

# AREAS WITH THE GREATEST BENEFITS FROM OECD ASSESSMENTS, DATA, STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## EDUCATION



- Evaluating and comparing the education system of Latvia and the skills and competences of the young and adult population in the international context;
- Introducing the new education content and starting work on the national Education and Skills Strategy;
- Building a system for educating young teachers at higher education institutions, identifying teachers' professional development needs and optimising the school network.

- Doing an assessment of job seeker support programmes;
- Improving the minimum income support scheme;
- Doing an assessment of Latvia's pension system and developing recommendations for addressing challenges faced by the system.

## WELFARE AND JOBS



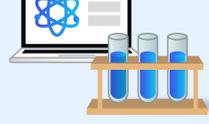
## HEALTH



- A targeted increase of financing to improve the accessibility and quality of healthcare services, and taking measures for the employee pay raise;
- Defining results to be achieved by the healthcare system and the points of reference for measuring them;
- Continued development of an e-health system; introducing the compulsory use of e-medical certificates and e-recipes;
- Launching development of an evaluation framework for the functioning of the health care system.

- Facilitating an open access to research data amassed in Latvia and introducing a National Information System for Research Activities, enabling public access to the following: a register of research institutions; a register of persons elected to academic positions; databases for experts, projects and operative results thereof; activity reports of research institutions.

## SCIENCE



## DIGITAL ECONOMY



- Continued participation of Latvia in an OECD project Going Digital to help policy-makers to better understand the processes of digital transformation, to develop and introduce a policy framework promoting a positive and inclusive digital economy and society.

- Carrying out the most comprehensive opinion poll among the employees of public administration to elicit their opinion and motivation for working in public governance;
- Making use of OECD experience and best practice in introducing innovations and innovative practices in the public sector;
- Applying OECD recommendations and best practice towards the protection of whistleblowers.

## PUBLIC GOVERNANCE



## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE



- Evaluating and including OECD recommendations in the next Action Plan for the Improvement of Business Environment;
- Applying the G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance in daily practice.

- Strengthening independence of the councils of state-owned enterprises in the appointment or withdrawal of the board of directors or in public procurement;
- Producing guidelines that specify the concept of a "non-financial goal" and presentation of its costs in private capital company strategies;
- Launching a discussion on a possible partial stock market listing of SOE shares and issuance of bonds to attract capital.

## GOVERNANCE OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES



## COMBATING BRIBERY IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS AND THE PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORISM FINANCING



- Continued work on the implementation of OECD recommendations related to:
  - protection of whistleblowers (adopting a law);
  - personnel policy of the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau;
  - introducing a set of measures for the prevention and combating of money laundering.

- Introducing a tax reform that would promote the reduction of income inequality;
- Continuing the automatic information exchange between tax administrations and receiving information from 83 countries on financial accounts held or controlled by Latvia's residents;
- Continuing work to put in place an action plan for a global-level fight against tax evasion.

## TAXES



## ENVIRONMENT



- Improving the waste management sector (including the preparation of proposals for the government on a deposit system, supervision of producer responsibility systems) and formulating a national strategy of circular economy.

- Taking part in the OECD global awareness campaign on furniture tip-overs, "Anchor It!", and the preparation of a safe online shopping campaign, Drošasprecesinterneta#;
- Launching the "Advise First" principle in the work of Latvia's supervisory institutions.

## CONSUMER PROTECTION



## COMPETITIVENESS POLICY



- Strengthening independence of the Competitiveness Council in the implementation of the competitiveness policy;
- At the Cabinet of Ministers, supporting amendments to the Competitiveness Law, which envisage granting effective powers to the Competitiveness Council to bring action against distortions of competitiveness caused by a public person – the state or self-governments.

## APPRECIATING CURRENT BENEFITS GAINED FROM OECD EXPERTISE AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS OFFERED, LATVIA HAS REQUESTED THE OECD TO PERFORM AN IN-DEPTH STUDY AND SUGGEST SOLUTIONS IN THE AREAS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE TO LATVIA:

Assessment of Latvia's pension system

Assessment of the commercial law sector



PROJECT COMPLETED

Creating an education and skills strategy of Latvia

Measures of an active labour market policy for Latvia

Innovation, agricultural productivity and sustainability in Latvia

Assessment of Latvia's environmental performance



PROJECT STARTED

Assessment of the health care system

Effectiveness of the functioning of the system for prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing

Latvia's digital transformation



PROJECT IS SCHEDULED

## IN 2018, LATVIA ASSUMED THE LEADING ROLE IN THE FORMULATION OF THE OECD AGENDA

In 2018, only two years after becoming a full member of the organisation, Latvia was entrusted with **Vice-Chairmanship of the OECD Council of Ministers**. This means not only appreciation of what Latvia has accomplished but also recognition of Latvia's ability to bring tangible contribution to setting the OECD agenda and resolving major multilateral issues.



The infographic has been devised in association with the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Welfare, the Cross-Sectoral Coordination Centre, the Ministry of Justice, the State Chancellery, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development.



Ministry of Foreign Affairs