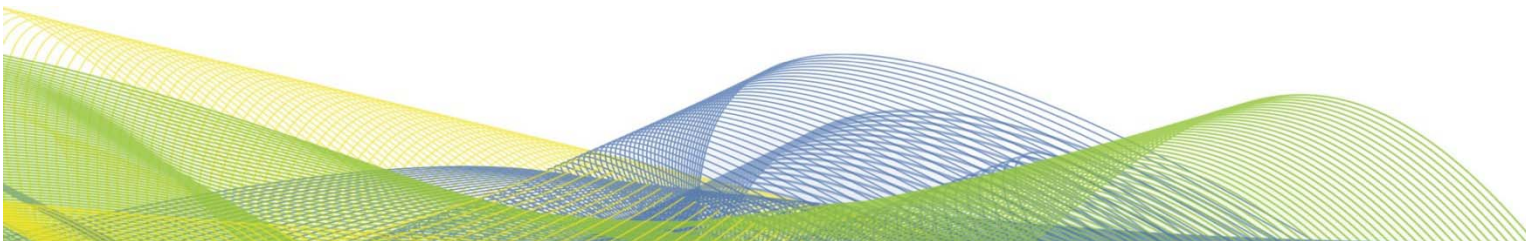




# **Foresight at OECD : Supporting Long-term Policy Making**

**NISTEP - 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference  
on Foresight.**

**Tokyo 8-9 March 2011**





# Outline of Presentation

- OECD background
- Sector-specific foresight at OECD
- Strategic Foresight at OECD/IFP
- Achieving policy impact through foresight



# Global Partners

## 34 member countries

AUSTRALIA	JAPAN
AUSTRIA	KOREA
BELGIUM	LUXEMBOURG
CANADA	MEXICO
<i>CHILE</i>	NETHERLANDS
CZECH REPUBLIC	NEW ZEALAND
DENMARK	NORWAY
<i>ESTONIA</i>	POLAND
FINLAND	PORTUGAL
FRANCE	SLOVAK REPUBLIC
GERMANY	<i>SLOVENIA</i>
GREECE	SPAIN
HUNGARY	SWEDEN
ICELAND	SWITZERLAND
IRELAND	TURKEY
<i>ISRAEL</i>	UNITED KINGDOM
ITALY	UNITED STATES

