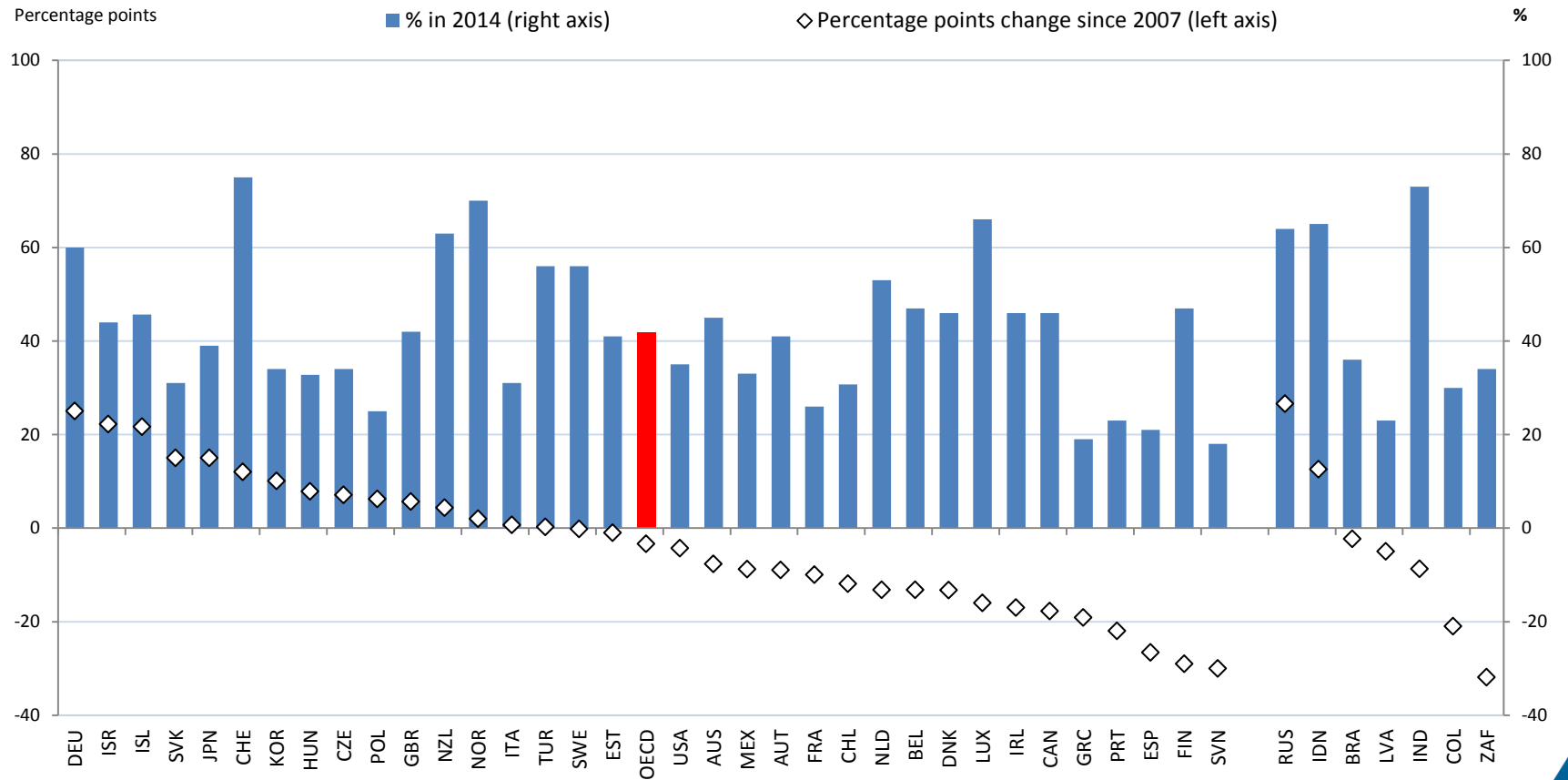


PUBLIC GOVERNANCE



Since the 2008 crisis, trust in governments is declining...

Confidence in national government in 2014 and its change since 2007



Source: Gallup World Poll



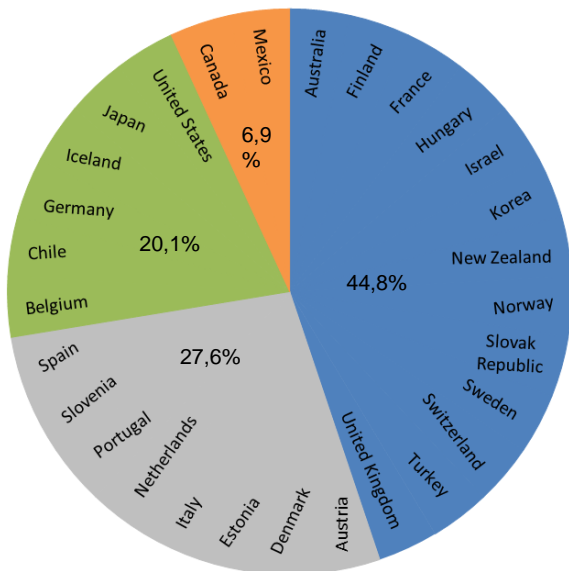
More coordinated and open governance are becoming priorities for OECD countries

