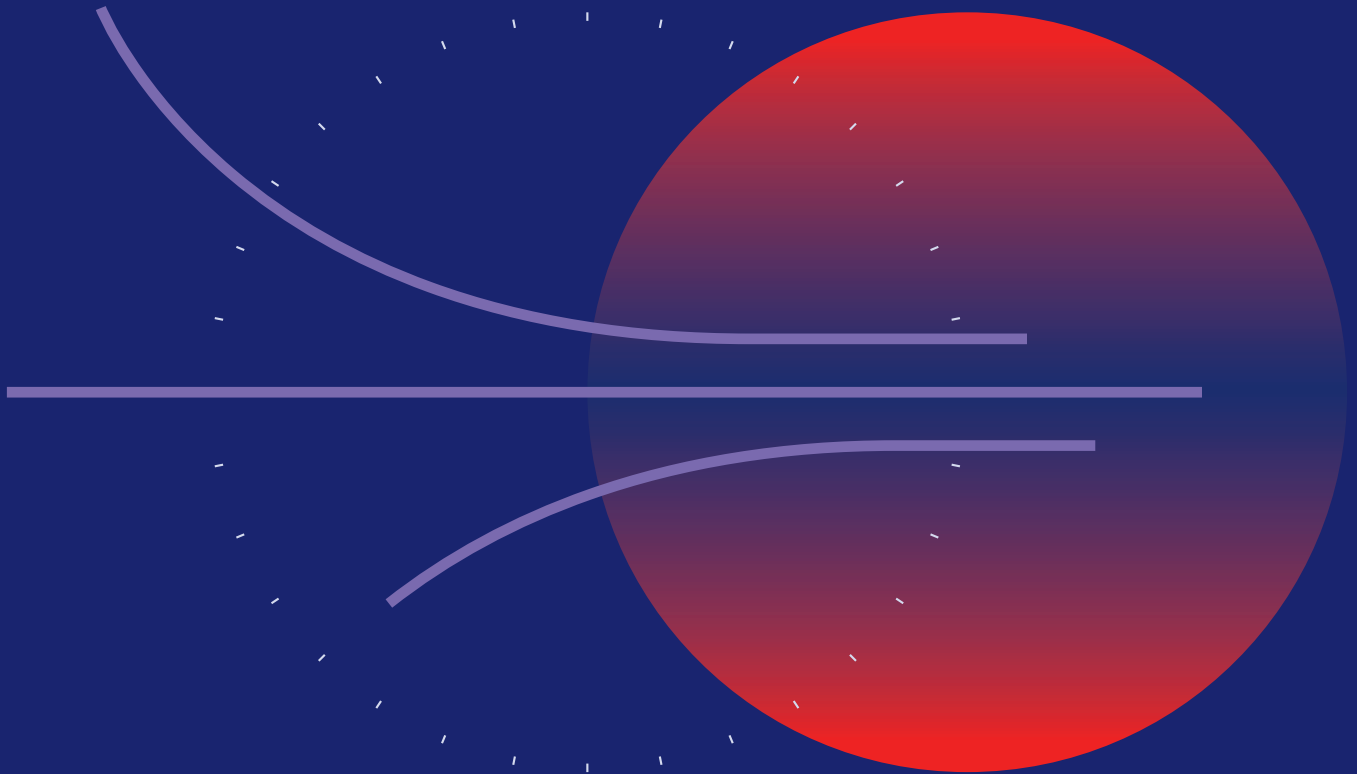


Meeting of the OECD Council at Ministerial Level

Paris, 3-4 June 2025



PARAGUAY COUNTRY PROGRAMME

The cover note of this document is issued under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD and does not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD Members.
Annex 1 was approved by the External Relations Committee.

