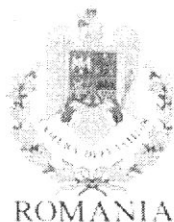


MR. REF. M. 40

APROBAT



ROMANIA



În ședința Biroului permanent al  
Camerei Deputaților

03.04.2017  
576

**Parlamentul României**  
**Camera Deputaților**  
**CABINET SECRETAR GENERAL**

București,  
Nr.



**MEMORANDUM INTERN**

**De la: Silvia Claudia MIHALCEA, Secretar general al Camerei Deputaților**

**Către: Biroul Permanent al Camerei Deputaților**

**Tema: Participarea la reuniunea anuală a Forumului OCDE LEED cu tema „Creșterea productivității, crearea de locuri de muncă și incluziunea de la bază la vârf”  
(Praga, 10 - 11 aprilie 2017)**

În perioada 10 - 11 aprilie 2017, la Praga, vor avea loc lucrările reuniunii anuale a Forumului OCDE LEED cu tema „Creșterea productivității, crearea de locuri de muncă și incluziunea de la bază la vârf”, la care va participa domnul deputat **Corneliu - Mugurel COZMANCIUC (PNL)**, secretar al Camerei Deputaților și membru al Subcomisiei APCE pentru relația cu OCDE și BERD.

Programul OCDE privind Dezvoltarea Economică și Ocuparea Forței de Muncă la Nivel Local (LEED) are în vedere construirea unei economii mai productive și a unei societăți incluzive. Forumul OCDE LEED de la Praga se va concentra asupra dezbaterilor privind obținerea unor mijloace de a investi și competențe pentru nevoile locale și promovarea IMM-urilor, spiritului antreprenorial și creșterea productivității. De asemenea, discuțiile se vor axa, din perspectiva locală, inclusiv asupra creșterii întreprinderilor sociale, a inovațiilor în serviciile publice de angajare, viitorului muncii, precum și asupra dezvoltării producției cu valoare adăugată ridicată.

Temele principale care vor fi dezbătute în cadrul Forumului sunt: „Stimularea productivității, a locurilor de muncă și a incluziunii”, „Economii locale mai rezistente și diversificate”, „Mobilizarea tuturor actorilor la nivel local”.

De asemenea, în cadrul reuniunii se vor desfășura grupuri de lucru pe teme precum: „Viitorul muncii: Care sunt provocările pentru piața muncii, competențe și politici de incluziune, precum și modalități de gestionare mai eficiente a implicării la nivel local”, „Inovații în serviciile publice de ocupare a forței de muncă: noi modalități de a îmbunătăți compatibilitatea locurilor de muncă”, „Servicii de dezvoltare a mediului de afaceri: îmbunătățirea productivității IMM-urilor”, „Întreprinderile sociale: cum pot contribui acestea la sporirea productivității, crearea de locuri de muncă și creșterea incluziunii sociale”, „Creștere, turism și dezvoltare locală”, „O abordare mai integrată a incluziunii sociale”.

**Acțiunea are caracter parlamentar conform art. 3, alin. e) din HBPr nr. 1/2003, modificată și completată prin HBPr nr. 5/2007.**

**Propunem:**

- să se aprobe participarea domnului deputat Corneliu - Mugurel COZMANCIUC la această acțiune;
- deplasarea să se efectueze cu avionul pe ruta București – Praga și retur, cu plecare în data de 9 aprilie 2017, ora 15:20 (OK 803) și întoarcere în data 12 aprilie 2017, ora 14:35 (OK 802), conform traseului anexat;
- să se acorde drepturi de diurnă categoria a II-a, 100% (majorată conform art. 27, alin 2, lit. a, din HBPr 1/2003 cu modificările și completările ulterioare din HBPr 5/2007), pentru 3 zile și cazare plafon B pentru 3 nopți;
- să se acorde un avans de 30% cu decontare ulterioară și, totodată, să se suporte din acesta eventuale alte taxe suplimentare precum taxele de oraș sau sejur percepute de hotel;
- să se suporte din bugetul Camerei Deputaților cheltuielile privind serviciile de asigurare contra accidentelor și asigurare de sănătate pentru perioada efectivă de deplasare;
- decontarea cheltuielilor să se facă la întoarcerea în țară, pe baza documentelor justificative.
- 