- Countries invited to membership talks

RUSSIA

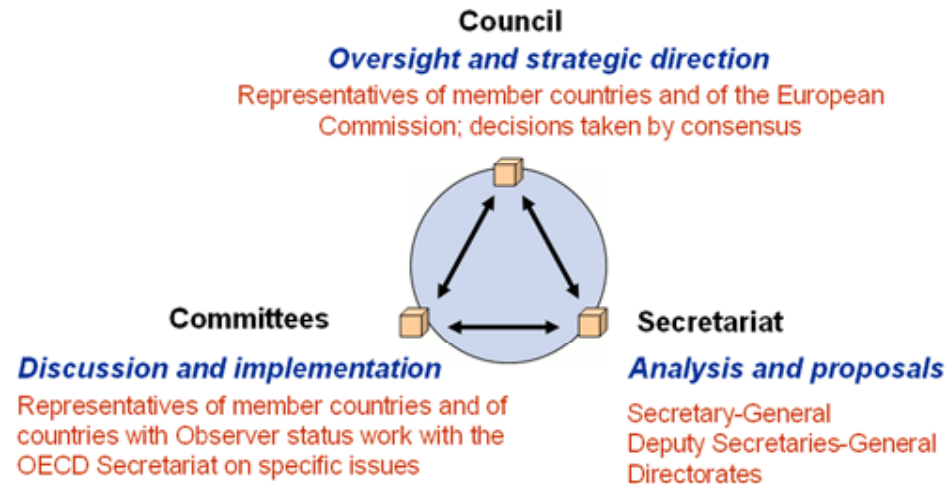
- Enhanced engagement

BRAZIL  
CHINA  
INDIA  
INDONESIA  
SOUTH AFRICA



# Achieving policy impact

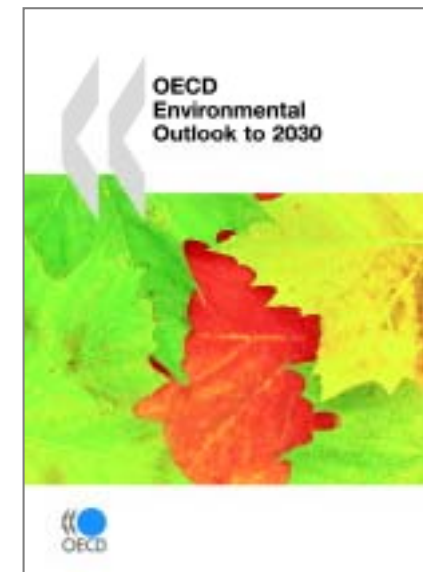
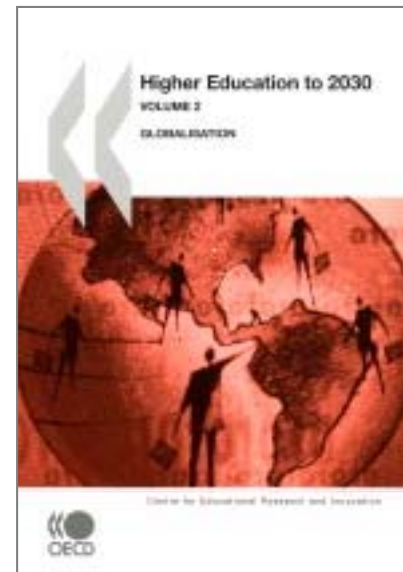
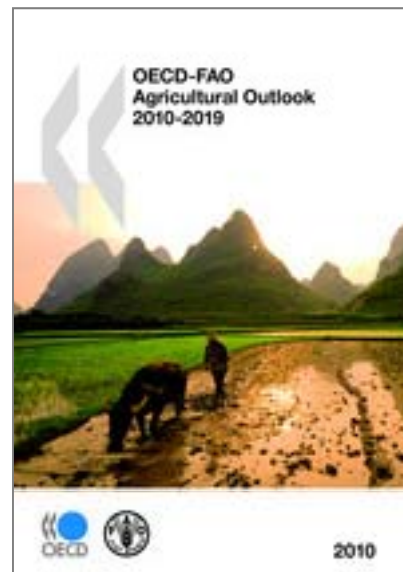
## Who drives the OECD's work?



Representatives of the 33 OECD member countries meet in specialised committees to advance ideas and review progress in specific policy areas, such as economics, trade, science, employment, education or financial markets.

There are about 250 committees, working groups and expert groups. Some 40 000 senior officials from national administrations go to OECD committee meetings each year to request, review and contribute to work undertaken by the OECD Secretariat.

# Sectoral Foresight at OECD



Different foresight tools for  
different policy making  
communities with different needs

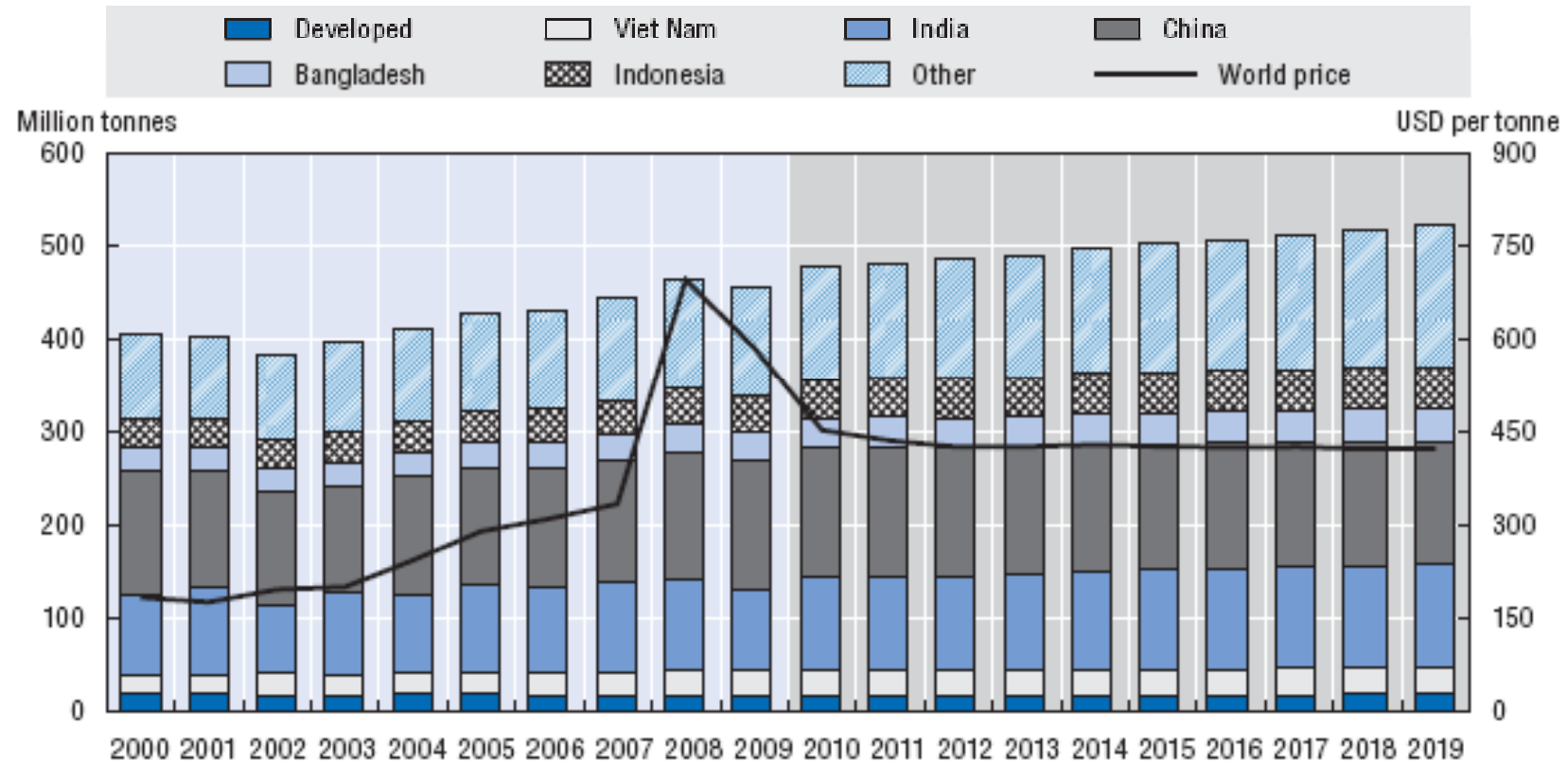
## Projected changes in ageing-related public spending for selected OECD countries