...Countries are increasing the capacities of their Centre of Government

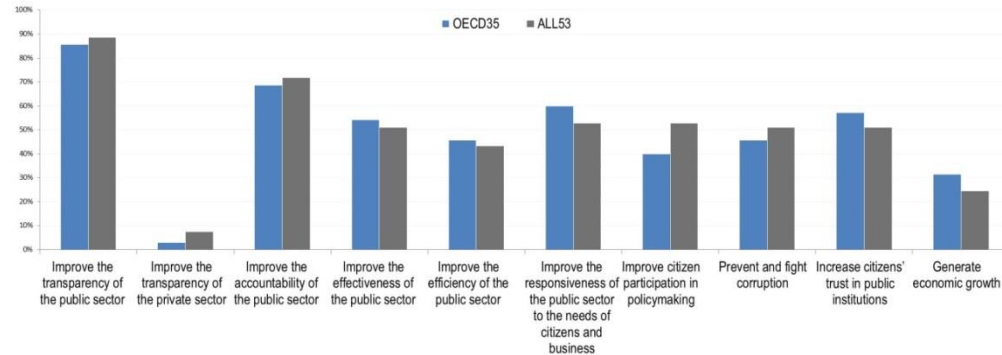
...And seeking for more transparency, accountability, efficiency, responsiveness and trust

Changes in budget in centres of government, 2008-12

■ Increased ■ Decreased ■ Remained the same ■ Other



Countries' objectives to implement open government initiatives (2015)



Source: 2015 OECD Survey on Open Government Co-ordination and Citizen Participation in the Policy Cycle

Source: 2013 OECD Survey on the Organisation and Functions of the Centre of Government



The Public Governance Committee

The Public Governance Committee (PGC) assists Members and Partners in designing and implementing **strategic, evidence-based and innovative policies** to strengthen public governance, public sector institutions, responding to economic, social and environmental challenges, and delivering on government's commitments to citizens through greater public sector capacity.





PGC Key Instruments

Public Integrity (2017)

Gender Equality in Public Life (2015)

Public Procurement (2015)

Budgetary Governance (2015)

Digital Government Strategies (2014)

Independent Fiscal Institutions (2014)

Governance of Critical Risks (2014)

Governance of Public-Private Partnerships (2012)

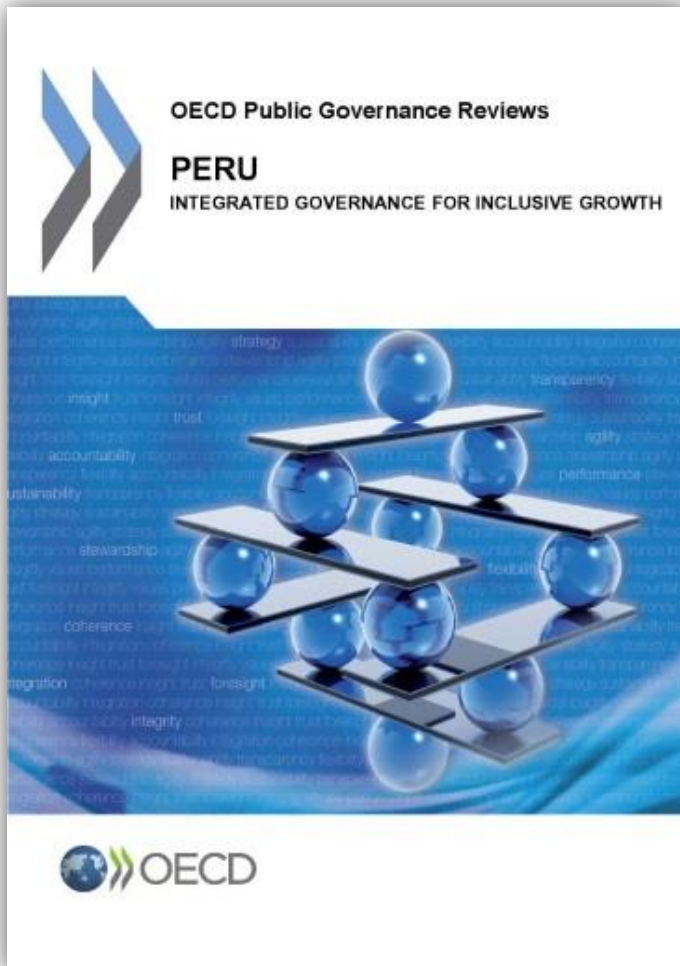
Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying (2010)

Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Service (2013)

Ethical Conduct in the Public Service (1998)



Key enablers for better Public Governance



Policy coordination and delivery	Key strategic enablers
Centre of Government coordination capacity	Open Government
Evidence Based Policy Making	Digital Government
Budgeting & Strategic Planning	Strategic Human Resources Management
Strategic Communication	Public Procurement



The increasing role of Open Government

The OECD defines Open Government as

“a **culture of governance** based on innovative and sustainable policies and practices inspired by the principles of **transparency, accountability, and participation** that fosters **democracy and inclusive growth**”

How does the OECD supports Open Government?