PARAGUAY COUNTRY PROGRAMME

Overview

1. On 2 July 2024, the Council agreed to invite Paraguay to engage in a Country Programme [[C\(2024\)83](#) and [C/M\(2024\)7](#), Item 142] pursuant to the terms and conditions set out in the Framework for the Establishment of Country Programmes (hereafter “the Framework”) [[C/MIN\(2013\)12](#)]. The Council invited the External Relations Committee (ERC) to decide on the implementation of the Programme, in particular on its mandates, duration, renewal, contents, governance, monitoring and evaluation.
2. In a letter dated 15 November 2023 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Rubén Ramírez Lezcano, Paraguay officially expressed its interest in a Country Programme.
3. During its January 2025 session, the Secretariat submitted a [room document](#) to the ERC, outlining preliminary substantive orientations for the Country Programme. On 21 March 2025, the ERC agreed to launch the Paraguay Country Programme [[ERC\(2025\)8/FINAL](#)]. In line with the Framework, a three-year, renewable mandate was decided by the ERC for the Country Programme.

Governance, Organisation, Monitoring and Evaluation

4. The Country Programmes and any renewals thereof are governed by the Organisation’s rules, in particular the above-mentioned Framework, the Resolutions of the Council on a New Governance Structure for the Organisation [[C\(2006\)78/REV1/FINAL](#)] and on Partnerships in OECD Bodies [[C\(2012\)100/REV2/FINAL](#)], as well as the Financial Regulations of the Organisation [[C\(2008\)92/REV1](#)]. Accordingly, the ERC is invited to launch the Paraguay Country Programme, subject to the decisions by other competent bodies:
 - a) Output Results to be delivered under the Programme will be included in the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) of the relevant committees which are submitted by these committees to the Council for approval, via the Budget Committee;
 - b) The grant agreement(s) to fund the Programme will be submitted to the Budget Committee for review and acceptance in accordance with Regulation 14, paragraph 2 of the Financial Regulations;
 - c) Decisions on Partnerships in OECD bodies will be taken by the Council, via the ERC, in consultation with the relevant committees;
 - d) Decisions on Adherence to OECD legal instruments will be taken in line with the relevant rules and practices.
5. As in the cases of other Country Programmes, an additional document which lays out the strategic partnership between the Parties will be signed between Paraguay and the OECD to set out the modalities of co-operation in particular on the Programme. The Secretariat will report annually on the implementation of the Country Programme.
6. The Paraguay Country Programme will undergo regular monitoring and annual reporting of progress of its outputs and outcomes at the ERC, and a final evaluation at the end of its implementation period, inspired by the practices and evaluations of other Country Programmes, notably with regards to the methodology used to measure qualitative and quantitative metrics.

Economic and policy context

7. Paraguay is a landlocked developing country, with a population of 6.1 million (Census 2022) and abundant natural resources in the heart of South America that has experienced significant economic growth since overcoming a dictatorship and moving towards democracy in 1989. Since 2014, Paraguay has been classified as an upper-middle-income country, with a per capita GDP of US\$ 6,020. The country has

become one of the most dynamic economies in the region, with annual growth rates exceeding the averages of both the OECD and Latin American countries (3.7% between 2004 and 2023)¹. The economy grew 4.7% in 2023 and is expected to close 2024 in 3.8% for 2024². This growth, driven by strong macroeconomic performance and structural reforms, has led to many Paraguayans overcoming poverty and a growth in the middle class. Despite this progress, Paraguay remains a highly unequal country, with poverty still a significant challenge and a need for more well-paying, formal jobs³.

8. Paraguay's development is guided by its [2030 National Development Plan](#) (NDP), adopted in 2014 renovated and adjusted further in 2021, which has provided policy continuity. The NDP is structured around four strategic axes: poverty reduction and social development; inclusive economic growth; Paraguay's projection into the world⁴; and political and institutional strengthening. Paraguay is a founding member, with Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay of the Southern Common Market (Mercosur), which conforms a market of 273 million people, and an annual GDP of EUR 2.2 trillion, and recently finalised the negotiations of a Partnership Agreement with the European Union⁵.

9. President Santiago Peña assumed office in August 2023, with clear intentions to maintain fiscal sustainability and with an ambitious structural reform agenda. One of his objectives, obtaining the first ever investment-grade credit rating, was achieved in July 2024⁶. President Peña's key policy priorities include attracting foreign direct investment, with a green investment to enter the sustainable financing market, stopping tax evasion, alleviating poverty, creating 500,000 jobs, and embracing the digital and green transitions. Additionally, the Government has put a strong focus on strengthening democratic institutions, modernising public administration, improving infrastructure, healthcare, women's rights, childcare, land reform, combat to organised crime and corruption. For 2025, the congress approved the ambitious budget presented by the administration, with a 14% increase for health, education, security, and social welfare⁷.

