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**Dates:** 07/01/1986 – 12/31/1990

**Subfonds:** Records of President Barber B. Conable

**Fonds:** Records of the Office of the President

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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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OECD



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Liaison files : Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) -  
Correspondence 01

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SG/PRESS(90)79

Paris, 11th December 1990

**NEW CHAIRMAN ELECTED FOR OECD DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE**

Mr Alexander R. Love has been elected Chairman of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Mr Love is currently Counselor to the United States Agency for International Development (AID) and is responsible for broad policy and management operations. He takes up his duties on 2nd February 1991. Mr Love succeeds Mr Joseph C. Wheeler who has been Chairman of the DAC since January 1986.

One of the OECD's principal Committees, the DAC seeks to improve the volume and effectiveness of the development assistance programmes of its 19 Members. It regularly reviews Members' aid programmes and policies, monitors aid and development trends and provides general orientations for Members' aid policies.

Born in 1933, Mr Love graduated in 1957 with a BA degree from the University of California, Berkeley, and from Harvard Business School in 1961 with a Master's degree in business administration.

Mr Love is a career civil servant who has worked for the US Federal Government for 30 years. His entire professional focus has been the administration of economic assistance to developing countries. He holds the personal rank of Career Minister, the highest Senior Foreign Service level in AID. His assignments included work on Asia and Africa, including a position as Regional Director in Nairobi. He restructured and expanded AID's operations in Africa, leading up to approval of new legislation which created the special Development Fund for Africa. Since 1987 he has been Counselor to the Agency.

Mr Love is the recipient of numerous honours, including: The Presidential Distinguished Honor Award, the highest Foreign Service Award; Twice recipient of the Presidential Meritorious Honor Award, the second highest Foreign Service award; and The Luther H. Replogle Award for Management Improvement. Mr Love is the only AID professional to receive this distinguished award. It was made in recognition of his role in managing US relief and assistance to Africa during the 1984-85 drought.

Mr Love is married to the former Marie Battista, also a 30-year career US Foreign Service Officer.

THE WORLD BANK  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
U.S.A.

BARBER B. CONABLE  
President

November 12, 1990

Mr. Joseph C. Wheeler  
Chairman  
Development Assistance Committee (DAC)  
Organization For Economic Cooperation  
and Development (OECD)  
2, rue Andre-Pascal  
75775 Paris CEDEX 16  
France

Dear Joe:

It was a great pleasure seeing you and Verona last week in Paris. I returned to find your letter of October 19, 1990 with your notes on the July Tidewater meeting in Gotenba, Japan. Your summary of the important issues we discussed was most helpful. Both in Japan and the year before in the Netherlands I thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity to attend the Tidewater forum.

I am somewhat saddened by the reminder in your letter that you will soon step down as Chairman of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee. We at the Bank will miss you greatly. You have been instrumental in developing and maintaining a close and productive institutional link between the World Bank and the DAC, and we have valued the great interest you have shown in the Development Committee. You have also given substance to many endeavors that both multilateral and bilateral donors are undertaking cooperatively. Your strong commitment to and deep optimism about development issues will, I know, ensure that you continue to serve the development community. By defining and bringing to the DAC forum such issues as the environment, population, participatory development, the private sector and the volume of resource transfers, you have helped the donor community deepen and broaden its vision. I am pleased that the UNCED meeting in 1992 will benefit from your involvement.

I hope our paths will cross frequently in the years to come.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

*Barber Conable*

*Good to see you both at Olivier's, Isabelle's*

*B.C.*

WORLD BANK OFFICE TRACKING SYSTEM  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
Routing and Action Transmittal Sheet

AK

TO: Mr. Shakow (E-8065)      DATE: 11/05/90

SUBJECT:

Document From: Joseph Wheeler

To: bbc

Dated: 10/19/90

Reference No.: EXC901030012

Topic: OECD: attaching his notes re July Tidewater meeting in Japan  
and also to inform he is leaving DAC Chairmanship early 1991.

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS:      DUE DATE:

- \_\_\_\_\_ HANDLE
- \_\_\_\_\_ REVIEW AND RECOMMEND
- \_\_\_\_\_ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- \_\_\_\_\_ DISCUSS WITH \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ AS WE DISCUSSED
- XXX \_\_\_\_\_ PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC' SIGNATURE
- \_\_\_\_\_ FOR YOUR FILES
- \_\_\_\_\_ RETURN TO \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

11/12/90

Remarks: cc: Mr. Thalwitz

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



COMITÉ D'AIDE AU DÉVELOPPEMENT  
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEELe Président  
The Chairman2, rue André-Pascal  
75775 PARIS CEDEX 16  
Tél. 45 24 82 00  
Ligne directe/Direct line  
45 24 90 70JCW(90)642  
cs/2406

19th October 1990

Dear Barber,

Attached are my notes on our July Tidewater meeting in Gotenba, Japan.

As you undoubtedly know, I will be leaving the DAC Chairmanship early next year. What a pleasure it has been to work with you and with the many others who care about development. I intend to stay in the business for a bit longer and hope our paths will continue to cross.

I am having discussions on next year's Tidewater and will be in touch as soon as venue and dates are established.

All the best.

Sincerely,



Joseph C. Wheeler

Enc.

The Honorable Barber B. Conable,  
President,  
The World Bank,  
1818 H Street, N.W.,  
Washington, D.C. 20433.

*Mr. Conable*

THE WORLD BANK  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
U.S.A.

BARBER B. CONABLE  
President

June 19, 1989

Dear Mr. Paye:

The renewal of your appointment as Secretary-General of the OECD is most welcome news to me personally, as well as to the many World Bank staff who work closely with your organization.

Please accept my sincere congratulations on your appointment and my best wishes for your continued success in making the OECD a dynamic center for the identification and analysis of the key economic issues facing your members and their global partners. Under your leadership the OECD has initiated important work on wide-ranging aspects of interdependence, and I am encouraged to know that this work will continue. I look forward to future opportunities for the discussion of these issues between our institutions.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Mr. Jean-Claude Paye  
Organisation for Economic  
Cooperation and Development  
2, rue Andre-Pascal  
75775 Paris Cedex 16

LPachter/pp

*file*

Thank you for your note.

Our international meetings woman, who is excellent, Maureen McDonald, Administrative Assistant, has worked here about 17 years, was sitting on this or I would have brought it. She and I were trying to figure out if: (1) this kind of paper (only 2, Rue Andre Pascal) could have been removed from the OECD/DAC where Mr. A-S (EXT) was visiting; or (2) could have been manufactured in Moscow. We decided at about the same speed (she was, actually, faster) that, only at 2, Rue Andre Pascal.

Read it and weep. Meetings at Los Alamos on Atomic Energy with OECD members who could be from anywhere?

Alternatively, one world, one satellite system, we all have the brains, why not share them.

I do feel that SPRIE is underrepresented on this group of women meeting with Barber Conable about their work ethic and working conditions at the Bank. If it is: (1) not too late (2) not too much to ask (I am willing to trade the original of the attached, attached) could we talk about whether representation should be at my level, or Maureen's? She's quiet but very observant; you know me.

Lisa Pachter

*Maureen*  
*Did you go*  
*to her office*  
*this as all*  
*What about*  
*tell her if*  
*she calls?*  
*Jan*

*Do nothing*





20-24-88

Mrs. Fair

Thank you for your note.

Our international meetings:

Woman, who is excellent,

Marreen McDonald, Administrative  
Assistant, has worked here

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(over)



-3-

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Lisa Pachter



General Secretariat

Conference Service

Paris, draft.: 12th Sept 1988  
dist.: 28th Sept 1988

SGD(88)1 ANNUAL (SEPTEMBER)

Scale 2

Or. Fr./Engl.

LIST OF PLANNED MEETINGS  
( as known on 23rd September 1988 )

The dates given should not be considered definitive until they are confirmed by a convening notice or by a document giving firm dates.

This information is also available:

1. On-Line, the names of the files being  
OJECALND.TXT for the English version  
OJFCALND.TXT for the French version

2. On the VAX, public folder

[PUBLIC]OECDMEETINGS

with the following titles:

LIST OF PLANNED MEETINGS  
CALENDRIER DES REUNIONS PREVUES

DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
<b>SEPTEMBER</b>		
25 - 27	SGE	INTERIM COMMITTEE and DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE - Berlin (West)
26	SGE	Meeting of the BIAC COMMITTEE on chemicals
26 - 27	NEA	CSNI (COMMITTEE ON THE SAFETY OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS) Senior Group of Experts on Severe Accidents
26 - 27	SAHEL	Meeting PROCELOS (Regional Programme for the Promotion of <u>Local Shaliens Cereals</u> ) Thies (Senegal)
26 - 27	SGE	Meeting of the Kreisky Commission
26 - 27	SME	Meeting of experts/authors of health papers to discuss selected issues of health care (MANPOWER AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE)
26 - 30	NEA	NEA NUCLEAR DATA COMMITTEE - <u>Los Alamos, New Mexico, USA</u>
27	ENV	Hazard Assessment Panel (CHEMICALS GROUP AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE)
27	IEA	Ad Hoc Group on International Energy Relations (IEA/IER)
27 - 28	ECMT	<u>ROAD SAFETY COMMITTEE</u>
27 - 28	NEA	<u>STEERING COMMITTEE FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY</u>
28	ECMT	Sub-Group on Road / <u>Vehicle Communication</u>
28	SGE	Consultations with OECD CHEMICALS GROUP MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (Informal meeting at Secretariat level)
28 - 29	NEA	Principal Working Group 2 on <u>Transients and Breaks on Prevention and Control of In-Vessel Accidents</u>
28 - 29	NEA	Technical Group on <u>Decommissioning</u> / Convention Paris
28 - 30	DAFFE	COMMITTEE ON CAPITAL MOVEMENTS AND INVISIBLE TRANSACTIONS
28 - 30	ENV	11th Joint Meeting Chemicals Group and MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
29	ECMT	Technical Group on Issues Relating to Harmonization and Liberalism

DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
<b>SEPTEMBER</b>		
29 - 30	DSTI	Plenary Meeting, Ad Hoc Group DC2: research on road safety in developing countries (STEERING COMMITTEE FOR ROAD RESEARCH TRANSPORT)
29 - 30	NEA	Principal Working Group 5 on Risk Assessment
29 - 30	NEA	Principal Working Group 4 on Confinement of Accidental Radioactive Releases (COMMITTEE ON THE SAFETY OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS)
30	BUD	BUDGET COMMITTEE
Sept-Oct	ECMT	Ad Hoc Group on the Trends in International Traffic
<b>OCTOBER</b>		
	<i>again?</i> SAHEL	Meeting PROCELOS (Regional Programme for the Promotion of Local Sahelians Cereals) - Thies (Senegal)
3	DAFFE	Working party of the MARITIME TRANSPORT COMMITTEE (Canberra)
3 - 4	CERI	National Delegates and Experts meeting on Educational Software Review and Evaluation
3 - 4	CERI	<u>Steering Group for the 1989 Conference on Learning to Think-- New Approaches to Effective Communication</u>
3 - 4	SGE	Labour/Management Programme: Trade Union experts meeting on the "International Comparability of Labour Force Statistics"
3 - 4	SME	Meeting of National Experts on the Demographic Aspects of Migration (MANPOWER AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE)
3 - 5	CERI	International Conference on Teacher Training for Basic Education (Novi Sad, Yugoslavia)
3 - 5	NEA	Workshop on Fracture Mechanics and NDE Techniques - Würenlingen, Switzerland
3 - 6	ENV	Waste Management Policy Group (+ Legal Experts) (ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE)
4	ECMT	Ad Hoc Group on Railways
4	NEA	Working Group on the Long-Term Electricity Forecasts - OECD, Paris
4 - 5	IEA	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE on Energy Technology Data Exchange (COMMITTEE ON ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)



DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
<b>OCTOBER</b>		
4 - 6	DAFFE	MARITIME TRANSPORT COMMITTEE (Canberra, Australia)
5	DSTI	Workshop on indicators of industrial performance (INDUSTRY COMMITTEE)
5	ECH	Working Party of the TRADE COMMITTEE
5	ECMT	Expert Group on the Possibilities of Concluding a Multilateral Agreement on International Road Transport
5	IEA	Coal Industry Advisory Board - Coal Information Group
5	SGE	Meeting of the BIAC TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRY COMMITTEE
5	SGE	Meeting of the BIAC COMMITTEE on Information, Computer and Communications Policies
5 - 7	DCD	Co-ordination, preparations for High-Level Meeting (DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE)
6	IEA	Special COMMITTEE of Coal Industry Advisory Board
6 - 7	DSTI	Working Party n°9 on Industrial Statistics (INDUSTRY COMMITTEE)
6 - 7	ECMT	COMMITTEE FOR ROAD TRAFFIC, SIGNS AND SIGNALS
7	ECMT	ECONOMIC RESEARCH COMMITTEE
7	IEA	Coal Industry Advisory Board
7	NEA	<u>Workshop on Steam Generator Integrity Testing - Stuttgart, FRG</u>
10	DAFFE	Steering Group on Seminar on Competition and Economic Development (COMMITTEE ON COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY)
10	ESD	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE - Italy
10 - 11	DCD	Working Party on Financial Aspects of Development Assistance (DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE)
10 - 11	ECH	Working Party of the TRADE COMMITTEE
10 - 11	ENV	Group on Energy and Environment (ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE)
10 - 11	NEA	CRPPH Task Group on Intervention Criteria (COMMITTEE ON RADIATION PROTECTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
OCTOBER		
10 - 12	DAFFE	Working Group on International Investment Policies (COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES)
10 - 12	SME	Working Party on Employment and Unemployment Statistics (MANPOWER AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE)
11	DAFFE	Informal meeting between COMMITTEE ON CAPITAL MOVEMENTS AND INVISIBLE TRANSACTIONS and COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION, COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATIONS POLICY
11	ESD	Ad Hoc on Structural Issues (ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE)
11 - 12	DAFFE	Working Party No. 4 on Competition Policy and Intellectual Property Rights (COMMITTEE ON COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY)
11 - 12	ECMT	Ad Hoc Group on Transport and Environment
12	SGE	Meeting of the BIAC COMMITTEE on Taxation and Fiscal Policy
12 - 13	NEA	COMMITTEE ON RADIATION PROTECTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH
12 - 14	DSTI	COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION, COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATIONS POLICY
12 - 14	ENV	Test Guidelines on Chemicals: Ad Hoc Meeting on Biodegradability
12 - 14	ENV	Experts on Ready Biodegradability - OECD guidelines for testing of chemicals
12 - 14	IEA	<u>Working Party on Heat Pumps</u> (COMMITTEE ON ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)
13 - 14	DAFFE	Working Group on the Guidelines (COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES)
13 - 14	ECH	Working Party of the TRADE COMMITTEE
13 - 14	ECMT	Round Table 78: Telematics in Goods Transport
13 - 14	IEA	Working Party on Fossil Fuels (COMMITTEE ON ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)
13 - 14	NEA	Technical PROGRAMME COMMITTEE for the Symposium on Achievement of Good Performance - Tokyo, Japan
14	NEA	CRPPH Core Task Group on ICRP Matters (COMMITTEE ON RADIATION PROTECTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH)



DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
<b>OCTOBER</b>		
14	SGE	COUNCIL + Heads of Delegations
17	SGE	Consultation between the BIAC COMMITTEE on Manpower and Social Affairs of the OECD MANPOWER AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
17 - 18	DSTI	Joint Meeting on Special Programmes for the Promotion of Information Technology Research and Development (COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY and COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION, COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATIONS)
17 - 18	ENV	Group on Natural Resource Management (ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE)
17 - 18	IEA	End-Use Technology Working Party (COMMITTEE ON ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)
17 - 18	SGE	TUAC Working Group on Education, Training and Manpower Policy
17 - 19	CEN/DEV	Meeting of Experts: Trends in Supply, Demand and Trade for Food Products
17 - 19	DSTI	Plenary Meeting, Scientific Expert Group MC7: traffic control and safety improvements at highway work zones (STEERING COMMITTEE FOR ROAD TRANSPORT RESEARCH)
17 - 19	SME	MANPOWER AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
17 - 20	AGR	Group on Cereals, Feeds and Sugar of the Working Party on Agricultural Policies and Markets of the COMMITTEE FOR AGRICULTURE.
17 - 21	NEA	NEA COMMITTEE on <u>Reactor Physics</u> - Narita, Japan
18 - 19	CERI	Meeting of the Scientific Advisory Group on the Project on International Educational Indicators
18 - 20	DAFFE	<u>Working Party No. 8 on Tax Avoidance and Evasion</u> (COMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS)
18 - 20	DSTI	Workshop for IRRD (International Road Research Documentation) Users and Members: Road and Transport Information (COMMITTEE FOR ROAD TRANSPORT RESEARCH)
19	ECMT	High Level Group
19	SGE	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
OCTOBER		
19	SGE	LIAISON COMMITTEE with ECMT
19 - 20	NEA	Joint NEA/IEA Working Group on Electricity Generating Costs - OECD, Paris
19 - 21	DSTI	COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY
20 - 21	DAFFE	Special Session of Government Debt Management Experts (COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL MARKETS)
20 - 21	CERI	Meeting of the Directing Group of the "Institutional Management in Higher Education" (IMHE) programme
20 - 21	ECMT	COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES
21	CEN/DEV	Advisory Board Informal Meeting
21	DSTI	Plenary session IRRD - International Road Research Documentation - (COMMITTEE FOR ROAD TRANSPORT RESEARCH)
21	IEA	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE on Energy Storage (COMMITTEE ON ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)
24	BUD	BUDGET COMMITTEE
24	DAFFE	Working Group on Insurance Statistics
24	ENV	Workshop on Toxic Air Pollutants (ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE)
24	SGE	Consultations with the Chairman of the Working Party N° 1 of the OECD ECONOMIC POLICY COMMITTEE (Medium Term Issues)
24 - 25	AGR	Joint Session of Working Party on Agricultural Policies and Markets and of Joint Working Party AGRICULTURE/TRADE
24 - 25	DAFFE	Working Party on Consumer Safety
24 - 25	DSTI	Workshop on Assessing the Availability & Need for Research Manpower (COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY)
24 - 25	SGE	TUAC Working Group on Economic Policy
24 - 26	AGP	Group of Experts on Post Regradings
24 - 26	NEA	CRPPH Performance Assessment Advisory Group (PAAG) (COMMITTEE ON RADIATION PROTECTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
<b>OCTOBER</b>		
25	DAFFE	Ad Hoc Group on <u>Liberalisation of Insurance</u>
25 - 26	ENV	Air Management Policy Group (ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE)
? 25 - 26	ESD	Working Party n°1 on Macro-Economics and Structural Policy (ECONOMIC POLICY COMMITTEE)
25 - 28	AGR	Working Party on Agricultural Policies and Markets
26	DAFFE	Working Group on Insurance in Developing Countries
26	DSTI	Group on Scientific and University Research (COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY)
26	ECMT	Ad Hoc Group on Regulatory Reform
26	ECMT	Management Group (ICTED Documentation)
26	IEA	Governing Board and MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
26 - 27	DSTI	Working Party on Pulp and Paper (INDUSTRY COMMITTEE)
26 - 27	TECO	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE
27 - 28	DAFFE	INSURANCE COMMITTEE
27 - 28	DAFFE	CONSUMER POLICY COMMITTEE
27 - 28	DSTI	Meeting of the National Experts on new materials (COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY)
27 - 28	DSTI	Plenary Meeting, Scientific Expert Group I4: Full Scale Pavement Testing (Phase II) (COMMITTEE FOR ROAD TRANSPORT RESEARCH)
27 - 28	ECH	Working Party of the TRADE COMMITTEE
27 - 28	ECMT	General Meeting of the <u>ICTED Correspondents</u> (Documentation)
⇒ 27 - 28	SAHEL	<u>4th Meeting of the Local Representatives of Donor Agencies - Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)</u>
27 - 28	SGE	COUNCIL (Budget)
27 - 28	SGE	Labour/Management Programme: Management Expert Meeting on Training of the Adult Labour Force in a constantly Changing Labour Market

DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
<b>OCTOBER</b>		
27 - 28	SME	Meeting of Management experts on Training of the Adult Labour Force in a constantly changing Labour Market (EDUCATION COMMITTEE)
28	NEA	CSNI Principal Working Group n°2: Task Group on TMI (Three Miles Island) Accident Analysis (COMMITTEE ON THE SAFETY OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS) (Washington DC, USA)
<b>NOVEMBER</b>		
2	SGE	Meeting of the BIAC Bureau
2	SGE	Meeting of the BIAC COMMITTEE on Trade
2 - 3	DAFFE	Joint Working Group (COMMITTEE ON CAPITAL MOVEMENTS AND ET INVISIBLE TRANSACTIONS/COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL MARKETS) on Banking and Related Financial Services
2 - 3	ECH	TRADE COMMITTEE
2 - 4	DSTI	T9 Seminar, Research and Analysis of the Effect of the Deregulation and Legislative Changes in the Road Transport Sector (STEERING COMMITTEE FOR ROAD TRANSPORT RESEARCH)
3	SGE	Consultation with the OECD COMMITTEE ON TRADE with participation of BIAC Bureau Members
3	SGE	Meeting of the BIAC Bureau with Chairmen of all BIAC COMMITTEES
3 - 4	BUD	BUDGET COMMITTEE
3 - 4	DSTI	General Working Party (INDUSTRY COMMITTEE)
3 - 4	ESD	Working Group on Short-Term Economic Prospects
3 - 4	IEA	COMMITTEE ON ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
4	SGE	BIAC Consultation with the OECD Liaison COMMITTEE with International non-governmental Organisations
7	BUD	BUDGET COMMITTEE
7	DSTI	Bureau of STEERING COMMITTEE (STEERING COMMITTEE FOR ROAD TRANSPORT RESEARCH)
7 - 8	ECH	Working Party of the TRADE COMMITTEE



DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
<b>NOVEMBER</b>		
7 - 8	SGE	Labour/Management Programme: Joint Management/Trade Union Expert meeting on New Manufacturing Technologies and Industrial Performance: Impacts on Investment, Employment and Productivity
7 - 9	CEN/DEV	Meeting of Experts: Trade in Supply, Demand and Trade for Food Products
7 - 9	CERI	<u>International Seminar on Higher Education and the Flow of Foreign Students (Hiroshima, Japon)</u>
7 - 9	DSTI	STEERING COMMITTEE FOR ROAD TRANSPORT RESEARCH
7 - 10	AGR	Group on Meat and Dairy Products of the Working Party on Agricultural Policies and Markets of the COMMITTEE FOR AGRICULTURE.
8	DAFFE	Informal Meeting with Bankers (COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL MARKETS)
8	DCD	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE
9	SGE	Heads of Delegation (Single European Market 1992)
9 - 10	DAFFE	COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL MARKETS
9 - 10	SME	Annual Meeting of SOPEMI (Continuous reporting system on migration) (MANPOWER AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE)
9 - 11	ENV	Ad Hoc Meeting of Experts on Proposals for Guidelines on Aquatic Toxicity (OECD Guidelines for Testing of Chemicals)
10	ECMT	Urban Transport Co-ordinating Group
10	SGE	Executive Committee in Special Session
14	SGE	Preparatory meeting of the BIAC COMMITTEE on Economic Policy with the expanded Bureau of the OECD ECONOMIC POLICY COMMITTEE
14 - 15	DAFFE	Working Party on Consumer Safety (COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER POLICY)
14 - 15	DSTI	Workshop on International Telephone Tariff Comparison Methodologies (COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION, COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATIONS POLICY)
14 - 15	ESD	ECONOMIC POLICY COMMITTEE

DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
<b>NOVEMBER</b>		
14 - 15	IEA	Expert Group on Energy Conservation in Industry - Sub-Group on Energy Conservation of the Standing Group on Long-Term Co-operation
14 - 15	NEA	Sub-Committee on Licensing (COMMITTEE ON THE SAFETY OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS)
14 - 15	SAHEL	<u>Food Crisis Prevention Network (OECD)</u>
14 - 16	DSTI	Groupe de travail n° 6 du CONSEIL sur la construction navale (INDUSTRY COMMITTEE)
14 - 16	TECO	Activity Meeting: Flexibility in Personnel Management in the Public Service
15 - 16	DCD	Technical Co-operation (DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE)
15 - 16	DSTI	Working Party of the STEEL COMMITTEE
15 - 17	DAFFE	Working Party No. 2 on Tax Analysis and Tax Statistics and its Group on Estimating Methodology (COMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS)
16	SGE	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
16 - 17	DAFFE	COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER POLICY
16 - 17	IEA	Expert Group on Public Information, Education and motivation - Sub-Group on Energy Conservation of the Standing Group on Long-Term Co-operation
16 - 17	NEA	COMMITTEE ON THE SAFETY OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS
17	PUB	Working Party on Information of the COUNCIL
17 - 18	DSTI	STEEL COMMITTEE
17 - 18	ECH	Working Party of the TRADE COMMITTEE
17 - 18	ENV	Expert Meeting on Urban Infrastructure (GROUP ON URBAN AFFAIRS)
18	AGR	Governing Body of the Co-operative Research Project on Food Production and Preservation.
<b>18</b>	DCD	Aid Review of France (DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE)
18	NEA	<u>First meeting of the OECD Three Mile Island N° 2 Vessel Investigation Project</u>
21	ESD	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE - Italy



DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
<b>NOVEMBER</b>		
21 - 22	AGR	COMMITTEE FOR AGRICULTURE.
21 - 22	SGE	Labour/Management Programme: Management Expert Meeting on Information and Communication Technologies in the Service Sector: Implication for Investment and the Labor Market
21 - 23	ESD	Data Capture and Dissemination
21 - 24	NEA	Group of Governmental Experts on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy
21 - 25	SAHEL	Regional Meeting on New Socio-Ecological Equilibrium in Sahelian Rural Areas - Dougabougou (Mali)
✓ 22 - 23	DCD	Co-operation with Non-Governmental Organisations (DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE)
23 - 25	DAFFE	COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
23 - 25	TECO	Activity Meeting: Public Management and Private Enterprise: Administrative Responsiveness and the Needs of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
24	SGE	Meeting of the BIAC COMMITTEE on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises
24 - 25	CEN/DEV	Workshop: Microeconomics, Competitive Advantages and the Scope for Third World Latecomer Strategies: the Case of the Electronics Industry
24 - 25	CERI	Directing Committee of the Co-Operative Action Programme on Local Initiatives for Employment Creation (ILE)
24 - 25	NEA	Expert Group for the Study on Reduction of Capital Costs of Nuclear Power Stations - OECD, Paris
✓ 24 - 25	SGE	Group on North-South Economic Issues
25	SGE	Consultation with the OECD COMMITTEE on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises
25	SGE	COUNCIL + Heads of Delegation
28	ECMT	Hearing of the International Organisations by the Officers of the COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
28	ECMT	COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES



DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
<b>NOVEMBER</b>		
28 - 29	DSTI	Meeting on Innovation Programme and Policy Evaluation (COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY)
28 - 29	CERI	Second Meeting of the "Institutional Management in Higher Education" (IMHE) Study Group on Evaluation
28 - 29	NEA	Joint NEA/IEA Working Group on Electricity Generating Costs - OECD, Paris
28 - 30	SME	Joint OECD/US Meeting of experts on Innovation in <u>Apprenticeship</u> (EDUCATION COMMITTEE)
29	ECMT	COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
29	SGE	Preparatory Meeting of the BIAC COMMITTEE on Education
29 - 30	ECH	Working Party of the TRADE COMMITTEE
29 - 2	NEA	8th PSAC Meeting: <u>Probabilistic Safety Assessment Code User Group</u> (COMMITTEE ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT)
29 - 30	IEA	Standing Group on Long-Term Co-operation
30	NEA	Working Group on Strategies for Plutonium Utilisation - OECD, Paris
30	SGE	Consultation between the BIAC COMMITTEE on Education and the Bureau of the OECD COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
30	SGE	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (Budget)
✓ 30 - 1	DAFFE	Special Session of Experts on East-West Finance (COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL MARKETS)
✓ 30 - 2	ENV	Group of Economic Experts (ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE)
30 - 2	SME	Meeting of the EDUCATION COMMITTEE
<b>DECEMBER</b>		
	NEA	HALDEN
	NEA	Workshop on Steam Generator Testing
①	DCD	Aid Review of the United Kingdom (DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE)

DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
<b>DECEMBER</b>		
1 - 2	CEN/DEV	Meeting of Collaborating Researchers: Technological Change and its Impact on Industrial Structures in Asian New Industrialised Countries
1 - 2	ECH	High-Level Group on Commodities
1 - 2	IEA	Standing Group on the Oil Market
5 - 6	CERI	Meeting of the CERI Governing Board
5 - 6	DCD	High-Level Meeting (DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE)
5 - 7	DAFFE	COMMITTEE ON CAPITAL MOVEMENTS AND INVISIBLE TRANSACTIONS
6 - 7	DAFFE	Working Party n°6 on Taxation of Multinational Enterprises (COMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS)
6 - 7	IEA	Working Party on Renewable Energy (COMMITTEE ON ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)
7	DCD	Aid Review of Canada (DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE)
7 - 9	CERI	Special Topic Workshop - "Institutional Management in Higher Education" (IMHE) - "State Regulations and their Impact on Innovations in Higher Education Curricula "
7 - 9	DAFFE	Group of Financial Statisticians (COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL MARKETS)
7 - 9	DSTI	Group of National Experts on Science and Technology Indicators (COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY)
7 - 9	DSTI	Plenary Meeting, Scientific Experts Group S9: Road User Capacities and behavioural adaptations in adjusting to changing traffic tasks and accident risks (STEERING COMMITTEE FOR ROAD TRANSPORT RESEARCH)
7 - 9	ENV	ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE
8	SGE	Liaison COMMITTEE with TUAC
8 - 9	DAFFE	Joint Working Group of the COMMITTEE ON CAPITAL MOVEMENTS AND INVISIBLE TRANSACTIONS and the MARITIME TRANSPORT COMMITTEE



DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
<b>DECEMBER</b>		
8 - 9	DSTI	Working Party n° 6 on Regional Development Policies (INDUSTRY COMMITTEE)
8 - 9	ECMT	Round Table 79: Environmental Considerations in the Evaluation of Transport Projects
8 - 9	ESD	Working Party N° 3 of the ECONOMIC POLICY COMMITTEE
8 - 9	SGE	51st TUAC Administrative Committee Meeting - 81st TUAC Plenary Session
8 - 9	SME	STEERING COMMITTEE of the Educational Building Programme (PEB)
8 - 9	TECO	Activity Meeting: The Management of Regulatory Review and Reform
9	SGE	COUNCIL (Budget)
12	DCD	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE
12	ECH	Group on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees
12 - 13	DSTI	INDUSTRY COMMITTEE
12 - 14	CEN/DEV	Meeting of Experts: International Comparisons for Food Production Costs: The competitiveness of Developing Country Producers
12 - 14	ENV	Group on the State of the Environment (ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE)
12 - 16	SAHEL	<u>Club du Sahel Donor Representatives - Phoenix (USA)</u>
13	ENV	Project Group on Urban Land Markets (GROUP ON URBAN AFFAIRS)
13	ESD	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE - France
13 - 15	AGR	Group on Fruit and Vegetables of the Working Party on Agricultural Policies and Markets of the COMMITTEE FOR AGRICULTURE.
13 - 15	NEA	Programme for the Inspection of Steel Components Phase III - Management Board and Evaluation Task Force
14 - 15	DCD	Environment and Development (DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE)
14 - 16	ENV	Group on Urban Affairs
15	ESD	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE - Norway



DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
<b>DECEMBER</b>		
15 - 16	DSTI	Working Party on Telecommunications and Information Services Policies (COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION, COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATIONS POLICY)
16	SGE	COUNCIL + Heads of Delegation
<hr/>		
1989		1989
<hr/>		
<b>JANUARY</b>		
	ENV	Project Group on Policies to Improve the Urban Environment (GROUP ON URBAN AFFAIRS)
	SME	Seminar on Public Employment Services in Local Development (jointly organised by the ILE Programme and the French Delegation to employment)
9	DAFFE	Working Party No. 1 on Competition and International Trade (COMMITTEE ON COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY)
10	DAFFE	Working Party No. 4 on Intellectual Property (COMMITTEE ON COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY)
10	ESD	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE - Netherlands
10 - 12	NEA	Working Group on the Identification and Selection of Scenarios for Performance Assessment of Nuclear Waste Disposal (COMMITTEE ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT)
10 - 13	AGR	Joint Session of the Working Party on Agricultural Policies and of the Joint Working Party on Agriculture/Trade.
11	DAFFE	Working Party No. 2 on Deregulation and Competition Policy (COMMITTEE ON COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY)
12 - 13	DAFFE	COMMITTEE ON COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY
12 - 13	ECMT	COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES

1989	1989	
DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
<b>JANUARY</b>		
13	SGE	COUNCIL + Heads of Delegation
16 - 17	NEA	Joint NEA/IEA Working Group on Electricity Generating Costs
17	ESD	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE - Austria
18	SGE	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
19	ECMT	Group of Statisticians
19 - 20	ESD	Monetary Experts
20	AGR	MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE of the Co-operative Research Project on Food Production and Preservation.
24	IEA	Large Coil Task Symposium (COMMITTEE ON ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)
24 - 25	DAFFE	COMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS
24 - 25	NEA	RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
25 - 27	CEN/DEV	Meeting of Experts: International Interactions in Food and Agriculture: The Food Systems
27	DSTI	Special Session on the Review of the Science & Technology Policy of Switzerland (Berne) (COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY)
27	SGE	COUNCIL + Heads of Delegation
30 - 1	NEA	LIAISON COMMITTEE for the Co-operative Programme for the Exchange of Scientific and Technical Information concerning Nuclear Installations Decommissioning Projects
30 - 1	DSTI	Plenary Meeting, Scientific Expert Group S8: Integrated Urban area Traffic Safety Planning and Management (STEERING COMMITTEE FOR ROAD RESEARCH TRANSPORT)
<b>FEBRUARY</b>		
	CEN/DEV	Meeting of Experts: International Interactions in Food and Agriculture: Policy Analysis
	IEA	Standing Group on Long-Term Co-operation
	IEA	Sub-Group on Energy Conservation of the Standing Group on Long-Term Co-operation

1989		1989
DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
<b>FEBRUARY</b>		
	SME	Meeting of the Working Party on Social Policy (MANPOWER AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE)
	TECO	Workshop on Procedures and Organisation of Cabinet Meetings
1 - 3	DAFFE	Tokyo Round Table (COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES)
1 - 3	DSTI	Plenary Meeting, Scientific Experts Group S10: Research on the Insurance System and Road Accident Prevention (STEERING COMMITTEE FOR ROAD RESEARCH TRANSPORT)
6 - 8	CEN/DEV	25th Anniversary Symposium of the Development Centre: The Next Decade: Interdependence in a multipolar and Two-Track World Economy
9 - 10	ECMT	Round Table 80: Systems of Infrastructure Cost Coverage
10	SGE	COUNCIL (Medium-term Priorities)
13 - 14	AGR	OECD Scheme for the Control of Forest Reproductive Material: Meeting of Representatives of the Designated Authorities
14 - 15	DSTI	General Working Party (INDUSTRY COMMITTEE)
14 - 15	ECH	TRADE COMMITTEE
14 - 15	SME	Meeting of the Working Party on Migrations (MANPOWER AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE)
15	SGE	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
21 - 23	DAFFE	Working Party No. 1 on Double Taxation (COMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS)
23 - 24	DAFFE	COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL MARKETS
23 - 24	DAFFE	Ad Hoc Group on insurance (INSURANCE COMMITTEE)
24	SGE	COUNCIL + Heads of Delegation
27 - 1	DAFFE	Working Group on International Investment Policies (COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES)
27 - 1	SME	Meeting of the Working Party on Industrial Relations (MANPOWER AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE)
28 - 2	DSTI	COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY



1989	1989	
DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
<b>MARCH</b>		
	ECH	Working Party of the TRADE COMMITTEE
	SAHEL	Regional Meeting on New Socio-Ecological Equilibrium in Sahelian Rural Areas - Dougabougou (Mali)
	TECO	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE
2	ESD	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE - Netherlands
2 - 3	DAFFE	Working Group on the Guidelines (COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES)
6 - 8	AGR	COMMITTEE FOR AGRICULTURE
8 - 10	DAFFE	COMMITTEE ON CAPITAL MOVEMENTS AND INVISIBLE TRANSACTIONS
13 - 14	AGR	OECD Standard Codes for the Official Testing of Agricultural Tractors: Annual Meeting of Representatives of the Designated Authorities and of the Advisory Group
15 - 17	DAFFE	TOURISM COMMITTEE
15 - 17	DSTI	COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION, COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATIONS POLICY
22 - 23	DAFFE	Working Party No. 8 on Tax Avoidance and Evasion (COMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS)
22 - 24	DAFFE	Working Party No. 1 on Double Taxation (COMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS)
29 - 30	DSTI	INDUSTRY COMMITTEE
<b>APRIL</b>		
	DCC	Group of Experts on OECD Information and Communication Technologies
	SME	Meeting of an Experts group on demography (MANPOWER AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE)
	TECO	Expert Meeting: The Role of the Centre of Government in Adapting National Administrations to the Growing Internationalisation of Domestic Policies

1989	1989	
DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING
<b>APRIL</b>		
3 - 4	NEA	COMMITTEE ON SAFETY NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS / COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES Specialist Meeting on Trends and Patterns Analysis of Operational Data from Nuclear Power Plants (Rome, Italy)
4 - 5	DSTI	Working Party of the STEEL COMMITTEE
6 - 7	DSTI	STEEL COMMITTEE
13 - 14	ECMT	COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES
17 - 18	DAFFE	Working Party on Consumer Safety (COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER POLICY)
18 - 19	DAFFE	Working Party No. 6 on the Taxation of Multinational Enterprises (COMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS)
18 - 20	ENV	ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE
20 - 21	DAFFE	COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER POLICY
25	DAFFE	Sub-group on Leasing Accounting Treatment (COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTREPRISES)
25 - 26	ECH	TRADE COMMITTEE
26 - 27	DAFFE	Working Group on Accounting Standards (COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTREPRISES)
26 - 28	DAFFE	COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES (CIME)
27	NEA	General Assembly and Board of Liquidators of the Eurochemic Company
<b>MAY</b>		
16 - 17	ESD	ECONOMIC POLICY COMMITTEE
16 - 18	DAFFE	Working Party No. 2 on Tax Analysis and Tax Statistics and its Estimating Methodology Group (COMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS)
17 - 18	NEA	NEA Group of Experts on the Source Term (COMMITTEE ON THE SAFETY OF NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS)
18	PUB	Working Party on Information of the COUNCIL

1989		1989	
DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING	
<b>MAY</b>			
18 - 19	DSTI	General Working Party of the INDUSTRY COMMITTEE	
22	DAFFE	Working Group on Statistics (INSURANCE COMMITTEE)	
22 - 23	DAFFE	Working Party N° 1 on Competition and International Trade of the COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTREPRISES	
22 - 24	AGR	OECD Schemes for the Varietal Certification of Seeds moving into International Trade - Advisory Group and Annual Meeting of Representatives of the Designated Authorities	
22 - 25	ECMT	COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (Edinburgh)	
23	DAFFE	Ad Hoc Group on Insurance (INSURANCE COMMITTEE)	
24	DAFFE	Working Group on Insurance in Developing Countries (INSURANCE COMMITTEE)	
24 - 25	DAFFE	Working Party N° 2 on Competition Policy and Deregulation (COMMITTEE ON COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY)	
25 - 26	DAFFE	COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL MARKETS	
25 - 26	DAFFE	INSURANCE COMMITTEE	
26 - 28	DAFFE	Working Group on International Investment Policies (COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES)	
29 - 30	DAFFE	Working Group on the Guidelines (COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES)	
29 - 31	NEA	4th Meeting of In-Situ Advisory Group	
29 - 1	SME	MEETING OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE	
<b>JUNE</b>			
	SME	High Level Conference on Disadvantaged Youth in Depressed Urban Areas (organised by the ILE Programme and the Education Committee)	
6 - 8	DSTI	Groupe of National Experts on Safety in Biotechnology (COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY)	



1989		1989	
DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING	
<b>JUNE</b>			
7 - 9	PUB	Annual Think Task Meeting	
19	ESD	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE - United Kingdom	
19 - 20	TECO	Activity Meeting: Managerial Aspects of Resource Allocation and Control - Meeting of Senior Budget Officials	
20 - 22	DAFFE	COMMITTEE FOR INVISIBLE TRANSACTION AND CAPITAL MOVEMENTS (CMIT)	
21 - 22	DSTI	COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY	
26 - 28	DAFFE	COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTREPRISES (CIME)	
27 - 28	DAFFE	COMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS	
27 - 28	DSTI	INDUSTRY COMMITTEE	
29	ECMT	COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES	
29 - 30	DAFFE	COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTREPRISES (CIME)	
<b>JULY</b>			
11 - 13	CERI	Conference on Learning to Think -- New Approaches to Effective Communication	
<b>AUGUST</b>			
31 - 2	CEN/DEV	Working Level Meeting: Development Co-operation in Southern Africa	
<b>SEPTEMBER</b>			
	TECO	Activity Meeting: Senior Officials from Centre of Government	
20 - 22	DAFFE	COMMITTEE ON CAPITAL MOVEMENTS AND INVISIBLE TRANSACTIONS	
<b>OCTOBER</b>			
	TECO	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE	
9 - 11	DAFFE	Working Group on International Investment Policies (COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES)	