Policy Reviews

Regional
Networks

Special Reports

Open Government
Partnership (OGP)

Dissemination and
Capacity Building



OECD Global Forum on Public Governance

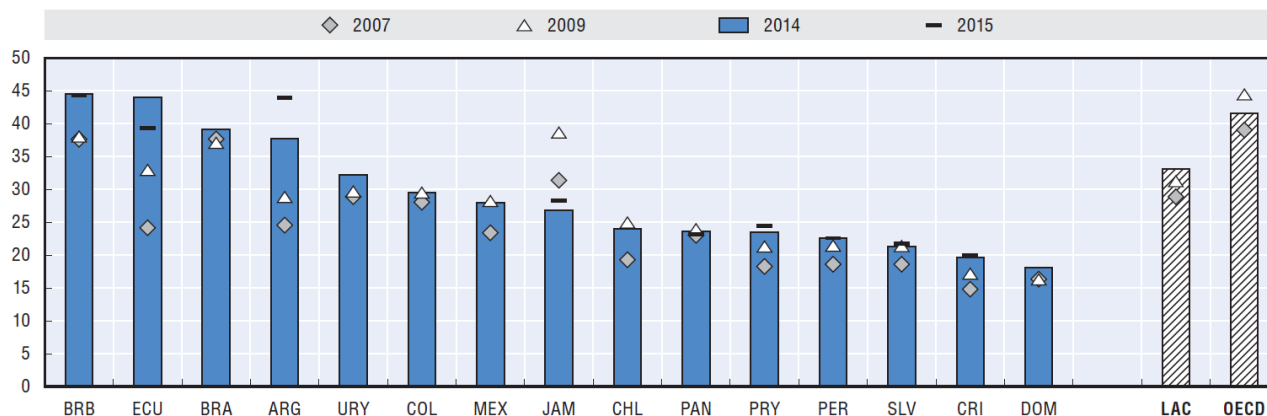
Open Government: The Global Context and the Way Forward

6-9 December 2016 · Paris, France

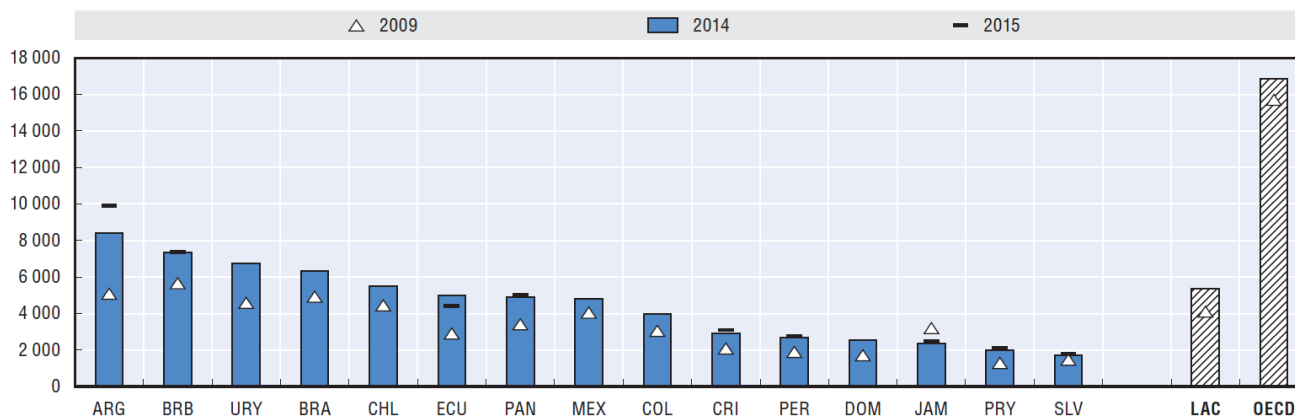


Supporting Public Sector Reform in LAC

LAC Region: General government expenditures as a percentage of GDP, 2009, 2014 and 2015



LAC Region: General government expenditures per capita, 2009, 2014 and 2015

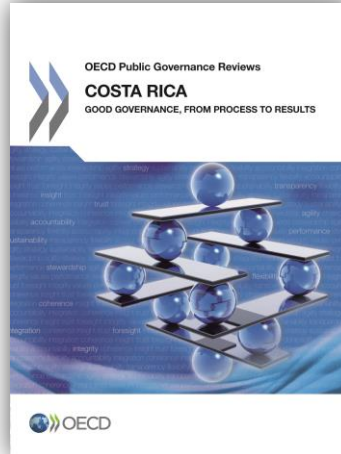
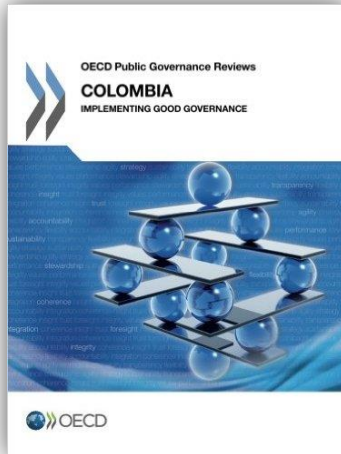


Source: CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION. Data for the LAC countries: IMF, World Economic Outlook database (IMF WEO) (April 2016). Data for the OECD average: OECD National Accounts Statistics (database).