SECRETAR GENERAL

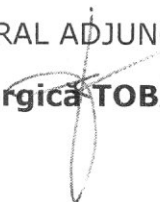
**Silvia Claudia MIHALCEA**



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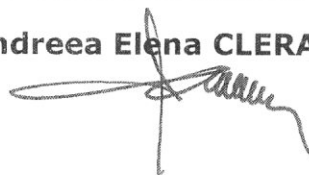
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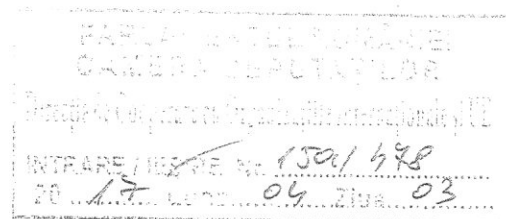
**Georgică TOBĂ**



DIRECTOR GENERAL AFACERI EXTERNE

**Andreea Elena CLERAS**





# Parlamentul României Camera Deputaților

Grupul parlamentar al Partidului Național Liberal

**Către: Direcția pentru cooperare cu organizațiile internaționale și UE**

Prin prezenta, confirm participarea domnului deputat **Corneliu-Mugurel COZMANCIUC**, secretar al Camerei Deputaților, la cea de-a 13 a reuniune anuală a Forumului OCDE și LEED cu tema „Creșterea productivității, crearea de locuri de muncă și incluziunea de la bază la vârf”, care va avea loc la Praga în perioada 10 - 11 aprilie 2017. (plecare în data de 9 aprilie și întoarcere în data de 12 aprilie 2017).

Până la data de 4 aprilie 2017, în funcție de agenda de lucru, Grupul parlamentar al Partidului Național Liberal își rezervă dreptul de a anula participarea.

**Raluca TURCAN**

Liderul Grupului parlamentar al Partidului Național Liberal



ROMANIA

# Parlamentul României

## Camera Deputaților

DENUMIREA DEPARTAMENTULUI / DIRECȚIEI GENERALE  
Direcția Generală Afaceri Externe

București, 29.03.2017  
Nr. Cod compartiment / nr.  
4157

Doamnei/Domnului

**ANDREEA – ELENA, CLERAS**  
**Director General, Direcția Generală Afaceri Externe**

Stimată doamnă Director general,

În perioada 10-11 aprilie 2017, va avea loc, la Praga, **Forumul OCDE-LEED privind Parteneriatele și Dezvoltarea Locală** cu tema „*Increasing Productivity, Job Creation and Inclusion from the Bottom Up*” organizat de OCDE – Organizația pentru Cooperare și Dezvoltare Economică și LEED – Dezvoltarea economică și ocuparea forței de muncă locală.

Lucrările Forumului se vor concentra pe teme actuale precum: bune practici privind investițiile la nivel local; promovarea IMM-urilor și a spiritului antreprenorial; creșterea productivității în întreprinderi sociale, a inovării în domeniul serviciilor publice; viitorul muncii spre o producție cu valoare adăugată mai mare. De asemenea, vor avea loc dezbateri pe marginea modului în care parteneriatele locale dintre agențiile publice, întreprinderi și grupuri ale societății civile pot stimula dinamismul la nivel local.

În calitate mea de parlamentar, membru al Rețelei parlamentare a OCDE, am primit invitația de a participa la acest eveniment.

Atașez prezentei programul Forumului și vă adresez rugămintea de a întreprinde demersurile necesare pentru supunerea spre aprobare, Biroului Permanent, participarea mea la acest eveniment.

Cu deosebită considerație,

FUNCȚIA EMITENTULUI

**Corneliu Mugurel COZMANCIUC**



Direcția Generală Afaceri Externe

Telefon: 021.312.08.98; Fax: 021.312.08.06; e-mail: webmaster@cdep.ro



# **INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY, JOB CREATION AND INCLUSION FROM THE BOTTOM UP**

**10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> April 2017, Prague, Czech Republic**

## **Draft Agenda**

### **PARTNERS**

**Czech Republic:** Ministry of Regional Development, Prague City Hall, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Labour Office – Directorate General, Agency for Social Inclusion, Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic, National Network of Local Action Groups in the Czech Republic

## About the Forum

The OECD LEED Forum on Partnerships and Local Development (LEED Forum) is a network of practitioners of over 3 500 members in 65 countries. The network includes stakeholders from governments, cities, economic agencies, employment offices, education institutions, businesses, NGOs and research institutions. The Forum enables members to develop partnerships, share local solutions and build capacities to better tackle challenges in economic development, employment, skills and social inclusion. Membership to the Forum is open to all institutions open to place-based solutions and who aim to support local economic and employment development, and entails access to handbooks, manuals, capacity building seminars, study visits, and an annual forum meeting.