Change 2010-25, in percentage points of GDP

	Health care	Long-term care	Pensions	Total
Australia	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.2
Austria	1.2	0.4	0.7	2.3
Belgium	1.0	0.4	2.7	4.1
Canada	1.4	0.5	0.6	2.5
Finland	1.3	0.6	2.7	4.6
France	1.1	0.3	0.4	1.8
Germany	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.5
Greece	1.2	1.0	3.2	5.4
Ireland	1.2	1.1	1.5	3.9
Italy	1.2	1.0	0.3	2.5
Japan	1.5	1.2	0.2	2.9
Luxembourg	1.0	0.9	3.5	5.5
Netherlands	1.3	0.5	1.9	3.7
New Zealand	1.4	0.5	2.4	4.2
Portugal	1.2	0.5	0.7	2.4
Spain	1.2	0.8	1.2	3.2
Sweden	1.1	0.2	-0.2	1.1
United Kingdom	1.1	0.5	0.5	2.0
United States	1.2	0.3	0.7	2.1


Source: OECD Economic Outlook 2010

# Rice Production and Price<sup>a</sup>



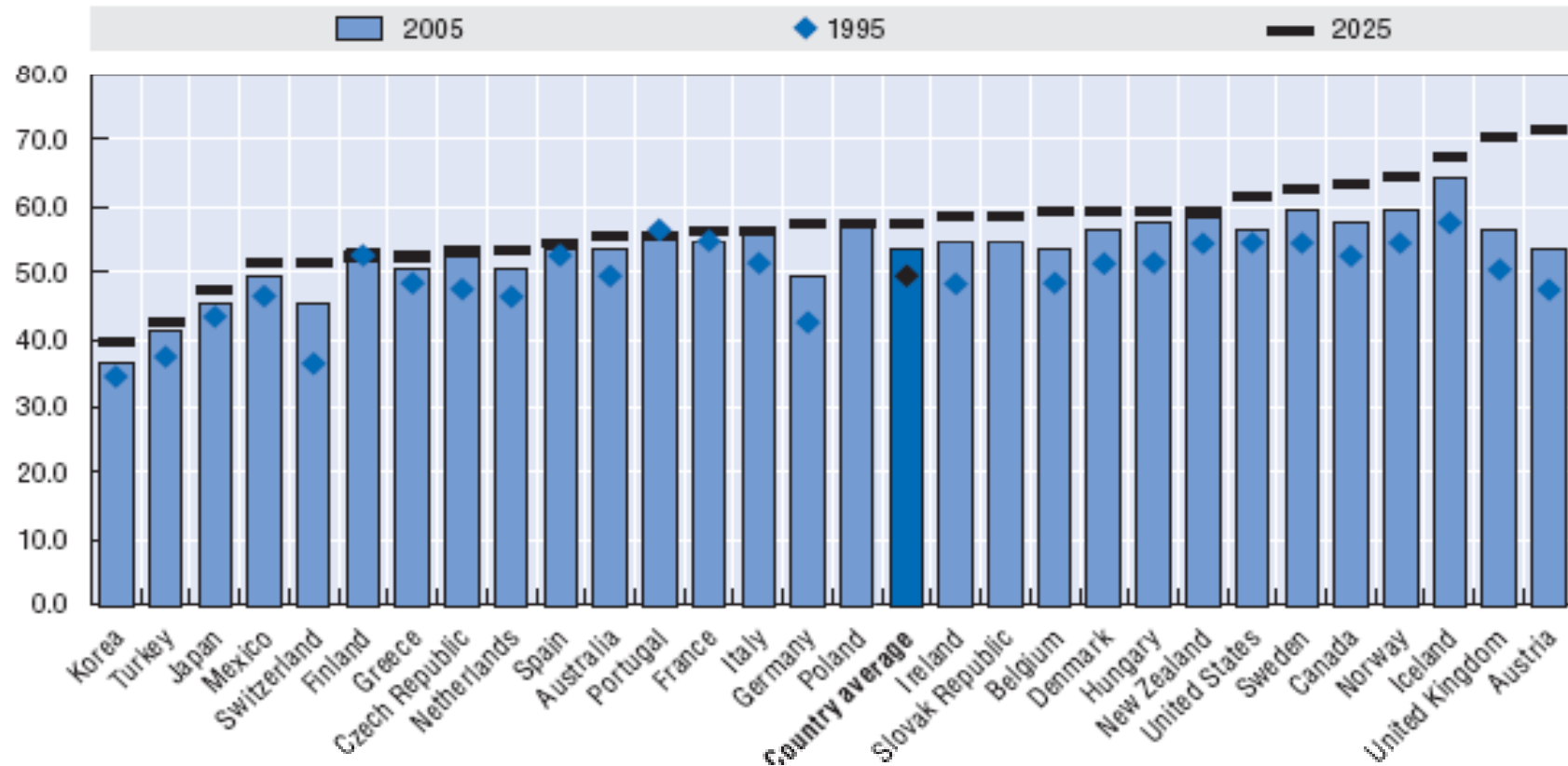
a) Milled, 100%, grade b, Nominal Price Quote (NPQ), f.o.b. Bangkok (August/July).