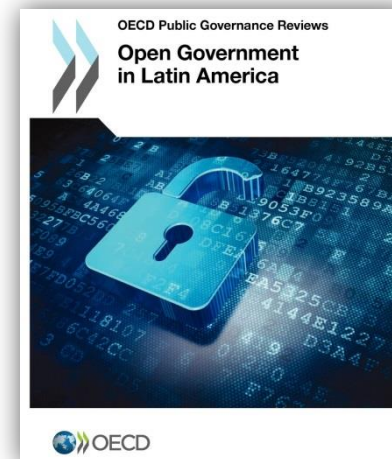
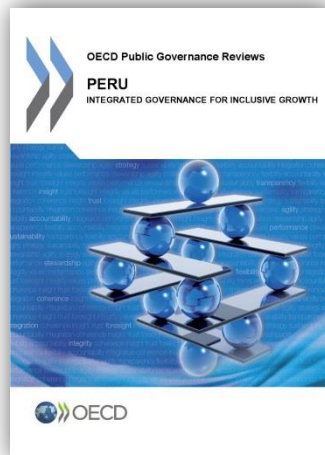


Supporting Public Sector Reform in LAC

Public Governance Reviews



Regional Publications





Public Governance and Brazil

OECD Public Governance Reviews

Brazil's Federal Court of Accounts

INSIGHT AND FORESIGHT FOR BETTER GOVERNANCE



ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

OECD
WORLD PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Brazil Policy Brief

OECD Sector Policies Series NOVEMBER 2015 www.oecd.org/brazil

Public governance

IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PUBLIC SPENDING

- Brazil's fiscal outlook has become more challenging, including in the longer term when population ageing will add fiscal pressure. The authorities are rightly committed to consolidating the public finances.
- The current situation also provides an opportunity to spend public resources better on social benefits, education, health, and industrial support. Spending should focus on the most effective instruments in these areas.
- Public spending could be made more efficient by reducing rigidities in the budgeting process and narrowing the scope of extensive earmarking and mandatory spending floors.

What's the issue?

Brazil has made significant progress in building a reputation for sound fiscal policy since it passed the Fiscal Responsibility Law in 2000. In recent years, however, the fiscal situation has become more difficult as public spending and gross debt have risen (see Figure). Owing to its high interest rate, Brazil currently spends significantly more on debt service than other countries in the region. This fiscal outlook is likely to become still more challenging in the longer run, as Brazil's population is set to age more rapidly than in most other countries.

Brazil's authorities have recognised these challenges and are showing a strong commitment to adjusting public finances by improving fiscal results in the short term, and by

implementing structural measures to enhance the efficiency of the public expenditure needed to achieve medium-term policy objectives.

Why is this important for Brazil?

Successful adjustment would restore the credibility of fiscal policy, even though it is difficult to implement in the current environment of weak growth. Preserving and building on credibility will reduce borrowing costs, attract more domestic and foreign investment, and achieve higher living standards for Brazilians. The current situation provides a unique opportunity to undertake a broad review of public

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Public governance

STRENGTHENING INTEGRITY FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

- Corruption is a recognised problem in Brazil, negatively impacting public and private sector.
- The regulatory framework on lobbying and whistleblower protection can be further improved to prevent policy capture and strengthen integrity mechanisms.
- Brazil could build on significant progress made in public sector control and oversight mechanisms and prosecution.

What's the issue?

Corruption is a recognised problem in Brazil that weakens the economy's competitiveness and affects trust in markets and institutions. According to the World Bank Enterprise Survey, corruption is cited as the top concern for doing business by 69% of businesses operating in Brazil. According to the 2013 World Gallup Poll, 74% of citizens feel corruption is widespread in government (see Figure).

In terms of legislative frameworks in Brazil, there is currently no specifically dedicated legislation to regulate lobbying to protect the policy cycle from undue influence and capture. However, some aspects are governed by laws against corporate bribery, conflicts of interest and the like. Translating public sector whistleblowers protection into law legitimises and structure the mechanisms under which public officials can disclose actual or perceived wrongdoing in the public sector,

protect public officials against reprisals, and, at the same time, encourage them to fulfil their duties in performing efficient, transparent and high quality public services. Legislation protecting whistleblowers can become one of the most effective tools to support anti-corruption initiatives, detecting and combating corrupt acts, fraud and mismanagement. A number of international instruments and recommendations highlight the ways in which these issues can be addressed, including the 2012 G20 Guiding Principles for Legislation on the Protection of Whistleblowers, the 2009 OECD Recommendations for Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials, and the 1998 Recommendation on Improving Ethical Conduct in the Public Service including Principles for Managing Ethics in the Public Service.