## Context

### Productivity and inclusion – towards new ‘win-win’ solutions

OECD economies have been experiencing a slow-down in labour productivity growth for two decades, a trend which has now spread to emerging economies. It is driven by a range of structural problems including a breakdown of innovation diffusion from leading to lagging firms and regions, barriers to entrepreneurship and business dynamics, skills mismatches and limited skills formation. At the same time, OECD economies are facing rising inequality. This combines poor income and employment outcomes for low-skilled workers with a surging ahead of top incomes. The OECD work on the *Productivity-Inclusiveness Nexus* suggests that these two trends may be intertwined, as inequalities in income, education, training, access to jobs and access to innovation stand in the way of productivity growth whilst poor productivity catch up increases inequality. This calls for policy makers to adopt a **broader, more inclusive, approach to productivity growth that considers how to expand the productive assets of an economy by investing in skills, entrepreneurship, employment opportunities, and innovation diffusion to lagging firms and regions.**

### What can be done at the local level to address these challenges?

A wide range of policies responses are needed at the local level – from linking workforce and economic development policies so that quality jobs are created locally and people have the right skills to fill them; to supporting entrepreneurship, SMEs innovation and local economic diversification; to providing opportunities for excluded and disadvantaged people. The success of these policies will hinge on developing a better understanding and response to the local dynamics of firm productivity, jobs, skills and inclusion.

### Addressing skills and jobs gaps

Across the OECD, divides are being created between places as highly skilled workers are drawn to larger urban areas with more attractive job opportunities. This leaves some local economies stuck in a low skills trap, whereby most jobs are in low value added activities, and the local area is unable to expand into innovative economic activities or keep its skilled labour. Meanwhile, people facing barriers to accessing quality jobs may be left behind even in performing places. In today's economic landscape, **it is important to take a multi-dimensional approach to jobs and skills. Investing in people's skills provide routes for inclusion and progression in employment at the same time as it drives productivity growth.** Further, **better aligning education and training opportunities to labour market demand and target employment supports at disadvantaged groups** will ensure that the skills acquired are those that are required, and that good jobs are also accessible to the poorest and less experienced in the labour market. A skills approach to the productivity-inclusiveness nexus will not be complete without **working more closely with employers to look at how they are using talent in the workplace.** Greater skills utilisation improves productivity and hence job quality. To achieve this, employment and training organisations need to align their services effectively with broader economic development strategies. Stronger partnerships are required where employers are participants in, and not just customers of training programmes.

### More resilient and diversified local economies

Many OECD countries continue to experience **widening disparities in terms of economic growth.** Lagging localities have not been able to seize opportunities to diversify into emerging and growing sectors and strengthen their entrepreneurial ecosystems and business innovation performance. A fundamental process underpinning the emergence and growth of new industries at local level is the **exchange of knowledge among firms, higher education institutions (HEIs), research organisations** and other actors locally. These interactions support the identification and exploitation of new markets and technologies and can also have an impact on the ability of a locality to specialise within a supply chain. Other important processes can also play a role, including **high local rates of entrepreneurship and SME innovation**, often recombining different, but related deep knowledge and skill bases. **Innovative policy initiatives could help drive these processes.** They may include methods for detecting potential emerging industries, including the use of smart specialisation strategies, and tackling the bottlenecks for their growth, such as limited knowledge exchange and other co-operations among business, education and research actors, lack of funding for enterprise and innovation projects.

### Mobilising all actors at the local level

The effective performance of public, private and non-governmental partners working across the local development system is critical for success and vital to addressing the intertwined nature of productivity and inclusion challenges at the local level. In all countries, designing and implementing a broader, more inclusive, approach to productivity growth requires **a renewed approach to policy making, with a greater focus on how policies and programmes are implemented in practice**, involving a multitude of partners to deliver joined-up solutions through high levels of vertical and horizontal collaboration. With the ongoing tightening of public budgets, **intelligent partnerships with employers and investors** can leverage private resources and foster a convergence of interests towards the greater good. In turn, successful collaboration requires strong leadership, agile and flexible policy management, effective governance mechanisms, capacities and evidence.

