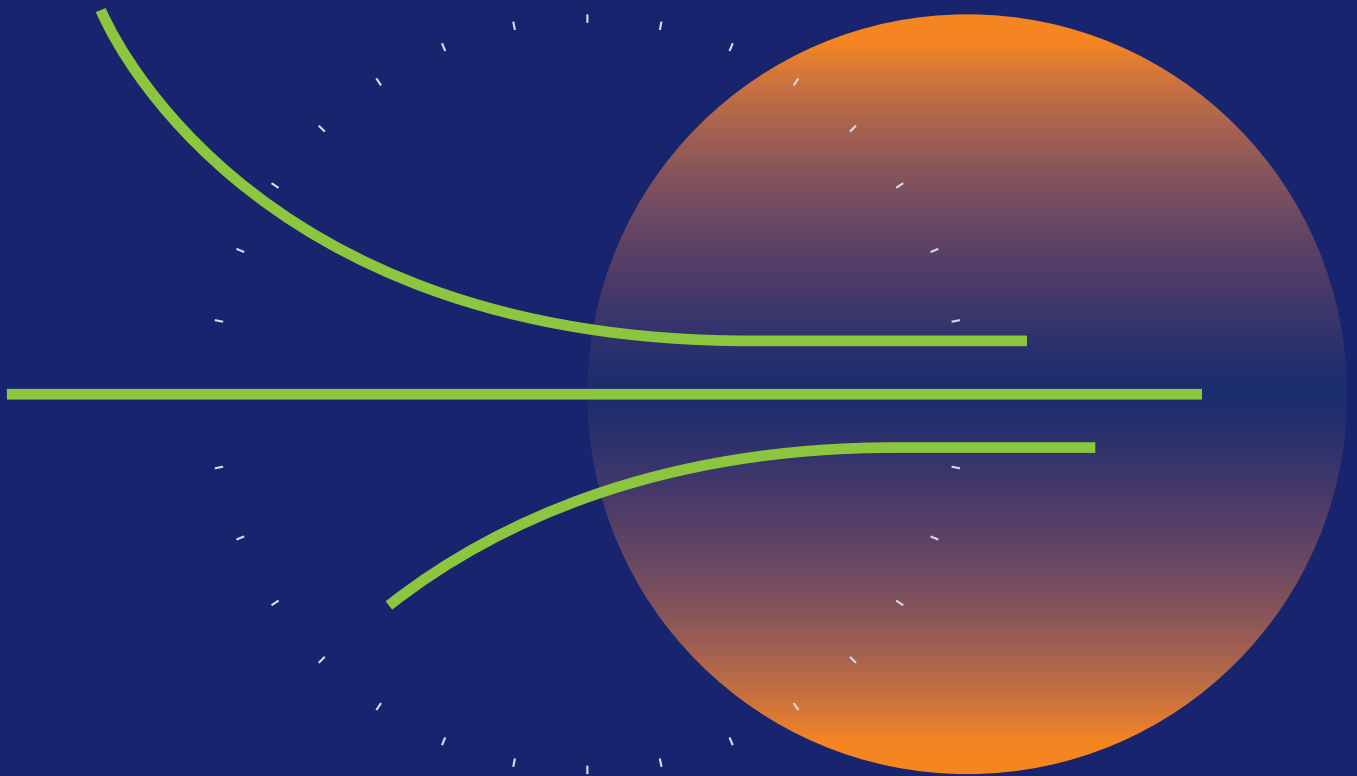


Meeting of the OECD Council at Ministerial Level

Paris, 3-4 June 2025



OECD STRATEGY ON DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS REPORT

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OECD STRATEGY ON DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS REPORT