Source: OECD and FAO Secretariats.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932286513>

# Female Participation in Tertiary Education

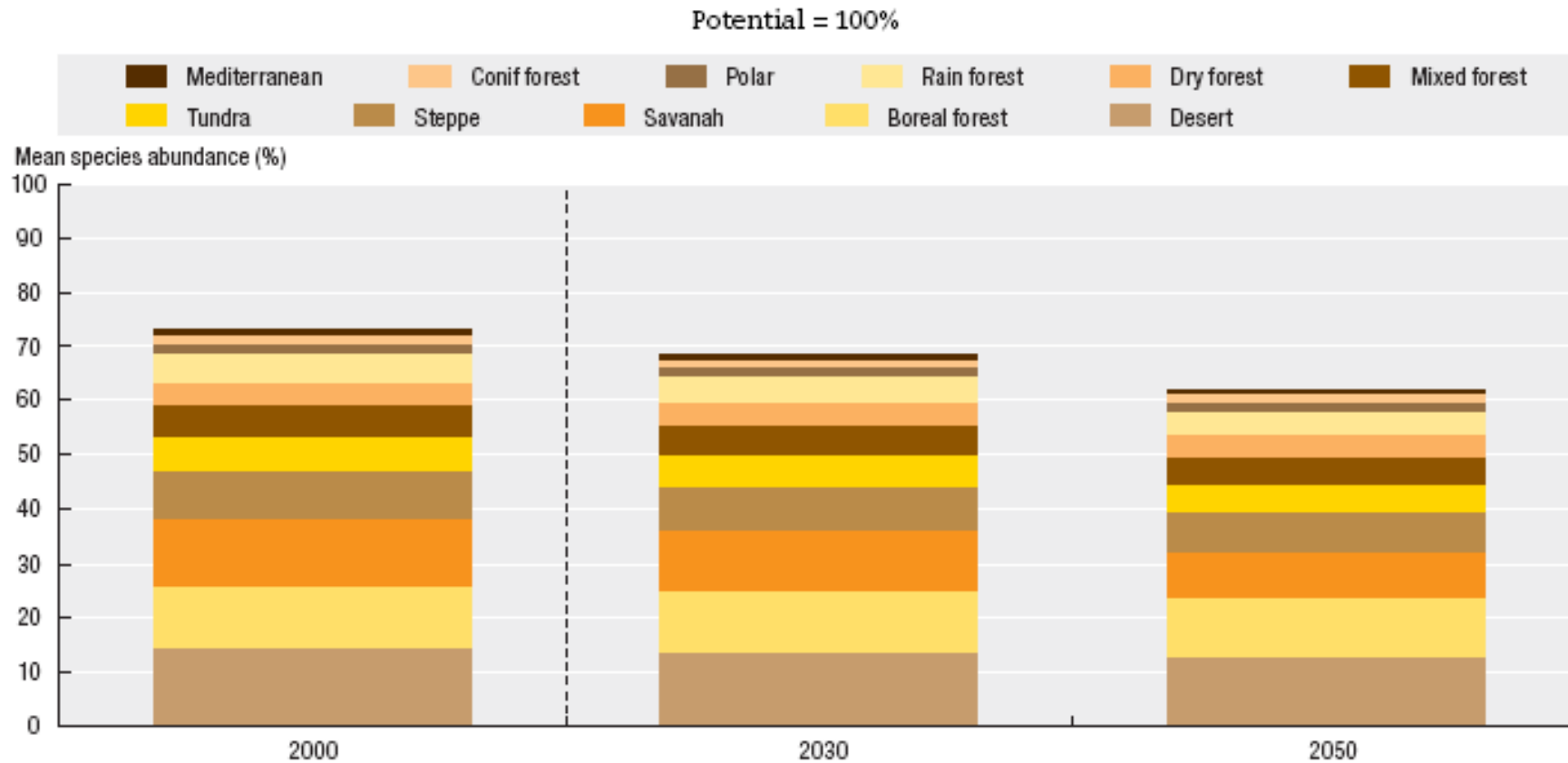
Share of females in tertiary education enrolments (1995, 2005 and projections)