Co-operation with the OECD

10. Paraguay's engagement with the OECD has gradually and organically expanded over the past years. The country participates in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) since 2013 and is a member of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information and the Project on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) since 2016. It joined the Development Centre in 2017, and the Inclusive Framework on the Inclusive Forum on Carbon Mitigation Approaches (IFCMA) in 2024. In 2018 Paraguay undertook a Multi-Dimensional Country Review ([Vol. 1](#); [Vol. 2](#), [Vol. 3](#)) and a [Public Governance Review](#). In July 2022, the report A Multi-dimensional Approach to the Post-COVID-19 World for Paraguay was launched.

11. Paraguay has been actively engaged in the OECD LAC Regional Programme since its inception in 2016, hosting the first Ministerial on Social Inclusion in Asunción in 2017 and, subsequently, as a

¹ UNDP, UNPF and UNOPS, Country Programme Document for Paraguay, November 2024. <https://docs.un.org/en/DP/FPA/CPD/PAR/9>

² World Bank Macro Poverty Outlook, October 2024 <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/e408a7e21ba62d843bdd90dc37e61b57-0500032021/related/mpo-pry.pdf>

³ OECD (2018) Public Governance Reviews: Paraguay https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-public-governance-reviews-paraguay_9789264301856-en.html

⁴ OECD (2018) Public Governance Reviews: Paraguay and OECD (2018) Multi-Dimensional Review of Paraguay: Volume 1. Initial Assessment https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/2018/07/multi-dimensional-review-of-paraguay_g1g8f63b.html

⁵ https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/mercosur/eu-mercosur-agreement/factsheet-eu-mercosur-partnership-agreement_en

⁶ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/paraguay/overview>, and <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2024/12/20/pr-24495-paraguay-imf-executive-board-concludes-reviews-of-pci-and-arrangement-under-the-rsf>

⁷ <https://www.mef.gov.py/institucional/sala-de-prensa/noticias/mef-pone-contenido-del-pgn-2025-al-alcance-toda-ciudadania>

member of the Advisory Board. In 2022, the country stepped up to assume the co-chairmanship of the Regional Programme (2022-25). When requesting to undertake a Country Programme, the Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed the country’s commitment “to act as a trailblazer for the dissemination of OECD standards and good practices drawing on their leadership in the region”. This commitment was reiterated by President Santiago Peña during his visit to the OECD in December 2024, in his intervention at the High-Level Meeting of the Development Centre.

12. Paraguay will host the LAC Ministerial on Governance in 2025, with the clear intention of leading by example in the region and encouraging other LAC countries in aligning with OECD standards and best practices.

Outline of the Programme

13. The Framework provides that the Country Programmes are designed in a strategic manner, according to mutual benefit and based on an overall plan. The Programmes must also be supportive of regional approaches and strategic partnerships (i.e., the [OECD LAC Regional Programme](#) and the proposed OECD Strategic Framework for co-operation with Latin America and the Caribbean) to the extent that, as Partners in such Programmes, the countries can help disseminate good practices to, and also bring policy perspectives from, their region. The Country Programmes will include the preparation of joint studies and peer reviews, facilitate the countries' participation in selected OECD bodies, and when appropriate, work towards adherence to OECD legal instruments and incorporate the country into relevant OECD data bases.

14. The Country Programme will build on previous OECD reviews (see table below) in order to support the design and implementation of the ambitious structural reform agenda of the current administration to address the country’s main socio-economic policy challenges.