Background

1. In the [2024 OECD Ministerial Council Statement](#), Ministers committed to delivering a new whole-of-OECD Strategy on Development (the “Strategy”) building on the Organisation’s 2012 Strategy on Development [[C/MIN\(2012\)6](#)] and on the commitments in the [2021 Vision Statement](#).
2. All areas of the OECD contribute to promoting strong, sustainable, resilient and inclusive economic development and growth, and strive to strengthen the Organisation’s relevance and ability to deliver on the global economic agenda, including on sustainable development. This includes leveraging multi-disciplinary evidence-based analysis and standards; building on and expanding the OECD’s and its hosted partnerships’ capabilities in data collection, analysis and use; as well as its role as a convenor of diverse actors. These efforts include specific development-focused OECD bodies and workstreams, including the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the OECD Development Centre and its Governing Board, and the Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC) and its Strategy and Policy Group.
3. The new Strategy aims to optimise the OECD’s approach to sustainable development and articulate the organisation’s development contribution in the rapidly evolving context and global architecture for sustainable development, reaffirming the OECD’s objective of working collectively and in partnership with countries, international organisations, civil society and the private sector around the world to help contribute solutions to shared global challenges.
4. **This document presents an update on progress made towards the new OECD Strategy on Development.** It summarises discussions in the OECD Council and feedback gathered during the consultation process, highlights the main emerging themes, and outlines the next steps. Until the Council adopts the new Strategy on Development, the 2012 Strategy on Development will remain in place and continue to guide the OECD’s work.

Process for the development of a new Strategy on Development

5. **OECD Members were resolute on the critical importance of a genuinely consultative process to inform the development of the Strategy.** Members tasked the Secretariat with conducting broad consultations to ensure that the perspectives and needs of countries across all regions and income levels, the private sector, civil society, and international organisations informed the Strategy. To shape the future direction of the OECD’s work on development, Members framed these consultations as a valuable opportunity to exchange, learn from and build trust with a broad range of partner countries and stakeholders. Following the OECD Council’s guidance, a consultation process was launched with partner countries and stakeholders.
6. **The Secretariat conducted an extensive consultation process, inviting formal input from 113 external stakeholders.** This engagement was based on the set of countries and stakeholders identified by Council for participation in the consultations¹. These stakeholders were encouraged to share their views through an online survey (the Survey), which was available in English and French, as well as through consultation meetings held by Deputy Secretary-General Goodman and her team.

¹Council 7-8 November 2024. [Room Document 5: OECD Strategy on Development Update to Council](#). [[C/M\(2024\)11](#), item 271])

7. **The Secretariat received feedback from 83 stakeholders, representing 73% of the 113-target.** Respondents included seven out of eight OECD accession candidate countries², 31 partner country members of the OECD Development Centre Governing Board³, five key partners⁴, four Chairs of OECD Regional Programmes and Partnerships⁵, four country programme partners⁶, and 10 partner countries⁷. Respondents also included five OECD-hosted entities⁸, 14 regional and multilateral organisations⁹, BIAC and TUAC and numerous civil society groups across geographical regions.

8. **The Survey collected 71 responses across 43 entities**, including 31 countries, seven private sector stakeholders, four international organisations, and one non-governmental organisation (NGO) (Figure 1). Most responses came from public sector entities, including ministries and development agencies, with participants holding various roles, such as senior advisors, directors, and specialists, bringing expertise in areas including economic growth reforms, investment, public administration, and digital transformation. The variety of respondents provides a broad range of perspectives on development priorities and the OECD's role in global development efforts.

² Consultation meetings were held with Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Indonesia, Peru, Romania, and Thailand.

³ The OECD Development Centre has 56 Members, of which 31 are “partner countries” (non-members) these are: Albania, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Cabo Verde, China, Côte D’Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mauritius, Morocco, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay, Viet Nam, and Zambia.

The OECD Members (25) are: Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Türkiye.

⁴ China, India, and South Africa (Brazil and Indonesia were contacted as accession countries).

⁵ Viet Nam (Co-Chair for Southeast Asia), Paraguay (Co-Chair for Latin America and the Caribbean), Tunisia (Co-Chair for Middle East and North Africa), and the African Union Commission (Africa-OECD Partnership).