Source: OECD Higher Education to 2030



# Historical and projected future changes indicated by mean species abundance, 2000-2050





# OECD International Futures Programme (IFP)

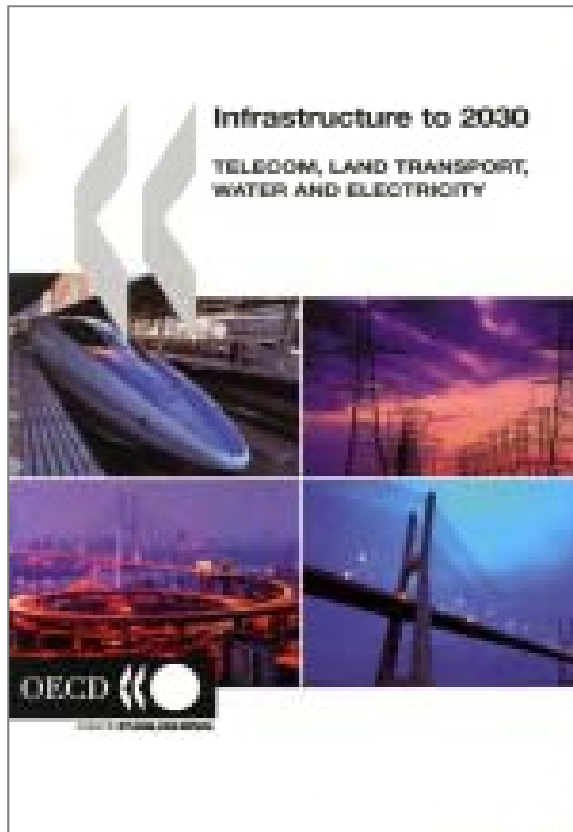
- **OECD's strategic foresight group**
- **Tasks:** alert the Secretary-General, the Organisation and its Member States to emerging issues by:
  - monitoring major developments and trends;
  - highlighting growth sectors of the future;
  - testing new ideas to help governments map strategy
- **Working methods:**
  - Applied foresight through:
    - Projects
    - Workshops
    - Country reviews



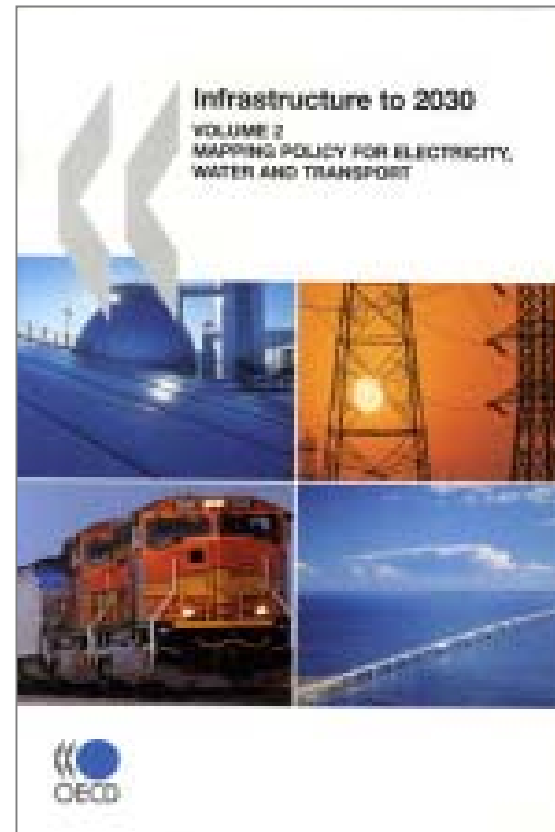
## 3 Axes of the IFP's Foresight Work

- Promoting cross-sectoral foresight
- Applying foresight to themes in which foresight has in the past been little used
- Using foresight to explore themes that are new to OECD