1989		1989	
DATE	DIRECTORATE/SERVICE	MEETING	
<b>OCTOBER</b>			
12 - 13	DAFFE	Working Group on the Guidelines (COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES)	
mid Oct	DSTI	General Working Party of the INDUSTRY COMMITTEE	
18 - 20	DAFFE	TOURISM COMMITTEE	
19 - 20	ECMT	COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES	
24	DAFFE	Working Group on Statistics (INSURANCE COMMITTEE)	
24 - 26	DSTI	COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY	
25	DAFFE	Working Group on Insurance in Developing Countries (INSURANCE COMMITTEE)	
26 - 27	DAFFE	INSURANCE COMMITTEE	
<b>NOVEMBER</b>			
23 - 24	ECMT	COUNCIL OF MINISTERS	
end Nov	DSTI	INDUSTRY COMMITTEE	
<b>DECEMBER</b>			
	DAFFE	COMMITTEE ON CAPITAL MOVEMENTS AND INVISIBLE TRANSACTIONS	
6 - 8	DAFFE	COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES (CIME)	
15	ESD	ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE - Norway	
22 - 24	ECMT	Council of Ministers	

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OECD

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 88/10/21

DUE DATE : 00/00/00

LOG NUMBER : 881021011

FROM : A. Shakow

SUBJECT : BRIEFING: Meeting with Mr. Jean-Claude Paye, Secretary Gen. OECD  
on Monday, October 24, 1988 at 4:00 p.m.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. B. Conable (E-1227)

ACTION:

- \_\_\_\_\_ APPROVED
- \_\_\_\_\_ PLEASE HANDLE
- \_\_\_\_\_ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- \_\_\_\_\_ FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- \_\_\_\_\_ FOR THE FILES
- \_\_\_\_\_ PLEASE DISCUSS WITH \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE
- \_\_\_\_\_ AS WE DISCUSSED
- \_\_\_\_\_ RETURN TO \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS :cc: Mrs. Haug, JV (follow file)



# OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 21, 1988

TO: Mr. Barber B. Conable  
(through W. David Hopper, SVP *WDH*)  
FROM: Alexander Shakow, Director, SPR *AS*

EXTENSION: 34697

SUBJECT: Meeting with Mr. Jean-Claude Paye, Secretary General, OECD  
October 24, 1988 at 4:00 p.m.

1. This meeting has been arranged at Mr. Paye's request as it was not possible for you to meet during the brief time he was at the Annual Meetings. He would like a general discussion of current economic and development issues and has not indicated any specific concerns he might raise. He may be accompanied by his "Chef de Cabinet", Mr. Tom Alexander, and someone from the OECD's Washington Office. A brief biography of Mr. Paye is attached. Michael Carter, Chief of the International Economic Relations Division, will join you.

2. We have no significant issues concerning our working relationships with OECD that you need to raise with Mr. Paye. Collaboration with OECD is excellent and covers a wide range of issues, including work on economic projections, trade, debt and environment. We have particularly close involvement, of course, with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), chaired by Joe Wheeler. Many of the themes on DAC's agenda coincide with our own, such as the environment, issues for aid in the 1990s and poverty. DAC's continued emphasis on aid coordination has been a stimulus to our own efforts in this area, both through Consultative Groups and in the field. Our close collaboration with the DAC on the theme of structural adjustment has encouraged important changes in attitude among the donor community, culminating in the major support donors have given the Bank's Special Programme for Africa. You might wish to express our appreciation to Mr. Paye for this productive collaboration.

3. In your tour d'horizon on global issues you may wish to explore with Mr. Paye the following:

- (a) the importance we attach to the GATT Uruguay Round and the need for progress at Montreal. Does Mr. Paye believe there is a willingness on the part of the various OECD members to reach compromise among themselves on difficult issues -- e.g., agriculture -- which clearly have major implications for developing countries?
- (b) the importance to developing countries of structural adjustment in industrial countries. Last year, the OECD completed an excellent comprehensive study of structural adjustment in the OECD countries, pointing to the need for structural reforms to accelerate industrial country growth. In many areas (e.g. trade, industrial and agricultural policy), these reforms would facilitate the adjustment

efforts of developing countries. We and the OECD supported a successful seminar on Interdependence and Structural Adjustment in Paris in May, and plan to publish a summary report. You might ask Mr. Paye if OECD plans to promote further discussion of structural adjustment in industrial countries and to monitor their progress in implementing reforms.

- (c) Europe 1992 looms as a major new force in the international economy. We are eager to see it play a positive and constructive role in the encouragement of a stronger global economy in which developing country interests are given adequate weight. You might ask Mr. Paye to what extent the OECD is analyzing this issue, and ask if he thinks there is any special role the Bank can play to help achieve the desired outcome.
- (d) In recognition of the changing nature of the global economy, the OECD is giving increased attention to relations with the newly industrializing economies (NIEs), particularly in East Asia. A first seminar involving senior figures from both industrial countries and the NIEs is scheduled for January. There are clearly interesting implications for future political and economic relationships. You might ask Mr. Paye how he sees OECD's evolving relations with the NIEs.

Attachment

AShakov/MCarter:ww/eg



# Record Removal Notice

<b>File Title</b> Liaison files : Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) - Correspondence 01		<b>Barcode No.</b>  1104078		
<b>Document Date</b> 21 October, 1988	<b>Document Type</b> CV / Resumé			
<b>Correspondents / Participants</b>				
<b>Subject / Title</b> Jean -Claude PAYE				
<b>Exception(s)</b> Personal Information				
<b>Additional Comments</b>		<p>The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td><b>Withdrawn by</b> Sherrine M. Thompson</td><td><b>Date</b> October 19, 2022</td></tr></table>	<b>Withdrawn by</b> Sherrine M. Thompson	<b>Date</b> October 19, 2022
<b>Withdrawn by</b> Sherrine M. Thompson	<b>Date</b> October 19, 2022			



## Press Release

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY  
Wednesday, 5th October, 12 H 00

PRESS/A(88)51

Paris, 5th October, 1988

Original: French

*10 / 24  
4:00 pm*

ADDRESS BY MR. JEAN-CLAUDE PAYE, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE OECD,  
TO THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE,

Strasbourg, Wednesday 5th October 1988

ADDRESS BY MR JEAN-CLAUDE PAYE, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE OECD,  
TO THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Strasbourg, Wednesday 5 October 1988

This past year has been one rich in incident, not to say surprises, on the economic front.

The first surprise was the suddenness of the stock market shock of October 1987. The very rapid increase in market capitalisation, coinciding with the level of interest rates which was making bonds more attractive, suggested that a pause, or even an adjustment was called for. But the speed and magnitude of the stock market fall were surprising since the underlying conditions governing economic activity were favourable: growth was at last gaining the momentum that had been expected for a year. Then it was discovered with concern that, despite -- or because of? -- their integration and very extensive computerisation, the stock markets and, more generally, the capital markets had been very close to collapse. Pessimistic forecasts were made, not least by the OECD, concerning the economic impact of the stock market shock.

The second surprise was that, as the weeks and then months passed, the dangers perceived failed to materialise. Growth had not been cut short. Stock markets began to thrive again and several are now back at much the same level as before the crash. Indeed some have improved on that level. Inflationary threats have not worsened dramatically and, one after the other, the forecasting institutions are revising their growth estimates upwards. Hence the present note of euphoria in official statements.

The debate to which your Assembly has been kind enough to invite me offers a welcome opportunity to try to single out the main features of the economic situation -- over and above any temporary ups and downs. This I propose to do by looking at three different areas: the economic climate; structural change; international co-operation. This will enable me to give your Assembly an idea of the way in which the OECD contributes to analysis of the problems and the search for solutions in these different areas.

I. The economic climate in the OECD countries

This I propose to assess in terms of the following four traditional indicators: growth, inflation, unemployment and current account balances.

The average growth rate in the OECD area was in the region of 4 per cent in the first half of 1988, which was comparable with the rate for the second half of 1987. It would appear likely to remain at much the same level in the second half of 1988 and could start to fall thereafter. Economic activity is thus proving extremely robust after 6 years' uninterrupted growth. Nobody, a year ago, was expecting such a good performance and nobody would have dared, in the



wake of the stock market crash, to hope for such vigour.

A number of factors appear to have contributed to this good performance. The beneficial effects, for the OECD area as a whole, of the fall in oil and commodity prices observed in early 1986 have at last worked through. The stock market shock was absorbed without any major upset thanks, in particular, to the abundant injection of liquidity by the central banks. The confidence of economic agents was boosted by the effective co-operation between monetary authorities, and this confidence was further reinforced by the structural reforms undertaken with determination almost everywhere. The most convincing proof is afforded by the fact that productive investment is playing a lead role in the present growth phase. This is particularly propitious since, without investment, full production capacity utilisation would soon bring the expansion of economic activity to a halt.

The average rate of inflation in the OECD area is rising -- from 3.5 per cent in 1987 to probably around 4 per cent at an annual rate for the second half of 1988. This is not dramatically worse, but it does illustrate the need for vigilance, particularly in countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom, where the strength of domestic and external demand is revealing a number of bottlenecks. So it is not surprising that there has been some tightening of monetary policy in these two countries in particular, but in most of their partner countries too, which has meant an increase in short-term interest rates. Long-term rates have not risen, however, which shows that economic agents believe inflation to be under control.

The unemployment rate has on average improved somewhat, falling from 7.9 per cent in 1987 to 7.4 per cent in the second half of 1988. However, this average conceals some widely differing figures: 5.4 per cent in the United States, which is the lowest rate since 1974; 8.6 per cent in the United Kingdom, where the rate was 11.3 per cent in 1985; 2.5 per cent in Japan, where it had risen to 2.8 per cent in 1986; 7.9 per cent in Germany compared with 8.3 per cent in 1985; 10.5 per cent in France, despite appreciably faster growth than had been forecast. The fact is that the level of unemployment is still dangerously high in many OECD countries, which has not prevented regional or sectoral shortages in these same countries. Labour market and corresponding policies have clearly not yet adapted sufficiently to the requirements of the economy.