DAY 1 | Monday, 10<sup>th</sup> April 2017

08.00-09.00 Registration of participants and welcome coffee

**MASTER OF CEREMONY:** *Juliette Foster, International Broadcaster*

09.00-09.30 OPENING

- *Karla Šlechtová*, Minister of Regional Development, Czech Republic
- *Mari Kiviniemi*, OECD Deputy Secretary-General

09.30-10.30

## UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT

## BACKLASH AGAINST GLOBAL INTEGRATION: LEARNING FROM THE LOCAL

*An open conversation with Forum participants*

Across the OECD, there is a groundswell of voices advocating for a retreat from globalisation. OECD research points to the dual challenges of rising inequality and slowdown in productivity growth but on the ground this translates into too many people feeling that globalisation has benefited only a few, leaving too many people, places, and firms left out and left behind. Better understanding the roots and potential responses to this situation is at the top of the OECD's agenda. As conversations continue at the national and international levels, we also need to learn from actors on the ground – how are these sentiments manifesting themselves in communities, and what are the responses that local leaders are putting forward? This session is designed as an open debate to ensure that the voices of local development practitioners are part of this broader OECD discussion.

This conversation will be kicked off with an intervention from *Lamia Kamal-Chaoui, Director of the OECD's Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Local Development and Tourism*, before it is opened up for a broader, open debate amongst policy makers, local leaders and Forum members.

*With the participation of Martin Tlapa, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Czech Republic, Adriana Krnáčová, Mayor of Prague, Czech Republic, Ivo Vondrák, Governor, Moravian-Silesian Region, Czech Republic.*

10.30-11.00 NETWORKING Coffee

11.00-12.30 PLENARY SESSION: BOOSTING PRODUCTIVITY, JOBS AND INCLUSION THROUGH EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS POLICIES

In partnership with the Brookings Institution

OECD research suggests that a wide range of policies will be needed to address the dual challenges of declining productivity growth and rising inequalities. Not only are there growing divides between places, but also in many places, the labour market is becoming more polarised between high and low-skilled jobs. Skills mismatches continue to represent a drag on the productive capacity of many local economies, while also contributing to wage inequality. OECD research has shown that improving skills matching could result in considerable gains in aggregate productivity (e.g. ranging from a 3% gain in the United States to around 10% in Italy). How can employment and skills policies contribute to addressing these challenges at the local level, while also responding to technological change and globalisation? In responding to these challenges, it is important to develop the skills of young people while also better connecting unemployed persons to new job opportunities and promoting job quality for those in employment.

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*FORMAT: Moderated panel discussion with 3-4 speakers and Forum participants. A two to five minute introduction of the topic. Then 30 minutes of questions from the moderator to the panel members. 15-20 minutes of Q&A with the audience ending with a summary.*

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## Questions to guide discussion

- Boosting productivity: what is the role of employment and skills policies?
- How can employment and skills policies be better connected to employers to reduce skills mismatches and ensure programmes are well aligned to new and expanding sectors? How do you convince local employers to become "champions" in promoting workforce development programmes?
- How should local economies adapt to the "future of work" whereby technological changes may substitute for certain kinds of jobs?
- How should local economies prioritise and combine actions to better use skills in the workplace, make enterprise more productive and attract skilled labour into their community?

**Moderator:** *Sally Sinclair, CEO, National Employment Services Association, Australia*

**Panellists:**

- *Jiří Vaňásek, Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Czech Republic*

- *Paul Thompson*, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Employment and Social Development Canada
- *Joseph Parilla*, Metropolitan Policy Program, The Brookings Institution
- *Michal Hadera*, External Affairs Director, ŠKODA AUTO Czech Republic
- *Jan Rafaj*, 1st Vice – President, Confederation of Industry of the Czech Republic

**Wrap up:** *Sylvain Giguere*, Head of LEED Division, OECD

12.30-13.30 Lunch

### 13.30-14.30 SPEED NETWORKING

The Annual Meeting of the Forum provides a unique networking opportunity for local development practitioners. 15 local development projects will present their work during this speed networking session.