# Cross-sectoral Foresight: Infrastructure 2030



Volume 1

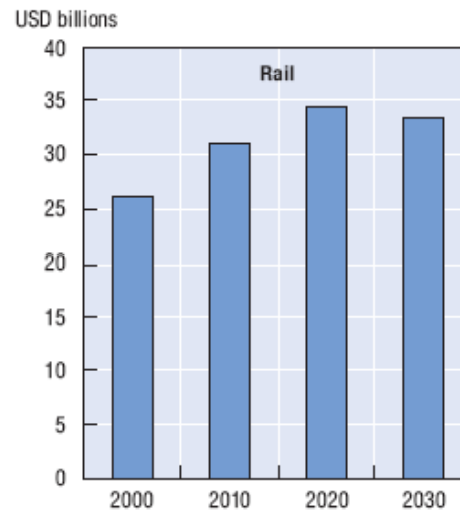
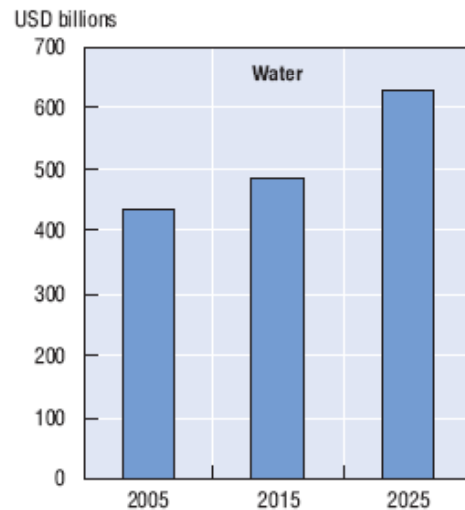
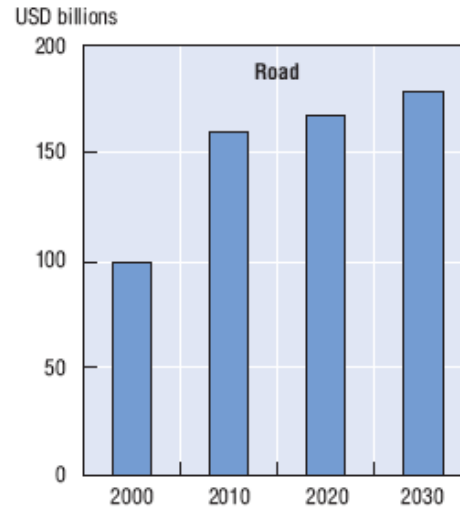
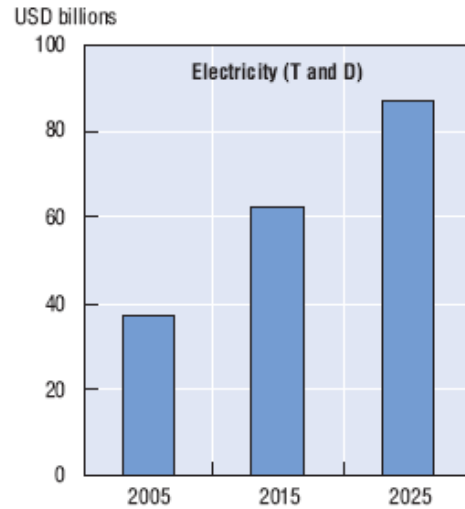


Volume 2



# World Infrastructure Investment Requirements

In billions USD



**OECD countries**

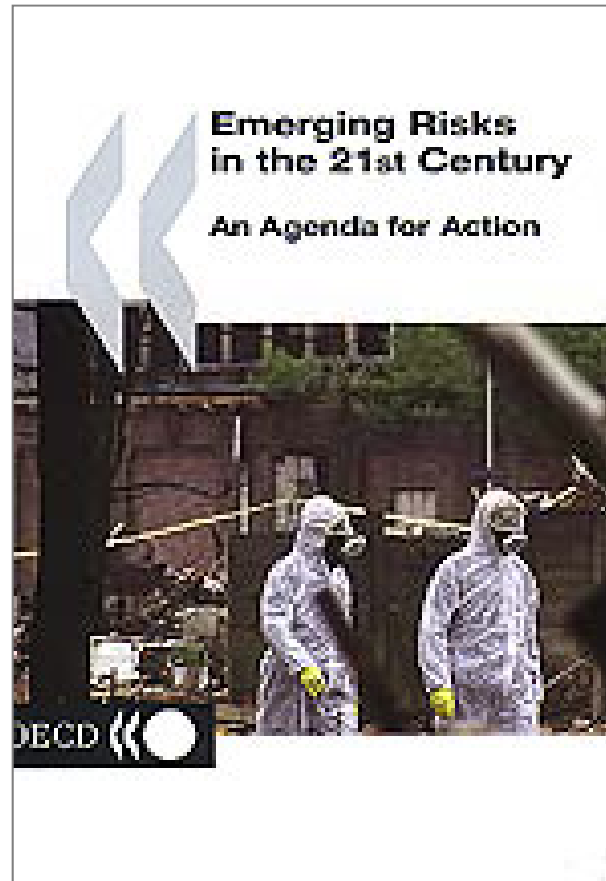
**Average annual infrastructure investment requirements to 2025/30 (Billion USD)**