#### Current payments balances

The altogether exceptional magnitude of the payments imbalances in the United States (on the deficit side) and in Germany and Japan (on the surplus side) had for some years been acknowledged as being one of the most worrying features of the economic scene. For the financial markets and, more generally, the economy as a whole it represented potential instability and unpredictability.

These imbalances began to diminish more than a year ago. Thanks to the policies implemented in these three countries and thanks to exchange rate developments since early 1985, trade balances have moved in the desired direction, not just in real terms, but also in dollars, at least for two of the three countries. This is



important for financial actors. The American trade deficit has fallen from \$160 billion in 1987 to a probable figure of around \$120 billion in 1988. At the same time, the Japanese trade surplus has shrunk from \$96 billion to about \$90 billion. Only the German surplus, on the latest figures, seems bound to increase from 70 to 75 billion dollars.

The general situation has therefore improved, but there are still two areas of concern.

In the first place, it is possible that the effects of the changes in exchange rates over the past three years will disappear quite rapidly. Japanese and German exporters have made it abundantly clear that they know how to adapt to the handicaps posed by the revaluation of their currencies. Also, the dollar rise since early 1988 -- which is admittedly cancelling out the steep fall in the wake of the October 1987 stock market crash -- is prompting fears in some quarters that the United States' external adjustment processes may be slowing down. This makes it even more clearly necessary that domestic demand should grow faster than output in the United States' partner countries, and slower than output in the United States itself.

Secondly, some European countries are now posting appreciable current payments imbalances. The United Kingdom deficit has risen very sharply, reaching an annualised rate of \$20 billion in the second quarter of 1988, while in France too the deficit has widened, though not to the same extent. Other countries, such as Italy or Spain, are facing similar situations. Such deficits, which contrast with the size of the German surplus, as well as the Swiss surplus, can seriously constrain the economic policies of the deficit countries and induce them to curb their growth just at the time when they would want to strengthen it (or, in the case of the United Kingdom to maintain growth) in order to combat unemployment. The temptation to opt for the simplistic solution of currency realignments could resurface. That would be deplorable. It would be preferable, wherever there is potential for growth, to finance it by offering those who have no particular wish to increase their consumption, attractive opportunities to invest their savings. With Europe moving inevitably towards growing interpenetration, it is becoming more and more anachronistic to see intra-European payments balances weighing so heavily on economic policy. But, as the saying goes, 'honey catches more flies than vinegar' ... Capital goes only where it is welcome and can feel secure.

All in all, and in the light of the four indicators considered, the general economic situation in the OECD countries can be described as good or, in any case, better than had been forecast. Yet it would be unwise to lower our guard. There are still dangers to be faced. Suffice it to mention just two such dangers, on the macroeconomic front.

The first is a resurgence of inflation. Here there are many possible contributory factors: demand -- particularly private consumption -- which could grow faster than productive capacity; currency depreciation on the foreign exchange markets; too rapid an increase in wages prompted by the improved general economic situation and the high level of corporate profits.



The second risk is the possibility that the process of correcting the disequilibria in the external balances of the three major economies may slow down too much. If, for example, the American deficit were to stop declining and stabilise at around \$100 billion per year, the slowly restored confidence of economic and financial actors could be seriously shaken. The disaster scenario favoured by the Cassandras (dollar fall, inflation, massive rise in interest rates, steep recession) would regain credibility, particularly if, on top of this, efforts to reduce the American budget deficit were not pursued with sufficient determination. Similarly, all sorts of tensions would be multiplied if the Japanese and German surpluses were to start growing again.

The recipe for averting these dangers remains the same and is dictated by common sense: sound policies applied in a concerted manner. In an interdependent world there is no escaping this obvious fact.

Yet, if they are to be effective, these policies cannot be confined to macroeconomics, but must also focus on the whole area of structures. Our societies, peoples and cultures are going through a process of far-reaching change, and the search for economic growth and social progress would be in vain if this transformation were not taken into consideration and encouraged.

## II. Structural change in the OECD countries

I shall turn the spotlight on only two or three aspects of structural change.

The nature and content of education today, the mass of information instantly on tap and the kind of activities -- increasingly service-oriented -- that are open to men and women in our countries are an incentive to them to make the most of their own particular gifts. Initiative, personal responsibility and the competitive spirit are encouraged. The implications for the economy are many and far-reaching: small businesses are springing up everywhere, large corporations are restructuring, and there is renewed debate on how best to motivate workers, how to give them an interest (in every sense of the term) in their work. The consequences for the conduct of structural economic policy are many. For example: how can tax systems be adapted to these new developments? What should be done to encourage intangible (education and training systems) and also tangible (communication systems) infrastructures? What changes will have to be made in commercial law; in social law; etc?

At the same time, another wind of change is blowing through our societies, bringing needs that differ from those I have just mentioned and which may even conflict with them. The speed of technological advance is such that its effects are felt at once almost worldwide, so rapid are communications and so fierce is international competition. Comparative advantage is seized without a moment's delay. Businesses must adapt to the world around them, or go under. Exchange rate instability heightens the doubts and anxiety engendered by incessant change. People affected by these changes can find themselves in great difficulties, even those who escape the



curse of unemployment. Hence the conviction, ever more evident, that social solidarity must be strengthened. It is in all our interests that everyone should be enabled to contribute to general economic performance to the best of his ability. Here again there are far-reaching implications for a whole range of policies.

To turn the spotlight on a third concern: in most OECD countries, population growth is waning. In Germany, the population is already falling and Japan, too, will soon see a downward trend. What are the consequences going to be? What action should be taken? The first thing that comes to mind, of course, is the reform of social protection systems. But among the many other areas that will be affected too are -- in no particular order -- housing, migration policy, firms' strategies as to where they locate, and so on.

It is true that the three issues I have spotlighted briefly are not entirely new. But what is new is that change is taking place so fast that it is perceived as all the more threatening. As awareness heightens, there is a general desire for government, at all levels, to get to grips with the problems involved. Everyone senses that prospects for lasting economic prosperity largely depend on the answers to these questions. The OECD, for its part, is seeking to contribute to examination of the myriad aspects of structural change and action needed. I will not take up your time by going into detail here; but I should like, if I may, to make one remark and to give just a few examples of what we are doing.

In the past few years, the governments of Member countries have been making it increasingly clear that they wish the OECD to step up and extend its activities relating to structural change. The communiqué adopted at the end of this year's Council at Ministerial level stressed the role the Organisation must play in the multilateral surveillance of structural policies.

And now for the examples:

-- on technology, a broad programme is under way. The aim is to look closely at the many different aspects and implications of the present technology explosion -- as we may indeed call it. It is true, of course, that this is not the first time in history that new technologies have come to the fore. But never before have new technologies had such an impact on the life and work of so many people in such a short space of time.

-- education and training will from now on be a strategic factor in the race for progress. The OECD has been engaged in work on education for many years, and that work is now being stepped up at the urging of Member countries and it will, without doubt, contribute to significant reform.

-- environment: here, too, the OECD was among the pioneers. The relationship between the protection of the environment and lasting growth, firmly emphasised by the Brundtland Commission report, is a powerful incitement to pursue further the tasks begun. It will provided an essential time frame and perspective for the many activities of the OECD.

-- rural development: in this Assembly, where the issue is to



be discussed in a few days' time, you do not need me to emphasise how important and complex is the issue of rural development. The Council of Ministers of the OECD did so in the May 1988 communiqué, and asked the Organisation to press ahead with its work even faster.

These, then, are only a few examples of the efforts being deployed by the OECD on structural policies. I could have mentioned, too, work on social security, on tax reform, industrial subsidies, and on the supervision of financial activities. In this Assembly, you are well aware of the OECD Member countries' conviction that it is of the greatest importance for structural policies to be debated still more thoroughly, and in co-operation.

This brings me to the last part of my address. I should like to end by saying a few words about international co-operation.

### III. International co-operation

In an interdependent world in which everyone is conscious that, when all is said and done, it is in his interest to preserve and exploit interdependence, there are only two choices: co-operation or chaos.

I shall not dwell on co-operation among OECD Member countries, since I have just mentioned how diverse this co-operation is on the structural front. You know that it is becoming increasingly active and assured in the field of macroeconomic policy.

Instead, I should like to look at three aspects of international co-operation which extend far beyond the OECD framework: the negotiations in GATT; the debt problem; and relations with the most advanced developing countries.

We are now two months away from the Montreal meeting which is intended to mark the midpoint of the Round that began in Uruguay. Progress made so far in the different areas of negotiation has been significant, but it is not yet decisive. That is not surprising, given that this particular Round is by far the most ambitious ever undertaken by GATT, and that the positions of the contracting parties, their interests - assumed or true - and their convictions started out by being very different from one another. It does appear, nevertheless -- and this is to be welcomed -- that the initial misunderstandings and prejudices are rapidly fading. Effective negotiation has indeed begun and all concerned have shown the will to have it succeed. Admittedly, the ultimate objective is not the same for all the participants, but at least the will to negotiate undoubtedly exists on all sides. What we must now hope is that, with 5th December approaching, the negotiators will redouble their efforts and resist the temptation to refer the slightest divergences to higher authority - to ministers.

If multilateralism is to be maintained and strengthened -- and forty years of experience have demonstrated its worth -- then the Montreal meeting has to be a success. This means that it must not only register whatever progress has been achieved but also point the way ahead and set out the aims of the second half of the Uruguay Round. If it fails to do so, protectionist pressures could well spring up again and there would be a danger that the current



widespread propensity for regional agreements would deviate towards discrimination.

The debt problem has clearly not been resolved. The aggregate indebtedness of the developing countries has increased further. However, the trend, to which I drew your attention a year ago at this same Assembly, has continued. The recent meetings in Berlin of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank corroborate this. All the actors -- the debtor countries, creditor countries, commercial banks, international financial institutions -- know and acknowledge that they will have to bear part of the burden. Far more than confrontation, it is co-operation that is now the order of the day in the discussions.

I come to the third aspect of international co-operation I wish to raise: relations with the most advanced developing countries. It is today quite obvious that the developing world is becoming more and more diversified. Some of these countries have seen such vigorous growth in recent years that they have left the rest of the field behind and are now experiencing situations, concerns and ambitions that are more and more like those of the industrialised countries. This is the case, in particular, of what are termed the newly industrialising economies of the Far East: South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan and Hong Kong and, a little way behind but nonetheless ahead of most of the middle-income developing countries, Thailand and Malaysia. These are countries that base their development on becoming integrated as rapidly as possible into world trade. Thanks to their dynamism, this part of the world is becoming a particularly active pole of economic growth. The position these actors hold in economic and financial activity worldwide is and will continue to be a significant one. The OECD countries are thus quite logically seeking to increase and enrich their relations with these new partners. I very much hope that, over the coming months, it will be possible to lay the foundations for mutually beneficial co-operation by means of a very informal joint discussion.