REGULATORY POLICY



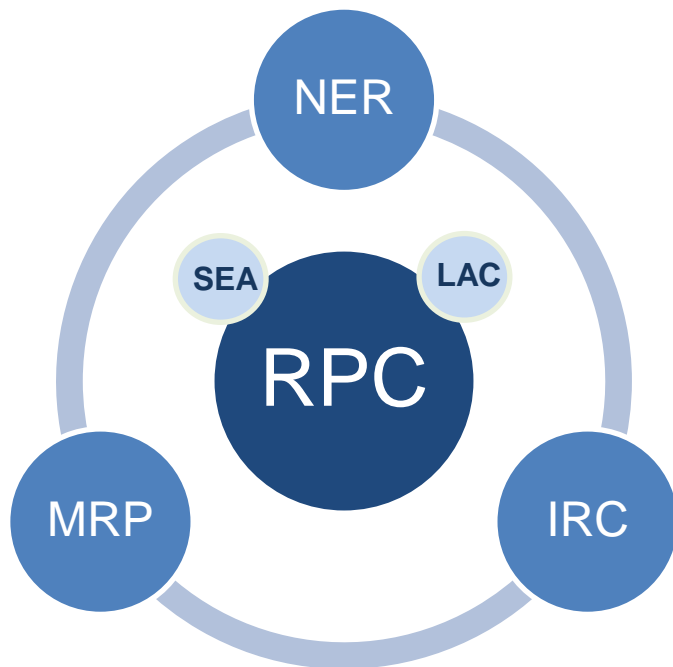
Elements of regulatory improvement

Strategic Approach	Institutions	Management Tools	Governance
Policy Statement	Oversight Body	Impact Assessment	Whole of Government
Political Leadership	Parliaments	Regulatory Alternatives	National/Sub-national interface
Designated Minister	Ministries/ Policy Units	Simplification and Burden Reduction	Public and Private
	Regulators/ Inspectors	Public Consultation	International Dimension
		Ex-post Evaluation	



The Regulatory Policy Committee

The Regulatory Policy Committee (RPC) was created by the OECD Council on 22 October 2009 to assist member and non-member economies in **building** and **strengthening** their **regulatory reform efforts**. It is a **platform** to help countries **adapt regulatory policies, tools and institutions, learning from each other's experience**.



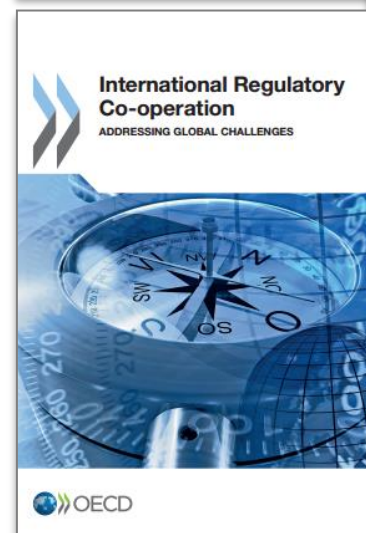
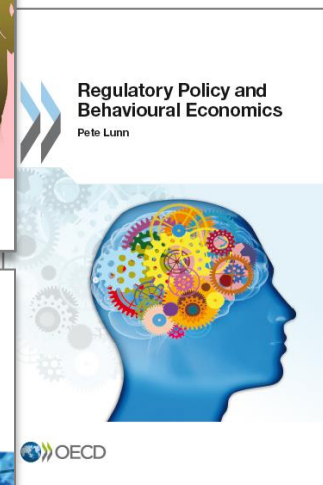
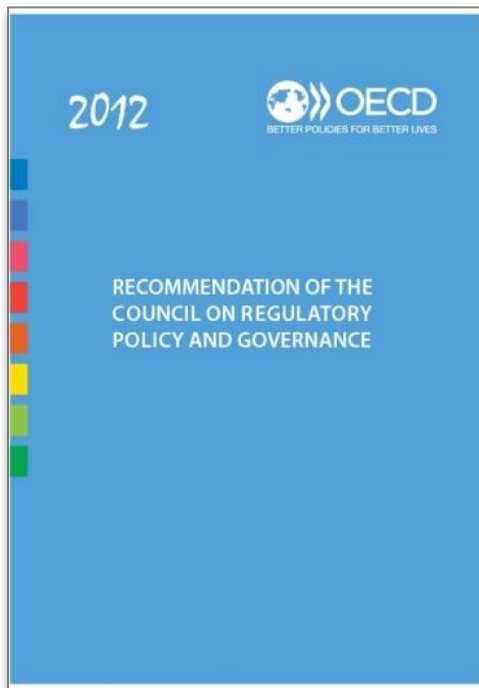


Key RPC instruments

- **2012 Recommendation of the Council of the OECD on Regulatory Policy and Governance**
- **2005 APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist on Regulatory Reform**
- **1997 OECD Report to Ministers , which set up a comprehensive plan for action on Regulatory Reform**
- **1995 Recommendation of the Council on Improving the Quality of Government Regulation**