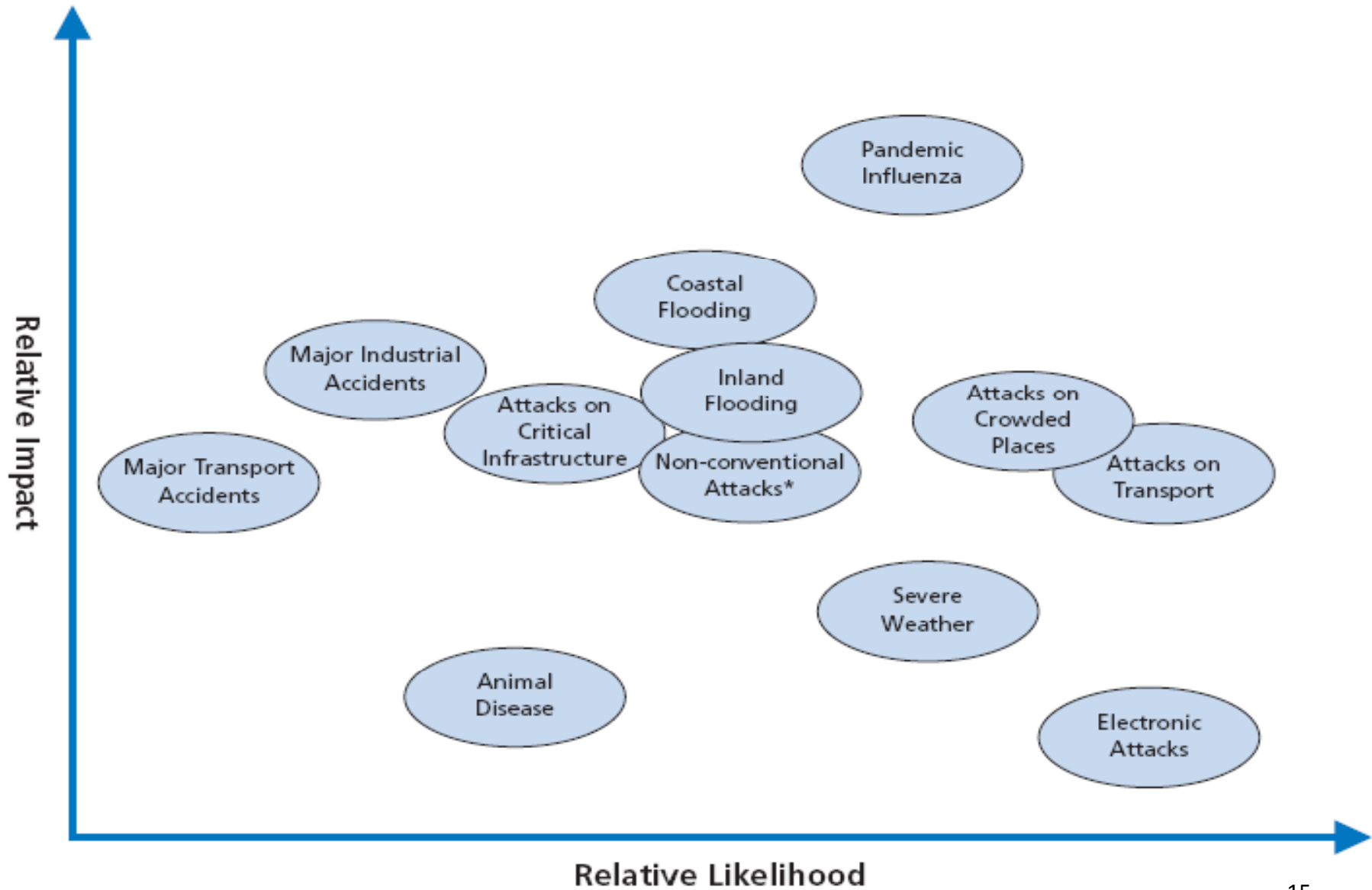
**Cumulative 2005-30 50-70 trillion USD**

Note: Estimates for electricity are transmission and distribution (T&D) only  
 Source: OECD (2006a) *Infrastructure to 2030*.