It goes without saying that this will in no way diminish the interest the OECD has traditionally shown in all the other members of the developing world. Neither will it prevent the OECD from remaining alert to any possibility of contributing to better mutual understanding with the East European countries.

Mr Chairman,

The phenomenon that has been baptised the 'acceleration of history' has doubtless never been as clearly apparent as it is today. Nor has the individual ever had such a distinct feeling of being a citizen of the world. True, we are not going to see a world government set up tomorrow, but the increasing importance being given to multilateral concertation and to international organisations clearly indicates that all are agreed that co-operation is the essential adjunct to interdependence. The encouragement that your Assembly gives the OECD is a powerful incentive to our Organisation to apply ourselves even more to supporting international co-operation.

BARBER B. CONABLE  
President

February 19, 1988

Dear Joe,

Thank you for your letter of February 1 enclosing your Report for 1987.

Once again, you have made a most thoughtful contribution to the discussion of key development problems. I believe that the contacts and collaboration between the DAC and the Bank have continued to grow in the last year, and we will certainly do all we can on our part to help foster that trend further in the year to come.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

(Barber B. Conable)

Mr. Joseph C. Wheeler  
Chairman  
Development Assistance Committee  
Organization for Economic Cooperation  
and Development  
2, rue Andre-Pascal  
75775 Paris, France

MCarter/ww



WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM  
Office of the SVPPR

Rec'd by  
me 6:30pm  
2/12/88  
M C

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 88/02/01

DUE DATE : 88/02/25

LOG NUMBER : 880211005

FROM : WHEELER

SUBJECT : L - ENC. COPY OF '87 DAC CHAIRMAN'S RPT. HOPING TO CARRY FORWARD  
PROGRESS MADE BETWEEN WB AND OECD IN 1988.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex Shakow

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH \_\_\_\_\_
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS : SHAKOW: PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC's SIGNATURE-CBK-2/11/88

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

① *MTG*  
*BBB*

RECEIVE 005

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 88/01/01 DUE DATE ~~88/02/18~~ 88/02/18  
LOG NUMBER : 880208011 FROM : Joseph Wheeler  
SUBJECT : Encls. copy of the 1987 DAC Chairman's Report. Hoping to carry  
forward progress made between WB and OECD in 1988.  
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : 3 Mr. Hopper (D-1202)

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH \_\_\_\_\_
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBB's SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS :

*please show this  
to BBB*

COMITÉ D'AIDE AU DÉVELOPPEMENT  
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEELe Président  
The Chairman2, rue André-Pascal  
75775 PARIS CEDEX 16  
Tél. 45 24 82 00  
Ligne directe/Direct line  
45 24 90 70

JCW/1102

1st February 1988

Dear Barber,

Enclosed is a personal copy of the 1987 DAC Chairman's Report. I think we have done some good business together this past year, with significant progress in support of the low-income African countries. I look forward to carrying this forward in 1988.

Sorry you can't make it for Tidewater this year. We will certainly be inviting David.

With very best wishes.

Sincerely,



Joseph C. Wheeler

Enc.

The Honourable Barber B. Conable,  
President,  
The World Bank,  
1818 H Street, N.W.,  
Washington, D.C. 20433.



WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

1) ~~BBB~~  
2) BBC  
(original sent  
to Shakow)  
C.P.

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/08/13  
LOG NUMBER : 870824011  
SUBJECT : Tidewater Review

DUE DATE : 00/00/00  
FROM : Mr. J. C. Wheeler

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : 3) Mr. Shakow (J-3073)

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH \_\_\_\_\_
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS :

COMITÉ D'AIDE AU DÉVELOPPEMENT  
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEELe Président  
The Chairman2, rue André-Pascal  
75775 PARIS CEDEX 16  
Tél. 45 24 82 00  
Ligne directe/Direct line  
45 24 90 70

JCW/808

13th August 1987

Dear Mr. Conable,

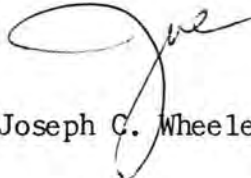
I had indicated that we would provide a very brief review of our Tidewater discussions. I am very grateful to Mr. John Vereker of the Overseas Development Administration for preparing the enclosed summary note. I am providing also a list of the participants for your files.

We have two possible hosts for a Tidewater meeting in 1988 and I will let you know as soon as my discussions are completed.

I very much enjoyed the Tidewater discussions this year. I know that all of us appreciated Christopher Patten's hospitality and the superb venue at Leeds Castle.

Very best wishes.

Sincerely,

  
Joseph C. Wheeler

Encs.

The Honorable Barber B. Conable,  
President,  
The World Bank,  
1818 H Street, N.W.,  
Washington, D.C. 20433.

## TIDEWATER 1987

Our agenda had identified three issues for discussion - structural adjustment, human resource development and development goals. The achievement of the Leeds Castle Tidewater was to establish that these are not distinct, but closely inter-related. We all agreed that the adjustment effort will not be sustainable over the long period required unless concern for human resource development is built in to the heart of adjustment programmes; that a much greater effort is needed on the part of donor countries to mobilise public understanding of, and support for, the difficult and courageous decisions being taken in many poor countries; and that the evolution of quantifiable development goals would be a major contribution to that understanding.

In our discussion of structural adjustment we found it useful to distinguish between the sense in which the phrase was originally used - that is, adjustment to a permanent change in the external economic environment, with its origins in the need to respond to the rise in energy prices - and the wider sense in which it is now often used: adjustment in response to internal weaknesses in the economy as well.

There are, we concluded, a number of preconditions to the success of the adjustment process in its traditional sense:

- the programmes must be well-designed, and the conditions attached must be common to all donors: this implies better coordination;
- all concerned must recognise that adjustment is not a matter of solving a short term balance of payments crisis in a year or so: it may be necessary to think in terms of 10-25 years;

/donors..



- donors must not subordinate their aid programmes to commercial interests;
- protection for the groups most vulnerable to the adverse effects of adjustment must be built into the design of programmes, not bolted on afterwards.

But we also noted that adjustment to permanent adverse changes is, sooner or later, inevitable. Those countries who have not yet found viable adjustment packages face a profound political and social problem: the more it is delayed, the more painful the process may prove to be.

The role of the International Financial Institutions was discussed. Donors want to be more closely involved in the preparation of Bank and Fund programmes, and they want the Bank to play more of a lead in donor coordination, especially in the field. But the Bank lacks the necessary staff resources: donors must face up to this contradiction.

Finally, we noted the existence of some issues which needed to be tackled if adjustment is to succeed, but which raise particular sensitivities:

- the damaging effect of corruption on decision making;
- defence expenditure continuing to run at levels well beyond what can be afforded;
- dependence on earnings from narcotics;
- undemocratic political systems.

We agreed that developed countries too carry some responsibility for these problems.

When we looked at adjustment in the wider sense we acknowledged that we were, in effect, analysing the whole of the development process. Here a number of additional factors came into play:

- the importance of finding a solution to the problem of the official debt burden in Sub-Saharan Africa;
- the need for institutional, and sometimes also political, change in recipient countries;
- above all, the urgent need for an improvement in the international trading environment, which would of course lessen the need for adjustment in the first place.

This led us to some discussion of the role of concessional aid. Some of us felt that it would be wise to recognise that there is not going to be a substantial increase in the overall resource transfer, so that we should distribute the available concessional aid more equitably. This would imply that Asia should follow Latin America in graduating to loans containing only a small concessional element. Others argued that much substantial poverty remains, and will remain, in Asia and that Africa's development needs must be financed by a substantial additional effort by the donor community. We all recognised that this effort will not be made unless we find much more effective ways of communicating, to those in a position to influence levels of aid, the importance of the problem and the success we are having in dealing with it.

We saw the problems of human resource development very much in terms of the sustainability of adjustment programmes. We acknowledged that most political systems do not - perhaps should not - enable programmes to be maintained over a long period at the expense of sharply reduced living standards among large groups. So adjustment must be accompanied by growth in

/the economy..



the economy - which brings us back to the need for additional concessional flows.

Our discussion of development goals ranged quite wide, and rather far ahead. We noted a number of priority areas for the development effort:

- food production, and food security, in Africa;
- the continuing problem of poverty in Asia;
- private investment, as a vehicle for the transfer of technology;
- aid volume, and progress towards the 0.7% target.

More immediately, we concluded that we must articulate much more clearly, and in a way which will be understood by the general public, what we have achieved and what we are still anxious to achieve. We must take credit for what we have done so as to build support for doing more.

There was general support for the definition of quantified targets, provided these were kept realistic. Most of us thought they should be established by the developing countries themselves, on a country and sectoral basis; but we acknowledged the potential public impact of global targets in the social sectors.

### Conclusion

We ended on a note of confidence in the Tidewater process. We had embarked on our discussions in the essential spirit of Tidewater, which is a willingness to debate unfettered by rigid national or institutional positions. The quality of our discussions was a tribute to the superiority of reason over

/rhetoric..

rhetoric. As we looked into the future we saw an increasingly interdependent world, in which the distinctions between developed and developing, between donor and recipient, were becoming ever less clear; we agreed that we should continue to meet in this way, so as to make our contribution to that objective.

July 1987



List of Participants  
11-12 July 1987 Tidewater Meeting  
Leeds Castle, United Kingdom

Mrs. Margaret CATLEY-CARLSON	President, Canadian International Development Agency.
Mr. Barber CONABLE	President, The World Bank.
Mr. William DRAPER	Administrator, UNDP.
Mr. Osama FAQUIH	Deputy Minister of Finance for International Development Co-operation, Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Saudi Arabia.
Mr. Dieter FRISCH	Director General for Development, EEC.
Mr. Zhang HAORUO	Vice-Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, China.
Mr. Enrique IGLESIAS	Foreign Minister, Uruguay.
Mr. James INGRAM	Executive Director, World Food Programme.
Mr. Idriss JAZAIRY	President, International Fund for Agricultural Development.
Mr. Richard JOLLY	Deputy Executive director, UNICEF
Mr. Volkmar KOHLER	Parliamentary Secretary of State, Federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation, Germany.
Mr. Jay MORRIS	Deputy Administrator, Agency for International Development, United States.
Mr. Philip NDEGWA	Governor, Central Bank of Kenya.