### 14.30-16.00 4 CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS

#### **A. Future of work: what are the challenges for labour market, skills and inclusion policies and how to better manage the implication at the local level?**

New technological changes, and the "sharing" economy are altering the occupational structure of local economies, as well as the types of skills that are required for employment. OECD estimates suggest that the share of jobs at high risk of automation is around 9% in the United States and ranges between 6-12% in other OECD countries participating in the OECD Survey of Adult Skills. Automation has led to the substitution of both blue and white collar jobs, irrespective of skill level. Most existing jobs (between 50-70%) include tasks which are vulnerable to automation, requiring workers to adapt to changing demands. Automation has created new ways of working and delivering services, leading to the rise of the "sharing" or "gig" economy. While these jobs provide greater work-life flexibility, many individuals now work as independent self-employed workers, challenging traditional social protection systems and increasing job insecurity. These structural changes impact local economies. As a result, disparities are being created between places as well as within them as the labour market is becoming polarised between high-skilled and low-skilled jobs. This session will explore the current mega-trends impacting on work as well as what responses should be taken at the local level.

#### **C. Business development services: improving SME productivity**

In co-operation with Czech Ministry of Industry and Trade and Czech Invest

New firms creation and innovation among existing SMEs is one of the critical mechanisms through which lagging regions can improve their economic performance. Business development services aim to facilitate SME and entrepreneurship development by offering a diagnosis of the strengths and weaknesses of individual firms in areas such as financing, technology, people development and markets, and providing relevant advice, consultancy and mentoring to management teams. There are many choices for national, regional and local governments and development agencies in the design and delivery of business development services programmes, for example whether to provide services directly or signpost to services existing in the market, whether to charge clients fees, and whether to provide services by telephone or internet or face-to-face.

Getting the design, governance and implementation of local and national business development services is of crucial importance in providing capacity development support to different types of entrepreneurs and SMEs in order to unleash their full potential.

#### **B. Innovation in Public Employment Services: new ways to improve job matching**

In co-operation with World Association of Public Employment Services (WAPES)

Public employment services can play an important role in boosting the quantity and quality jobs. This can be achieved through direct mechanisms such as active labour market programmes, including wage subsidies or indirect ways, such as through the effective matching of people to job opportunities. Increasingly, public employment services are key actors in broader economic development opportunities strategies by reaching out to employers and stimulating good quality employment opportunities. Public employment services can leverage the resources of other partners and stakeholders through stronger integration and coordination – particularly at the local level where they can also better target services to specific labour market contexts. This session will explore innovative approaches being taken across countries to better link unemployed people to jobs.

#### **D. Social enterprises: how can they help to enhance productivity, create jobs and increase social inclusion?**

In co-operation with MoLSA and DG EMPL

Enhancing productivity is important to allow economies to grow faster. What is equally important is that economies develop in a smarter way so that inequalities can be reduced, participation can be increased and everyone can be part of the economic system. Rich and fair economies hold opportunities for all. Social enterprises, whose core mission is to create both economic and social value in order to increase individual and community well-being, have an important role in shaping more productive economies and more inclusive societies. Social enterprises provide many goods and services, including to the less well off, in most economic sectors. They also increase labour force participation by (re-)activating the talents of individuals who are not participating into the creation of economic wealth, and by upgrading their professional skills with a view of empowering them to integrate in the mainstream labour markets.

The workshop will present the results of an in depth analysis of social entrepreneurship in Czech Republic to illustrate the opportunities offered by social enterprises and to show the levers policy makers can tap into to foster social enterprise development, job creation and social inclusion.

15.00-16.30 *NETWORKING Coffee*

## 16.30-18.00 **PLENARY SESSION: MORE RESILIENT AND DIVERSIFIED LOCAL ECONOMIES**

This session will explore responses targeted at businesses, looking at how to promote entrepreneurship and innovation performance and support the emergence of industries with better productivity and employment prospects. The challenges include bottlenecks and weak links in local entrepreneurial ecosystems, such as lack of local and global knowledge flows among related firms, higher education institutions (HEIs) and research organisations, weak local entrepreneurship cultures, and limited SME innovation capabilities. Local policy makers need tools to identify the problems in their own contexts, assess where there may be untapped opportunities for industrial growth and diversification, and develop local entrepreneurship and innovation strategies targeting the problems and opportunities.