# Applying foresight to themes in which foresight has in the past been little used: Risk Management Policies





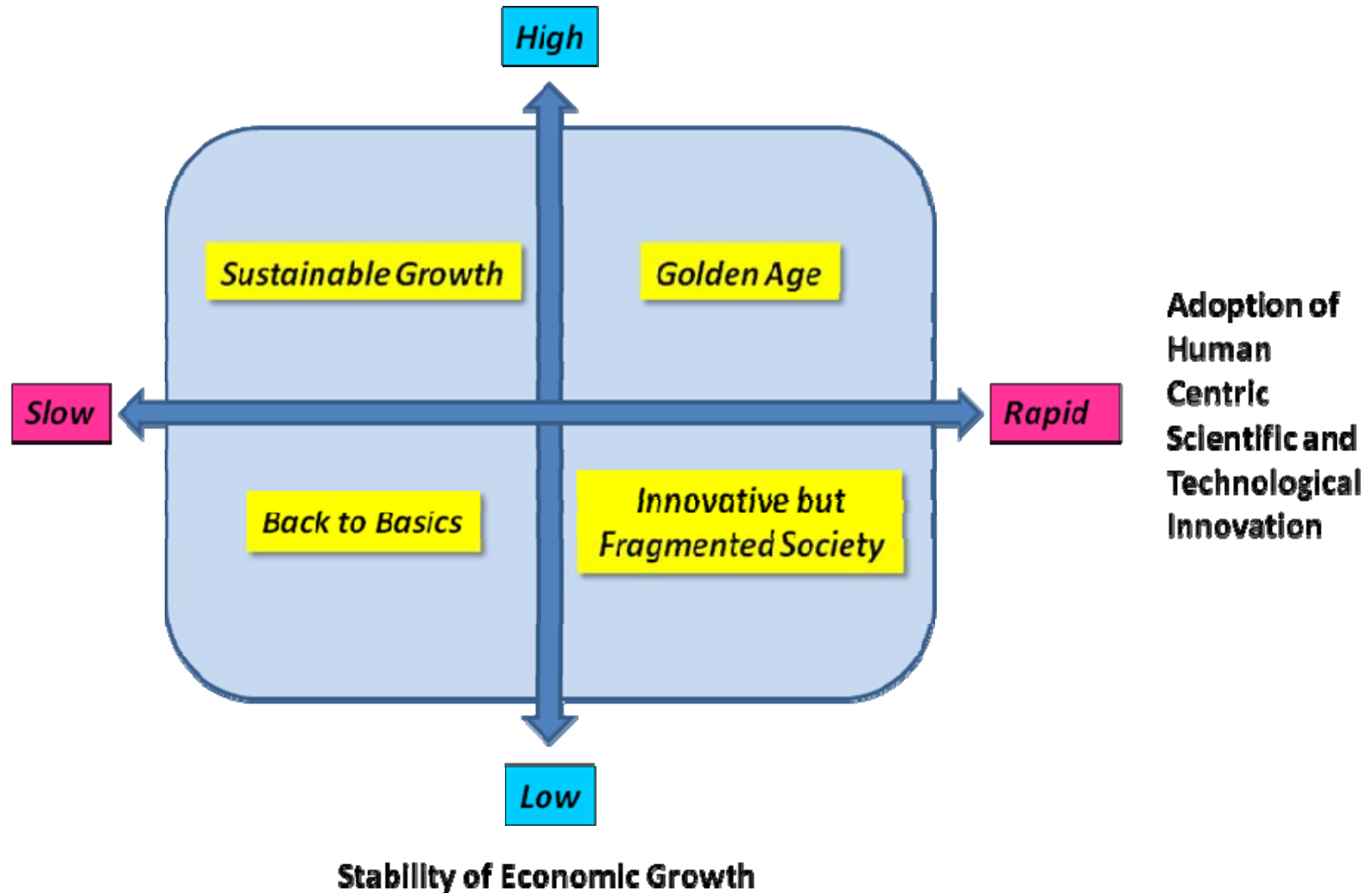


# Applying foresight to themes in which foresight has in the past been little used: Future of Families



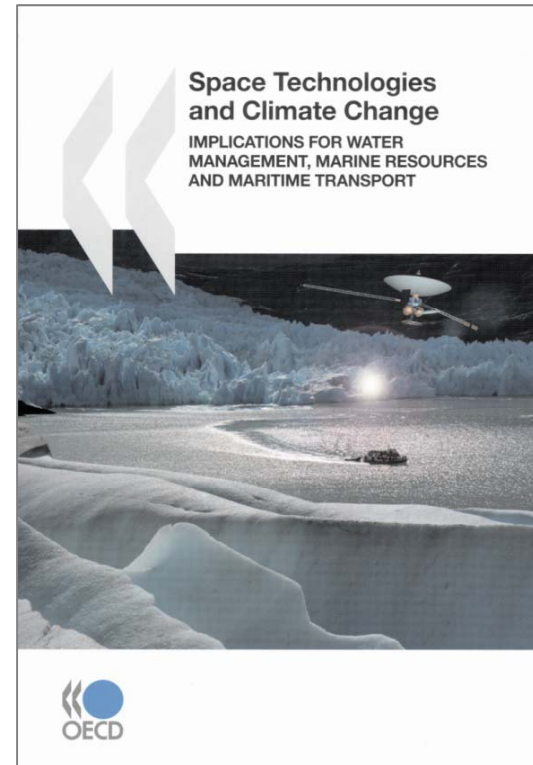


# “Families 2030”: Scenarios to 2030





# Using foresight to explore themes new to OECD: Space applications



# Achieving policy impact through strategic foresight

- Raise profile of international discussion about future challenges (e.g. financing global infrastructure needs)
- Change the basis for national research priorities (e.g. through horizon scanning to identify long-term economic, social and technological challenges)
- Creation of new platforms for international dialogue on new themes (e.g. space economy, risk management)
- Direct impact on national policy through e.g. peer review process (e.g. cyber security, floods and climate change)



# THANK YOU

## Barrie Stevens

Deputy Director

Advisory Unit to the Secretary General

OECD International Futures Programme

[barrie.stevens@oecd.org](mailto:barrie.stevens@oecd.org)

[www.oecd.org/futures](http://www.oecd.org/futures)