Mr. Christopher PATTEN	Minister for Overseas Development, United Kingdom.
Mr. Shridath RAMPHAL	Secretary-General, Commonwealth Secretariat.
Mr. Jean RIPERT	Director General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, United Nations.
Mr. Bengt SAVE-SODERBERGH	Under Secretary of State for Development Co-operation, Sweden.
Mr. Manmohan SINGH	Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, India.
Mr. Fritz STAEHELIN	Director for Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Aid, Switzerland.
Mr. Mamoudou TOURE	Minister of Economy and Finance, Senegal.
Mr. Mahbub ul HAQ	Minister of Planning and Development, Pakistan.
Mr. Joseph C. WHEELER	Chairman, DAC, OECD.



## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

FDU-OECD

DATE: June 4, 1987

TO: Mr. Barber B. Conable

FROM: *Alex* Alexander Shakow, Director, Strategic Planning and Review

EXTENSION: 78812

SUBJECT: Visit of Joseph Wheeler, Friday, June 5, 3.30 p.m.

Joe Wheeler, Chairman of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), is coming for an informal visit with you to discuss preparations for the July 10-12 Tidewater Meeting and general development issues. Marianne Haug, Bill Stanton, and I will join you.

Wheeler, a Massachusetts Yankee, is an outstanding development professional - he started with the Marshall Plan, spent many years as an AID mission director (in Pakistan, Jordan and elsewhere) and rose to be AID's Deputy Administrator in the early 1980s. He then went to Nairobi as Deputy Director of the UN Environment Programme before becoming DAC Chairman eighteen months ago. He is highly respected and well-liked by the development community.

I suggest you use this opportunity to draw upon Joe's wide knowledge, focusing in particular on the types of issues and discussions he expects at the Tidewater Meeting. (His letter to you of May 22 on the subject is attached.) The issues on the informal agenda are:

- (1) review of issues surrounding adjustment programs (including poverty impact) and the need for additional resources and/or debt relief.
- (2) technique to finance social sector programs.
- (3) various agricultural policy issues.
- (4) development achievement targets.

You might also wish to ask him about the implications of DAC's overall assessment of aid flows, as in several weeks the 1986 figures will be made public. Given his experience at UNEP and the OECD you may also want to ask his impression of the Bank's performance on environmental issues.

Attachment

cc: Messrs. Hopper o/r, Stanton, Ms. Haug

AShakow/my

# OCDE

ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET  
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES

# OECD

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC  
CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

COMITÉ D'AIDE AU DÉVELOPPEMENT  
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Le Président  
The Chairman

2, rue André-Pascal  
75775 PARIS CEDEX 16  
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JCW/679

22nd May 1987

Dear Mr. Conable,

In his original invitation letter for this year's Tidewater meeting July 11 and 12 at Leeds Castle Christopher Patten suggested subject matter for our discussions. The Tidewater tradition is one of flexibility, permitting participants to bring up subjects not indicated in the original invitation. On the other hand, experience suggests that it is useful for the participants to come prepared to discuss at least two or three issues of current interest. This letter is simply to provide further observations on Mr. Patten's suggestions in light of recent developments.

Mr. Patten suggested that the first subject be "Structural Adjustment Particularly in the Poorer Countries". He divided this into two parts, the first of which was:

- "a. Are adjustment programmes beginning to show results? Are sufficient concessional resources being applied to support adjustment measures? Will the debt overhang prove too great? Can vulnerable groups be better protected to make adjustment socially and politically acceptable?"

Recent experience with structural adjustment in countries receiving significant amounts of aid suggests that structural adjustment is going well in many cases but that there is a hard core of difficult

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The Honorable Barber B. Conable,  
President,  
The World Bank,  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433.

c.c. Mme. Trzeciak-Duval  
Mr. Shakow



cases where measures so far agreed upon are not sufficient to solve the problem. We are talking about 10 to 15 cases, mostly in Africa. The Interim Committee, the Development Committee and the OECD Ministerial Meeting all acknowledged that there are cases where new measures or substantial new assistance will be required.

While everyone agrees that there is no single measure likely to gain enough support to solve the hard core debt problems, among measures which might make significant contributions would be more debt cancellation, further retro-active terms adjustment on aid loans, interest rate reductions on export credit refinancing, significant moves toward more fast-disbursing aid and substantial increases in aid. In the Paris Club participants are now talking about the need to significantly ease the terms of rescheduling on a case by case basis. On the aid front, the problem remains of how to get sufficient aid money together, at the right time and in the right form, to back up Bank and Fund financing packages. //

(V) Since the Tidewater participants are primarily from the aid community it occurs to me this would be a good opportunity to discuss where we go from here on the hard core cases among aid receiving countries. We have purposefully not included on the agenda the debt problems of non-aid-receiving countries -- mostly in Latin America. // have

Minister Patten described under 1.b. a second aspect of structural adjustment as follows:

- "b. Have we defined the issues fully? Is enough attention being given to human resource development if the enterprise of the bulk of the population is to be fully used? Have we thought far enough ahead in agriculture? For example, what lies beyond self-sufficiency in grains and what are the research implications? Is self-sufficiency in grains the goal, whatever the cost?"

While our rhetoric communicates our continuing concern that structural adjustment needs to be undertaken in such a way that it does not have a serious negative impact on human resource development (for example, see DAC's Guiding Principles for Using Aid to Support Development Aid Policies and Programmes and Strengthening Aid Co-ordination with Developing Countries as well as UNICEF's "adjustment with a human face" initiatives), one cannot help but notice that this subject gets crowded out in structural adjustment discussions by the necessity to concentrate on immediate reform measures such as exchange rate changes, measures to improve the environment for the private sector, fiscal policies, price policies, marketing policies, etc. // D/C paper

Of course, successful reform in macro-economic areas is an essential basis for efforts in human resource areas. In Consultative Groups many of us tend to mention our continuing interest in protection of the poorest and in human resource development but, in a context of severe limitations on developing



country external resources and the need to bring more balance into their internal budgets, it has proven difficult to give the issue the serious attention it deserves. Some developing countries have imaginatively pursued policies of decentralisation and improved cost recovery as a way of dealing with health, education, and other human resource programmes. It would be useful if participants at Tidewater could consider whether there are practical and affordable measures that might take us beyond our rhetoric.

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Demerol.

The recent surges in developing country grain production, particularly in Asia and Latin America, represent a success of enormous proportions. However, with many countries producing enough to be in the world market and with developed country production well in excess of market requirements, new issues arise. Should we be urging developing countries to shift their priorities from grains in surplus to other products still in deficit? How can we help sustain markets for developing country surpluses in cases where in some years weather cycles cause production excess to needs?

Schub

The CGIAR institutions do research on a relatively small number of crops. Yet we know agricultural development is critical to developing country income growth. Should we now look at additional crop research priorities? What should be our approach to national research systems?

Schub  
Farrow

A recent debate has developed as to the extent to which aid agencies should be willing to encourage developing countries to be more self-sufficient in grain even in situations where production costs are clearly higher than long-term world market prices. It would be useful on an informal basis to exchange views on this and other agriculture policy issues in the context of long-term structural adjustment.

Schub

Mr. Patten describes the second problem area for discussion at Tidewater as follows:

"Longer-term development goals: What are the significant challenges which developing countries and aid agencies should be facing up to for the rest of the century? Can we usefully articulate operational development targets (or performance indicators)? If so, in which fields (health, education, economics)? This may have operational advantages but may also help both developing countries and donor countries to arouse political support for development."

AS?

As development managers, whether on the developing country or donor institution sides, we can now look back over the past decades and see that very encouraging progress has been made both on a worldwide basis and in most countries in such areas as reduction of infant mortality, increase in life expectancy, literacy and nutrition. As mentioned above, surprising success has been



attained in Asia and Latin America in grain production. Today we are experiencing in the DAC countries as a whole continuing increases in aid levels but on a more modest basis than in the past. In developing countries a critical problem in accelerating further progress is often attributable to the difficulty in getting a political consensus for a truly national effort as opposed to efforts which tend to provide more benefits to limited groups. Thus there is a need to describe our efforts in terms which will gain increased support. Perhaps too often we have packaged our efforts in economic jargon rather than in terms which are meaningful to broader publics. Furthermore, we may not have capitalised on some of the management benefits of articulating precise objectives. Recent positive experience with objective-setting includes such efforts as the Green Revolution sharp increase in grain production in such countries as China, India, Pakistan and Turkey and more recently the dramatic rise in inoculation rates and use of oral rehydration in countries where governments have focussed many elements of both public and private sectors on those issues and mobilised broad public participation. With these successes, one wonders whether there are other opportunities.

Discussion of this grows in part out of Canada's initiative at the 1986 DAC High-Level Meeting, subsequently followed up by an informal Canadian-initiated meeting.

Taking into consideration the progress already made and considering international targets already set through the United Nations system, one wonders whether on a country-by-country basis, or even regionally or globally, we might try to mount additional practical campaigns which, on the one hand, would explain to our publics what we are trying to achieve and, on the other hand, would help us to gain the management advantages of clear articulation of objectives. This would need to be done in ways which would avoid skewing the use of resources away from needed general development programmes. Indeed, it is likely that such targeting would need to concentrate in areas where low-cost solutions are possible -- in effect substituting new technology and individual and community resources for traditional drains on national budgets.

I am hoping that Margaret Catley-Carlson can give a lead to this discussion.

I look forward to seeing you in July at Leeds.

With very best wishes.

Sincerely,



Joseph C. Wheeler



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3 **MR. JEAN-CLAUDE PAYE, SECRETARY-GENERAL, OECD, PARIS, FRANCE**

4 **THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND MESSAGE OF GOOD WISHES ON MY BECOMING**

5 **PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK. LIKE YOU, I LOOK FORWARD TO**

6 **CONTINUING CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN OECD AND THE BANK IN THE**

7 **FUTURE.**

8 **REGARDS, BARBER B. CONABLE, PRESIDENT, WORLD BANK**

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MR BARBER B CONABLE JR  
PRESIDENT  
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AS YOU ASSUME YOUR NEW RESPONSIBILITIES AS PRESIDENT OF THE  
WORLD BANK I SHOULD LIKE TO SEND YOU MY SINCERE GOOD WISHES  
FOR SUCCESS IN THE CHALLENGING TASKS WHICH LIE AHEAD.  
WE IN THE OECD LOOK FORWARD TO CONTINUING CLOSE CO-OPERATION  
WITH

COL CO-OPERATION

YAB456 PAGE 2/10

THE BANK UNDER YOUR LEADERSHIP.  
JEAN-CLAUDE PAYE  
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