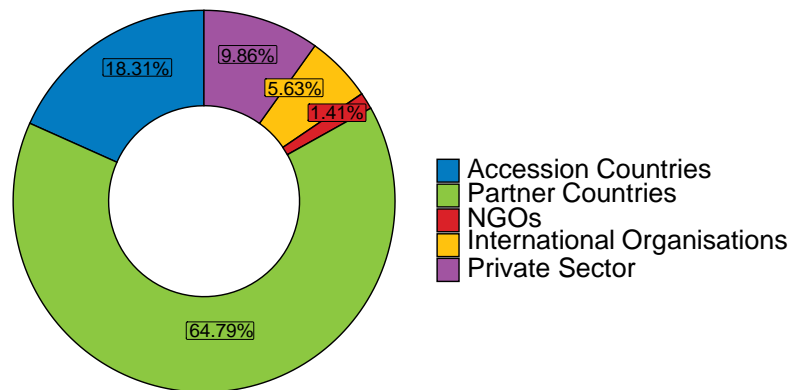
⁶ Ukraine. (Egypt, Mauritius, and Paraguay were contacted as OECD Development Centre partner countries).

⁷ Bangladesh, Kenya, Kazakhstan, Laos, Malta, Moldova, Morocco, Philippines, Serbia, and Singapore.

⁸ International Forum on Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (IFT), the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN), Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC), and the Paris Pact for People and the Planet (4P) Secretariat.

⁹ Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), United Nations Economic and Social Council (UN ECOSOC), UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UN Women, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Economic & Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America & the Caribbean (UNECLAC), UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries (UN-OHRLS), and the World Bank Group.

Figure 1. Respondents to the Survey on the OECD Strategy on Development



Note: The Survey total sample is composed of 71 respondents.

Source: OECD data from the Survey on the OECD Strategy on Development.

9. **Consultations also engaged internal OECD actors, including all substantive committees and directorates.** This included a special meeting with Committee Chairs chaired by the Secretary-General on 13 January 2025 and dedicated discussions with selected OECD bodies through the first half of 2025, including the Governing Board of the OECD Development Centre, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the pre-DAC High-Level Meeting with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), the OECD Global Parliamentary Network, and the OECD Network of National Focal Points for Policy Coherence.

10. **This consultative process has provided new perspectives and surfaced priorities from Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs) and other key stakeholders across the global development landscape.** This approach will continue to guide and reframe the OECD's ongoing development work, ensuring that it is demand-driven and responds to the diverse priorities of partner countries.

Key themes emerging

11. The development of the Strategy has underscored **key opportunities to strengthen the OECD's contribution to development working in partnership with EMDEs** including by:

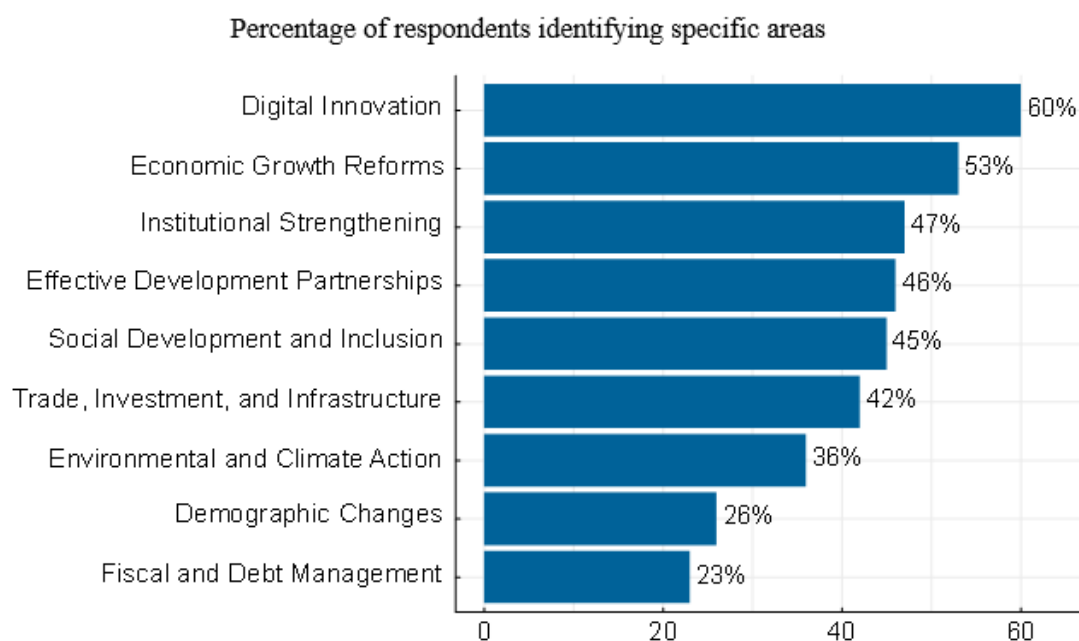
- **Advancing a whole-of-OECD approach to development leveraging its broad and long-standing, interdisciplinary policy expertise across public policymaking areas** to harness the full range of OECD expertise and capabilities.
- **Tailoring partnerships to diverse country contexts**, emphasising a demand-driven approach that supports country-owned priorities and recognises the specific challenges facing EMDEs.
- **Supporting countries towards 2030 and beyond.** Responding to demand for an approach that remains flexible to evolving priorities and emerging global challenges including shared global concerns relevant to all countries, such as the digital and green transitions and the impact of AI.
- **Mobilising the OECD's strategic advantages**, including by leveraging its multi-disciplinary **evidence-based analysis and standards**; building on and expanding the **data collection, analysis and data use capabilities** of the Organisation and its hosted entities; and **leveraging its role as convener** of diverse actors.