Previous Reviews	Key focus topics / chapters	Deep dive focus in Country Programme
Multi-Dimensional Country Review (MDCR) A Multi-dimensional Approach to the Post-COVID-19 World	Economic development, growth and business dynamics, financing for development	Investment, RBC, Capital liberalisation
	Social protection	Financing of Social Protection
	Health systems	
	Education and skills	Teacher Training
Public Governance Review (PGR)	Policy co-ordination (Center of Government)	Trust, Integrity, Anti-Bribery
	Civil Service	
	Open Government	Statistics
	Strategic Planning and Budgeting	Bioceanic corridor
	Multi-level governance	Water Governance

15. In accordance with these indications and following extensive consultations with the Paraguayan authorities, the Country Programme is structured around five pillars:

Pillar 1: Unleashing economic growth potential

16. The strong macroeconomic performance of the Paraguayan economy and the recent investment grade, offer an opportunity to boost foreign direct investment (FDI) flows, which at around 0.3% of GDP⁸, remain modest compared to other Mercosur peers. To strengthen Paraguay's Investment Policy Framework, this pillar includes an Investment Policy Review with a view to adhering to the OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises [OECD/LEGAL/0144] and related OECD legal instruments. This pillar will also facilitate Paraguay's understanding of the Codes of Liberalisation of Capital Movements [OECD/LEGAL/0002] and Current Invisible Operations [OECD/LEGAL/0001] and the Recommendation on Principles of Corporate Governance [OECD/LEGAL/0413], with a view to a potential adherence. A Review of the National Statistical System complements this pillar, with a view to adhering to the OECD Recommendation on Good Statistical Practice [OECD/LEGAL/0417].

Pillar 2: Social policy

17. Paraguay has the ambition to provide quality education for all learners to acquire the foundational and advanced skills and values to contribute to the country's development. Access to the education system has expanded significantly, but learning outcomes remain low compared to other countries in the region. PISA 2022 results show that more than eight out of ten students in the country are low performers in mathematics. Following a preliminary assessment of the country's education system in the Multi-Dimensional Country Review, this pillar will support Paraguay's reform efforts on the design and implementation of an improved framework for teachers training. In addition, following also relevant assessments of the country's health and social protection systems in the MDCR and the report A Multi-dimensional Approach to the Post-COVID-19 World for Paraguay, a specific project intended to identify avenues for improvement in the financing of social protection systems is included. This is a multi-country project of the Centre for Tax Policy in co-operation with the Development Centre, which counts with external financing.

Pillar 3: Better government

18. Following the OECD Public Governance Review (2018), which addressed issues regarding policy co-ordination, civil service and open government, the Government of Paraguay has recently made a major reform with the intention to gather in a unique, independent body the transparency unites in the three branches of government (executive, legislative and judiciary), co-ordination of the anti-corruption strategy and supreme audit functions in the General Comptroller of the Republic (CGR)⁹. This pillar aims at supporting Paraguay in the design and implementation of comprehensive strategies to promote government integrity, combat bribery and corruption, through the participation in the OECD Trust Survey, an Integrity Policy Review with a view to adhering to the Recommendation on Public Integrity [OECD/LEGAL/0435], and with technical assistance to create the conditions for Paraguay's adherence to the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions [OECD/LEGAL/0293] and related OECD legal instruments.

⁸ CEIC Data, Paraguay Foreign Direct Investment: % of GDP 2000-2024
<https://www.ceicdata.com/en/indicator/paraguay/foreign-direct-investment--of-nominal-gdp>

⁹ La Nación, 3 December 2024
<https://www.lanacion.com.py/politica/2024/12/03/ejecutivo-promulga-ley-de-integridad-y-prevencion-de-la-corrupcion/>

Pillar 4: Environmental sustainability

19. Economic reliance on agriculture and hydroelectric energy production makes Paraguay particularly vulnerable to the impact of climate change (ranked 95th out of 189 countries on vulnerability¹⁰). Despite its abundant water resources (water stress level in 2020 was 1.8%, which is at the low end of the scale¹¹), Paraguay faces significant challenges in terms of water security, with high demand from agricultural and livestock activities and accelerated impact of climate change, which notably manifests through a reduction in rainfall. Transboundary water co-operation is also a relevant feature of Paraguay's water governance framework. The Itaipu Dam, located on the Paraná River on the border between Brazil and Paraguay, is the largest operational hydroelectric in the world supplying nearly 90% of the electricity consumed in Paraguay and about 15% of that consumed in Brazil¹². Moreover, through the Paraguay –Parana Waterway, which runs from North to South (from Brazil to Argentina) runs 70% of the trade of Paraguay¹³. In this context, the Water Governance Dialogue and Policy Review will support Paraguay in developing an efficient, effective, and inclusive multi-level water governance system fit for the future. It will involve collaboration across OECD directorates (CFE, TAD, ENV) and with the International Transport Forum.