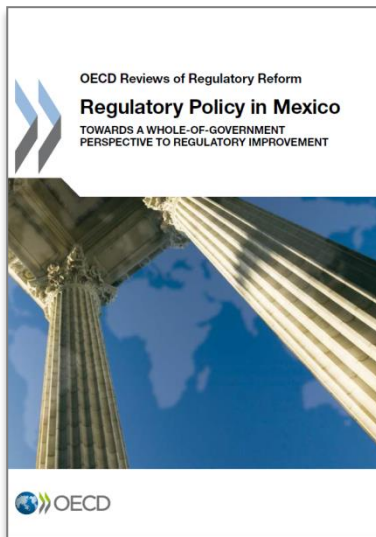
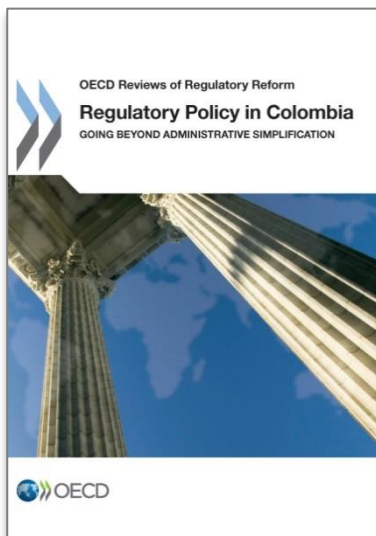
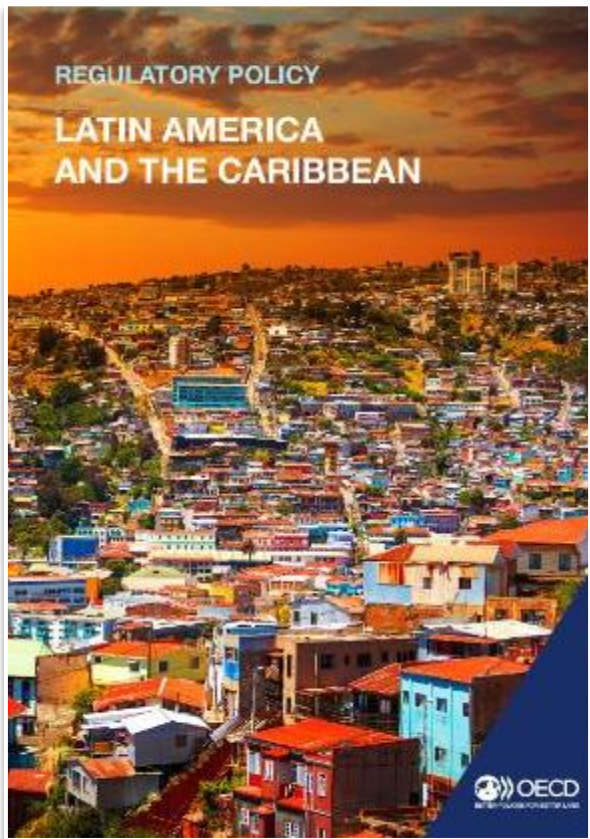