12. **Throughout the discussions on the Strategy, harnessing policy coherence for sustainable development as an anchor for OECD work has emerged as a key priority.** Building on discussions held in the context of the development of the 2024 Report on the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the 2018 OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development [[OECD/LEGAL/0381](#)], the OECD Secretariat is advancing efforts to integrate sustainable development and global impact considerations into the OECD’s standard-setting process, with a view to Secretariat screening of new and revised legal instruments for transboundary effects, particularly in EMDEs. This new approach will be gradually rolled out promoting consultation across policy communities and engaging with partner countries to foster mutual understanding of potential transboundary effects, ensuring the approach remains flexible to accommodate the diversity of OECD legal instruments and responsive to new and emerging global challenges.

13. **Discussions have underscored demand for increased OECD support for domestic resource mobilisation (DRM) measures.** The OECD Secretariat is reinforcing coordination across directorates to harness evidence-based standards, expand inclusive data sets, and convene diverse actors to shape equitable and sustainable financing solutions.

14. **The consultation process also highlighted certain thematic priorities where the OECD could step-up efforts in support of EMDEs.** For example, during the consultation process, key policy areas identified by respondents for increased OECD engagement to better support global development objectives include Digital Innovation (60%) and Economic Growth Reforms (53%). Other priority areas include Institutional Strengthening (47%), Effective Development Partnerships (46%), both critical for ensuring sustainable development through stronger governance and international co-operation, as well as Social Development and Inclusion (45%) (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Policy priorities for increased OECD engagement



Note: Respondents were asked to indicate whether the OECD should enhance its engagement in each policy area. The bars represent the percentage of countries that answered “Yes.”

Source: OECD data from the Survey on the OECD Strategy on Development.

15. **The process has also underscored the importance of strengthening the OECD’s contribution to the global development architecture.** Survey responses on the role of the OECD in this landscape, identified the organisation as a bridge between multilateral institutions and governments (50.7%). The importance of renewing and targeting the OECD’s engagement in global development efforts through active collaboration with the United Nations system, international organisations, international financial institutions, multilateral development banks, research institutions, and both global and regional *fora* has been underscored with emphasis on maximising synergies, enhancing co-operation, and minimising duplication.

Looking ahead

16. As the development of the Strategy continues, discussions at the 2025 OECD Ministerial Council Meeting (MCM) will offer valuable insights and perspectives to further refine the Strategy’s direction and enhance its relevance, ensuring alignment with the broader priorities and political guidance emerging from the MCM on engagement with EMDEs.

17. Building on the momentum of upcoming initiatives, including the outcomes of the 4th International Conference on Financing for Development, the 2025 UN Ocean Conference (UNOC3), the 2025 UN Climate Change Conference (COP30), the UN World Social Summit 2025, and other key gatherings this year, further development of the Strategy will benefit from and reflect the latest developments and priorities in the evolving global architecture for development.

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