Pillar 5: Cross cutting and regional component

20. Paraguay is committed to deepen economic ties and multilateral co-operation with partners in the region. Paraguay will host the third LACRP Ministerial Summit on Governance and has placed special attention in creating a space for sharing good practices on the implementation of the [Action Plan on Integrity for Good Governance](#) launched in 2018 to support LAC governments in the design and implementation of comprehensive integrity and good governance strategies. The Ministerial will also be the opportunity to launch the [OECD Trust Survey](#) for LAC countries, and a [Governing with AI](#) report for the LAC region. Paraguay and the OECD Secretariat have the intention to invite LAC countries participating in the Ministerial to request adherence to the OECD legal instruments proposed in the Action Plan as well as others recently issued and upcoming revisions in the Governance and Infrastructure fields.

21. This pillar also includes a project intended to support Paraguay in realising the potential of the Bioceanic corridor, which crosses the Paraguayan Chaco and intends to connect Porto Murtinho (Mato Grosso do Sul in Brazil) with the ports of northern Chile, near the Tropic of Capricorn, 2,400 kilometres away. Based on the experience of similar, multi-country projects, this project will apply for the first time in the Americas an indicator-based connectivity framework and benchmarking tool, and involve co-operation across several OECD directorates (GRC, TAD) and the ITF.

Summary of the Programme

22. Within above five pillars, the Country Programme foresees a list of 13 projects as well as a co-ordination function to ensure that the Country Programme is implemented and monitored effectively. It is designed to bring a whole-of-government approach so that Paraguay moves towards aligning with OECD standards while supporting their domestic reform agenda. It includes possible adherence to several OECD

¹⁰ World Bank, Climate risk country profile – Paraguay, 2021

https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-04/15726-WB_Paraguay%20Country%20Profile-WEB-2.pdf

¹¹ Index Mundi, Paraguay - Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources, December 2019

<https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/paraguay/indicator/ER.H2O.FWST.ZS>

¹² G20 Global Infrastructure Hub, Itaipu Hydroelectric Dam, November 2020

<https://www.gihub.org/connectivity-across-borders/case-studies/itaipu-hydroelectric-dam/>

¹³ The Paraguay – Paraná Waterway. September 2023

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/paraguay-paran%C3%A1-waterway-understanding-conflict-jorge-bogarin>

legal instruments and different forms of partnership in OECD bodies. Annexes 1 and 2 provide detailed information on the projects and the OECD bodies and legal instruments that Paraguay is evaluating to request participation and/or adherence to in the course of the Country Programme.

Funding

23. Paraguay is responsible for the funding of the Country Programme through voluntary contributions for its entire duration. Paraguay will undersign a partnership agreement as framework for the multi-annual OECD-Paraguay co-operation and a Grant Agreement linked to the financing of the Country Programme. The budget for the Paraguay Country Programme is 3.550 MEUR over three years. In accordance with the financial regulations, the grants (from the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Paraguay) are to be submitted to the Budget Committee as soon as possible after the signing of the partnership agreement between the OECD and Paraguay. The note to be prepared for the Budget Committee will specify the various Output Areas and Output Results to which the grants will be allocated.

24. Through a letter dated on 9 December 2024, and a further communication on 6 May 2025, the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Paraguay has indicated that the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has agreed to finance five projects in 2025, identified in Annex 1 for an amount of up to 1,155 KEUR. Annex 1 also identifies a multi-country project financed by the Swedish International Cooperation Agency (SIDA) without any disbursement required from Paraguay.

Annex 1. Content of the Country Programme

Country Programmes include three types of deliverables, which are presented in this Annex: i) Output Results such as policy reviews or technical co-operation programmes; ii) Recommended Partnerships in OECD bodies; and iii) Proposed work towards adherence to selected OECD legal instruments.