*FORMAT: Moderated panel discussion with 3-4 speakers and Forum participants. A two to five minute introduction of the topic. Then 45 minutes of questions from the moderator to the panel members. 20-30 minutes of Q&A with the audience ending with a summary.*

### Questions to guide discussion

- How do local economies diversify into new and growing sectors and what are the policy tools that can assist the process?
- How can entrepreneurship and innovation policies help move from low skills / low productivity trap?
- What strategies have been successful to ensure that key actors are brought on board to advance these efforts?
- How do regions ensure that gains flow to disadvantaged communities?

**Moderator:** *Randall Eberts*, Director, US Upjohn Institute for Employment Research

### Panellists:

- *Erik Stam*, Professor, Utrecht University School of Economics, The Netherlands
- *Frank Neffke*, Senior Research Fellow, Harvard Growth Lab
- *Rosa M Fernandez*, Economic Adviser, Local Growth Analysis, Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy, United Kingdom
- *Pavel Chovanec*, Director at Department of Management of investment projects, CzechInvest

**Wrap up:** *Joaquim Oliveira Martins*, Head, Regional Development Policy Division, OECD

18.00-19.00 *Free time*

## 19.00-21.00 **Conference dinner**

**Keynote speech from host:** *Adriana Krnáčová*, Mayor of Prague, Czech Republic



## DAY 2 | Tuesday, 11<sup>th</sup> April 2017

08.00-09.00 OFF-SITE PROJECT VISITS

09.00-09.30 **Welcome coffee**

09.30-11.00 **4 CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS**

### **E. Growth, tourism and local development**

National governments can and do play many important roles in supporting new local growth and investment. But, many national governments have felt a deep funding squeeze since the 2008 financial crisis recession and have faced dilemmas over how to redistribute dwindling tax revenues to stimulate growth. The framework conditions that are set for local economies are more important than ever and require greater alignment and cooperation between national, regional and local actors. This is particularly true for "middleweight" cities which operate in a regional context where they are not the dominant urban local economy and in both developed and emerging markets will be the source of approximately half of the world's economic growth in the next two decades. LEED analysis has found that most middleweight cities exhibit demographic, mobility and productivity advantages that are optimally conducive for expanding international firms. Their standing as secondary, or in some cases tertiary, urban centres, and their comparative distance from national or transnational political attention, has created the space for these cities to be nimble and entrepreneurial in their pursuit of jobs, capital and international market connectivity. This workshop will consider what framework conditions, institutional capacities, intelligence, leadership interventions and development instruments are necessary to stimulate local growth and investment.

### **G. Taking an integrated approaches to social inclusion**

Social inclusion is a key priority for policy makers across the OECD faced with rising income inequality combined with the slowdown in productivity growth, and with persistent social challenges. Leaving people to flounder at the margins of society not only has negative ramifications for social cohesion, but can also stunt future economic growth. Given the multifaceted nature of exclusion a wide array of policies need to be put in place from employment training, to social welfare, to housing and many more. They also need to take into account local specificities. People in rural areas may experience greater challenges associated with access to services than those living in cities, while access to affordable housing may be a more salient issue in urban areas. What is more, far too often, the policies are not well co-ordinated and integrated, at both the national design level and at the level of local delivery. This, at best, leaves potential synergies unrealised and at worst, is actually counterproductive. This session will explore ways to effectively design and deliver policies for enhancing social inclusion and will focus on three issues; accessibility of services, community asset-building, and effective governance.

### **F. Business start-up support in Higher Education Institutions**

With average entry rates of young people into Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) standing at close to 58% (Bachelor or equivalent study programmes across the OECD area in 2014), expectations are rising that HEIs will play a more active role in developing the skills and competences that young people will need for transition to the labour market and for sustained labour market participation. Critical among them are entrepreneurship competences. HEIs are increasingly developing their entrepreneurship education offer in order to promote more entrepreneurial mindsets among graduates for their future work and lives. In addition, many HEIs are introducing support services for those graduates who are interested in starting a business in the short term, including business mentoring; business incubation facilities; help with intellectual property rights; and assistance in accessing financing. Often, demand for these services comes directly from students.

The OECD and the European Commission have jointly developed a guiding framework for the entrepreneurial and innovative HEI – HEInnovate – which supports HEIs and governments to develop effective strategies and practices to support entrepreneurship, innovation and local development. This workshop will involve participants in a discussion of the messages for HEIs and governments of one of the seven pillars of the HEInnovate tool; namely the pillar on "preparing and supporting entrepreneurs". Key good practice statements of the HEInnovate tool will be discussed by workshop participants who will be able to share experiences and get new ideas on how to support business start-ups in HEIs.