Regulatory policy key instruments & work





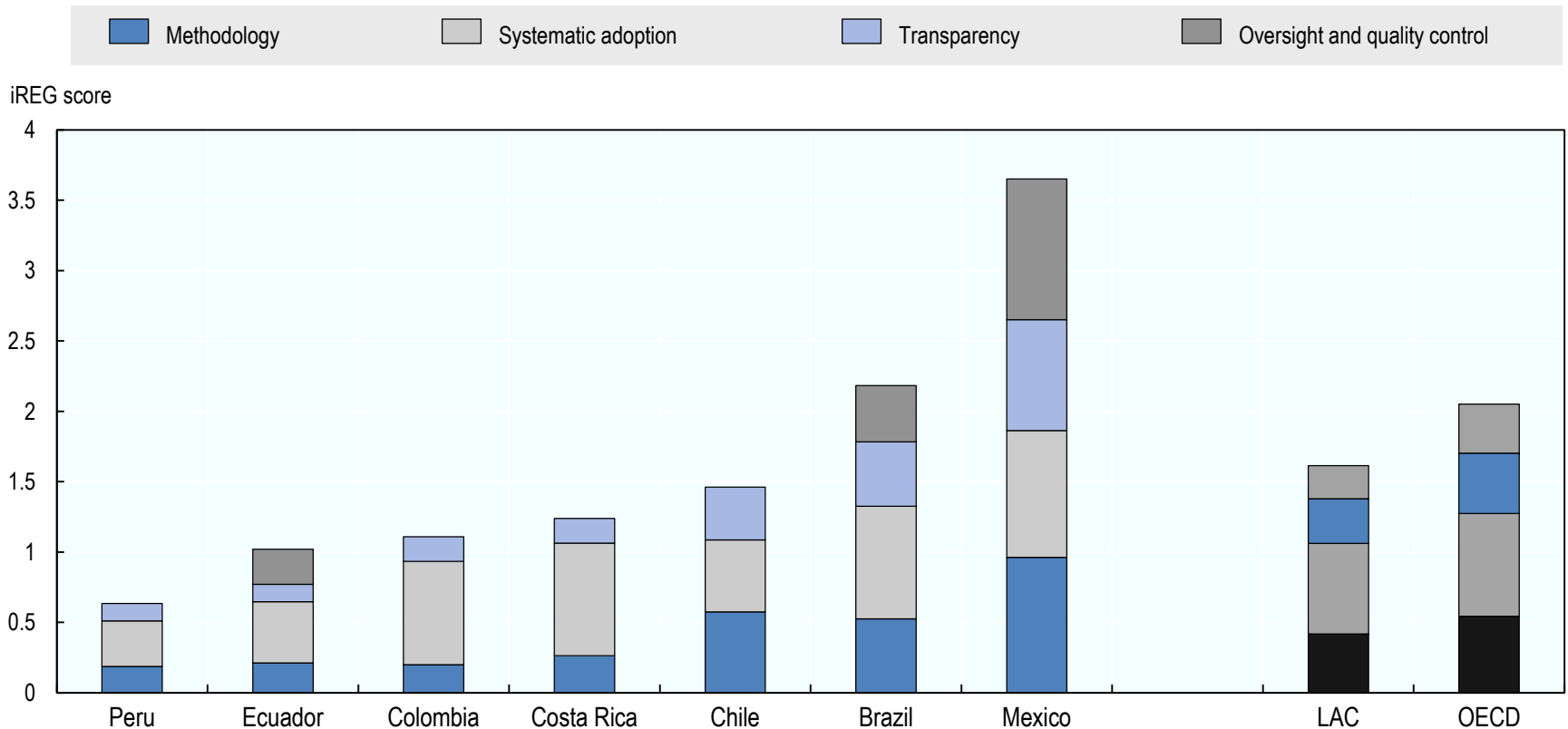
Regulatory policy in the LAC region





Regulatory policy in the LAC region

Composite indicator: stakeholder engagement in developing subordinate regulation



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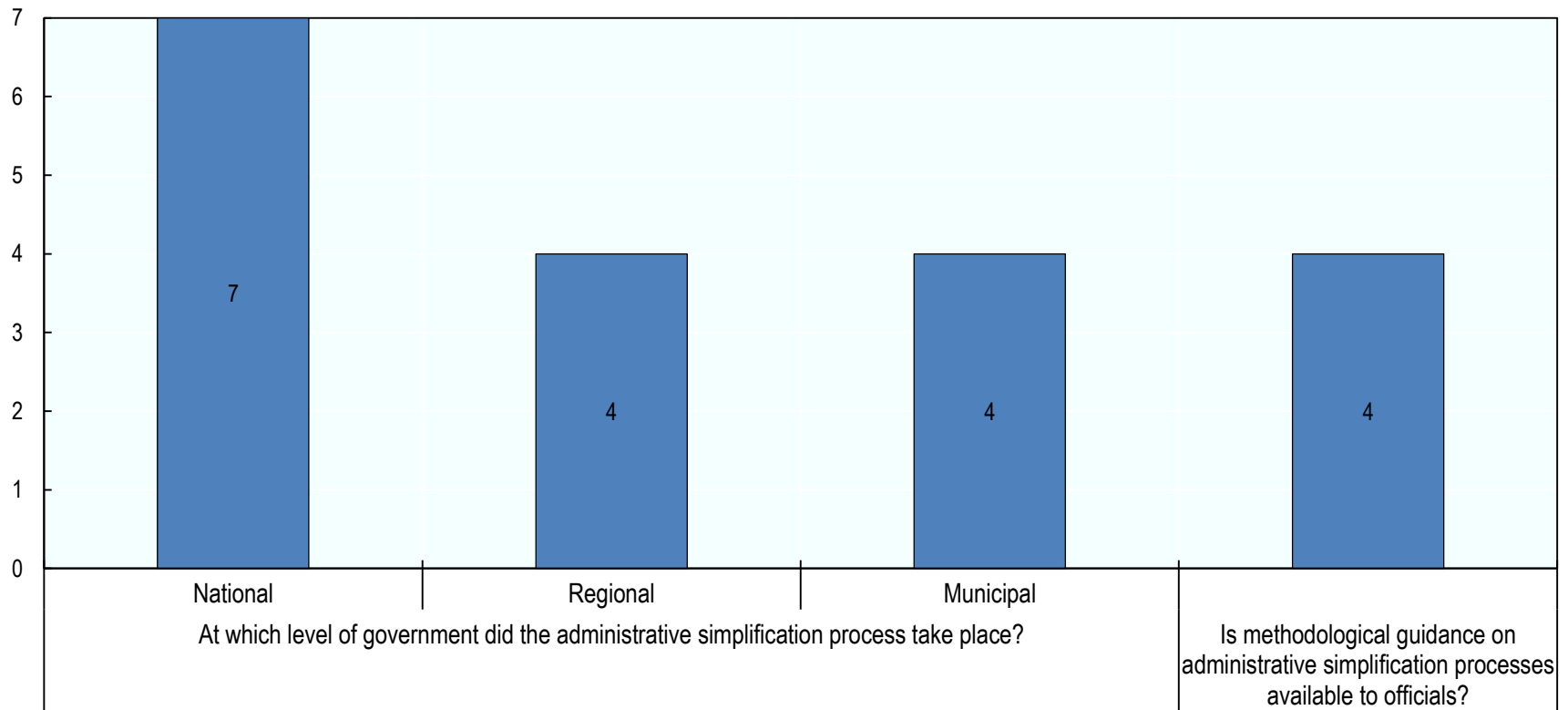
Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG) for Latin America 2016; Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG) 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/indicators-regulatory-policy-and-governance.htm>.