Section 1 – Output Results			
Country Programme Output Description	Cost estimate K EUR	Body	PWB Linkage (Output Result code and description)
Pillar 1 – Unleashing economic growth potential			
1.1 Investment Policy Review Including alignment with and potential adherence to the Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises [OECD/LEGAL/0144] and related legal instruments	440*	Investment Committee and its Working Party on Responsible Business Conduct (WPRBC)	4.1.1.3 Country-level tools for more investment with more impact through PFI-based IPRs 4.1.1.2 Responsible Business Conduct
1.2 Benchmarking Review of Paraguay against the OECD Codes of Liberalisation of Capital Movements [OECD/LEGAL/0002] and to the OECD Code of Current Invisible Operations [OECD/LEGAL/0001]	440	Investment Committee and its Advisory Task Force on the OECD Codes of Liberalisation	4.1.1.1 Ensure the function of international capital markets through implementation of the Codes of Liberalisation
1.3 Review of National Statistical System	110	Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy	6.2.1.4.9 Alignment with the Recommendation on Good Statistical Practice [OECD/LEGAL/0417]
1.4 Technical assistance to support Paraguay's revision of the National Code of Corporate Governance aligning itself with the Recommendation on Principles of Corporate Governance [OECD/LEGAL/0413]	55	Corporate Governance Committee (CG)	4.1.3.1.2. Increasing global relevance and impact, assisting corporate governance reform, policy dialogue with Partner countries through regional and country-specific programmes.
Pillar 2 – Social policy			
2.1 Education: Coverage and quality with focus on teachers training	385	Education Policy Committee (EDPC)	2.1.1.3 Supporting policy development and implementation – analysis and action

* Financed by the IDB through a separate agreement

2.2 Social Protection Financing Policy Review	(financed by SIDA)	Working Party No. 2 on Tax Policy and Tax Statistics of the Committee of Fiscal Affairs Governing Board of the Development Centre (DEV-GB)	3.3.1. 2. Tax Policy Analysis and Statistics 5.1.6.2 Addressing the vulnerability challenge in the informal economy
Pillar 3 – Better government			
3.1 Participation in the Trust Survey	35*	Public Governance Committee (PGC)	4.3.1.3. Enhancing and Disseminating the evidence base to support trust in government and achieve global impact
3.2 Integrity Policy Review	385*	Public Governance Committee (PGC) and its Working Party on Public Integrity and Anti-Corruption (PIAC)	4.3.1.2 Promoting open, inclusive and transparent government and healthy civic space
3.3 Technical assistance with a view to facilitating Paraguay's accession to the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions [OECD/LEGAL/0276] and adherence to related legal instruments	385	Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions (WGB)	4.1.2.3 Building global anti-bribery partnerships. 4.1.2.3.2 Direct Engagement with selected partners, the WGB and other international organisations; engagement with business, trade unions and civil society
Pillar 4 – Environmental Sustainability			
4.1 Water Governance Dialogue and Review	495	Regional Development Policy Committee (RDPC) Environment Policy Committee (EPOC) Committee for Agriculture (COAG) In collaboration with the International Transport Forum	4.3.4.1 Place-based policies for a strong, sustainable and inclusive recovery 2.3.2.2 Biodiversity, Water and Ecosystems 3.2.1.2 Food and Agriculture Policy. Innovation for productivity, sustainability and resilience 1.2.2 Transport

* Financed by the IDB through a separate agreement

Pillar 5 – Cross cutting and regional component			
5.1 LAC Regional Programme Ministerial 2025	75*	External Relations Committee (ERC)	5.2.1.4 The Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Programme (LACRP), including strengthening outreach by the Mexico Centre
5.2 Realising the potential of the Bioceanic corridor	220*	External Relations Committee (ERC) Trade Committee In collaboration with the International Transport Forum	5.2.1.9 Country Approaches – Strategy, Co-ordination and Implementation Support 3.1.1.1 Global supply chains and open markets (Trade Facilitation) 1.2.2 Transport
5.3 Co-ordination Country Programme (include Monitoring of the country program)	525	External Relations Committee (ERC)	5.2.1.9 Country Approaches – Strategy, Co-ordination and Implementation Support
TOTAL	3 550	(*1 155 financed by the IDB)	