### **H. Boosting skills utilisation by businesses**

Traditional approaches often overlook how employers are using skills in the workplace, which can undermine productivity and growth. Across the OECD, many countries are dealing with stagnant productivity growth while at the same time, inequalities are rising across a number of key employment and social measures. Links have also been established between skills use and wages. Data from the OECD Survey of Adult Skills shows that holding education and skills proficiency constant, workers who use their skills more frequently earn higher wages. While policies to better use skills can create the conditions for new economic opportunity, they remain under-developed across many countries. This workshop will focus on practical advice to policy makers and local practitioners in developing strategies to more effectively involve employers in the implementation of strategies which improve how skills are used at work.

## 11.00-13.00 PLENARY SESSION: MOBILISING ALL ACTORS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

This session will debate why place matters and how you bring actors on board to manage change. The interaction between a diverse set of institutions and actors can underpin agile leadership for local development. Where this interaction is advanced and mature, "collaboration begets collaboration" and the system for local economic development is better tuned to respond to the challenges of inclusive growth whilst supporting vibrant private sector activity.

*FORMAT: Moderated panel discussion with 3-4 speakers and Forum participants. A two to five minute introduction of the topic. Then 45 minutes of questions from the moderator to the panel members. 30 minutes of Q&A with the audience ending with a summary.*

### Questions to guide discussion

- What new ways to strengthen collaboration are emerging? Is there a new agenda for local partnerships?
- What does this mean for the private sector and non-governmental actors?
- How can an integrated approach really change outcomes for people?

**Moderator:** *Theresa Singleton*, Vice President in the Community Development Studies & Education Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and the Bank's Community Affairs Officer, US

### Panellists:

- *Andrew Boraine*, CEO, Western Cape Economic Development Partnership, South Africa
- *Stuart Patrick*, Chief Executive, Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, United Kingdom
- *Tomáš Chmela*, Secretary-General, Association of Local Governments of the Czech Republic
- *Ann Branch*, Head, Job Creation Unit, Skills Directorate, DG Education and Culture, European Commission
- *Bob van der Zande*, Director Residential Markets, City of Amsterdam, The Netherlands (TBC)
- *František Kubeš*, Head of Urban Policy Unit, Ministry of Regional Development, Czech Republic

**Wrap up:** *Tereza Kuncová*, Senior Councillor, Ministry of Regional Development, Czech Republic

## 13.00-13.30 CLOSING REMARKS

**Moderator:** *Denis Leamy*, CEO, Pobal, Ireland, and Chair, OECD Forum on Partnerships and Local Development

- *Michele Dau*, Deputy Secretary-General, CNEL, Italy and Chair of the LEED Directing Committee, OECD
- *Klára Dostálová*, Deputy Minister of Regional Development, Czech Republic

13.30-14.00 Light lunch / cocktail

14.00 End of conference

## 14.30-17.00 POST FORUM PROGRAMME

### ROUND TABLE: CULTURAL HERITAGE AS CATALYSTS OF LOCAL GROWTH

Cultural heritage (museums and cultural sites, as well as landscapes, arts and crafts, gastronomy) is a powerful development asset that can help attract tourists, bring revenues and help regenerate local economies, promote inclusion, promote cultural diversity and reinvent territorial identity. Museums and cultural sites are experimenting with the new roles they can play as agents of economic development, social innovation and social inclusion, enriching their preservation, restoration and education functions. However, still little advice is available to both the museum community and regional and national policy makers on how to design successful culture-led local development strategies and increase the development impact of cultural heritage. Additionally, the need to adapt different national policies (employment, inclusion, economic development) to better serve this new agenda is often overlooked. This workshop will review emerging good practice on how museums and other cultural sites and regional authorities can measure and strengthen the contribution and links between cultural heritage and local development.

This workshop will draw on the results of on-going OECD co-operation with the Italian Ministry of Culture, Heritage and Tourism and the Foundation of Venice.



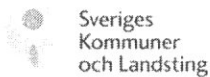
[www.oecd.org/leed-forum](http://www.oecd.org/leed-forum)

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2 rue André Pascal, Paris, France

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