Regulatory policy in the LAC region

Administrative simplification

Number of countries

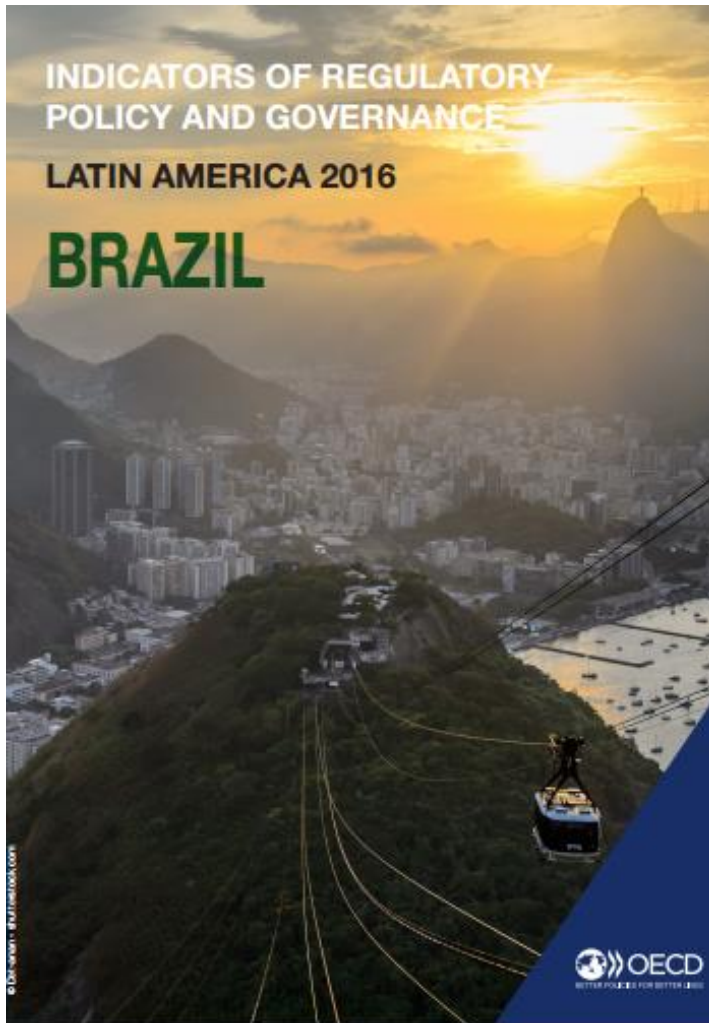


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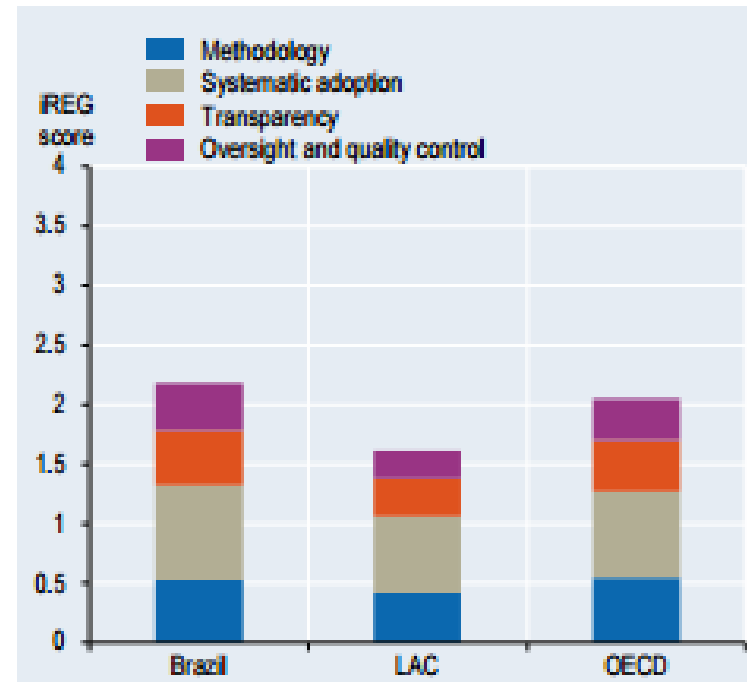
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Regulatory Policy in Brazil



1. Composite indicator: Stakeholder engagement in the development of subordinate regulations





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