Section 2 – Partnership in OECD bodies¹⁴

Pillar 1 – Unleashing economic growth potential

Body	Current level of partnership	Proposed level of partnership ¹⁵
Investment Committee	Invitee	Associate in the IC(D) Enlarged Session for work related to the Declaration on International Investment and MNEs and related instruments
Advisory Taskforce on the Codes of Liberalisation of the Investment Committee	Invitee	Invitee
Working Party on Responsible Business Conduct (WPRBC) of the Investment Committee	Invitee	Associate in the IC(D) Enlarged Session for work related to the Declaration on International Investment and MNEs and related instruments
Working Group on International Investment Statistics of the Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy and the Investment Committee	Invitee	Participant
Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy	None	Invitee

Pillar 2 – Social policy

Body	Current level of partnership	Proposed level of partnership
Education Policy Committee (EDPC)	Invitee on Work related to PISA for Development	Invitee
Working Party No. 2 on Tax Policy and Tax Statistics of the Committee of Fiscal Affairs	None	Invitee

¹⁴ Note: the level of participation in OECD bodies is governed by the established rules of procedure and practice of the Organisation, in particular the Resolution of the Council on Partnerships in OECD Bodies [[C\(2012\)100/REV2/FINAL](#)].

¹⁵ On the basis of active participation and subject to the body's prerogatives. Associate status is linked in some cases to the pre-adherence review process to the respective legal instrument. Paraguay should remain an invitee of the Committee for a period of one year, after which it will complete its familiarization with the Committees' work in order to upgrade its level of engagement. The commitment to engage, as participant of associate shall be determined on a yearly basis.

Pillar 3 – Better government		
Body	Current level of partnership	Proposed level of partnership
Public Governance Committee (PGC) and all its subsidiary bodies	Invitee	Participant
Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions	Invitee	Participant
Pillar 4 –Environmental Sustainability		
Body	Current level of partnership	Proposed level of partnership
Joint Working Party on Agriculture and the Environment of the Committee of Agriculture and the Environment Policy Committee	Invitee	Participant
Inclusive Forum on Carbon Mitigation Approaches Project of the Committee on Fiscal Affairs, the Environment Policy Committee and the Economic Policy Committee	Invitee	Associate

Section 3 – Adherence to legal instruments

Pillar 1 – Unleashing economic growth potential

Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises [[OECD/LEGAL/0144](#)] and related legal instruments, subject to a pre-adherence review

Recommendation on Good Statistical Practice [[OECD/LEGAL/0417](#)], subject to a pre-adherence review

Recommendation on Principles for Internet Policy Making [[OECD/LEGAL/0387](#)]

Recommendation on Principles of Corporate Governance [[OECD/LEGAL/0413](#)]

Code of Liberalisation of Current Invisible Operations [[OECD/LEGAL/0001](#)], subject to a pre-adherence review

Code of Liberalisation of Capital Movements [[OECD/LEGAL/0002](#)], subject to a pre-adherence review

Pillar 2 – Social policy

Recommendation on Creating Better Opportunities for Young People [[OECD/LEGAL/0474](#)]

Recommendation on the Social and Solidarity Economy and Social Innovation [[OECD/LEGAL/0472](#)]

Pillar 3 – Better government

Declaration on Building Trust and Reinforcing Democracy [[OECD/LEGAL/0484](#)]

Recommendation on Information Integrity [[OECD/LEGAL/0505](#)]

Recommendation Public Integrity [[OECD/LEGAL/0435](#)], subject to a pre-adherence review

Recommendation on OECD Guidelines for Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Service [[OECD/LEGAL/0316](#)]

Recommendation on Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying and Influence [[OECD/LEGAL/0379](#)], subject to adherence to the Recommendation on Public Integrity

Recommendation on Public Procurement [[OECD/LEGAL/0411](#)]

Recommendation on Principles for Public Governance of Public-Private Partnerships [[OECD/LEGAL/0392](#)]

Recommendation on the Governance of Infrastructure [[OECD/LEGAL/0460](#)]

Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions [[OECD/LEGAL/0293](#)] and related legal instruments, subject to a pre-adherence review

Pillar 4 – Environmental Sustainability

Recommendation on Water [[OECD/LEGAL/0434](#)]

This document, as well as any data and map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

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