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Skills development initiatives in minerals-exporting countries

By

Jane Korinek Economist and Trade Policy Analyst, OECD

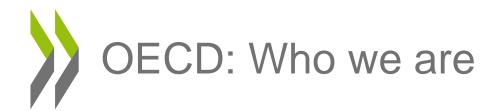
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SKILLS DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES IN MINERALS-EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Jane Korinek Economist and Trade Policy Analyst, OECD

UNCTAD Global Commodites Forum Geneva, April 23-24, 2018



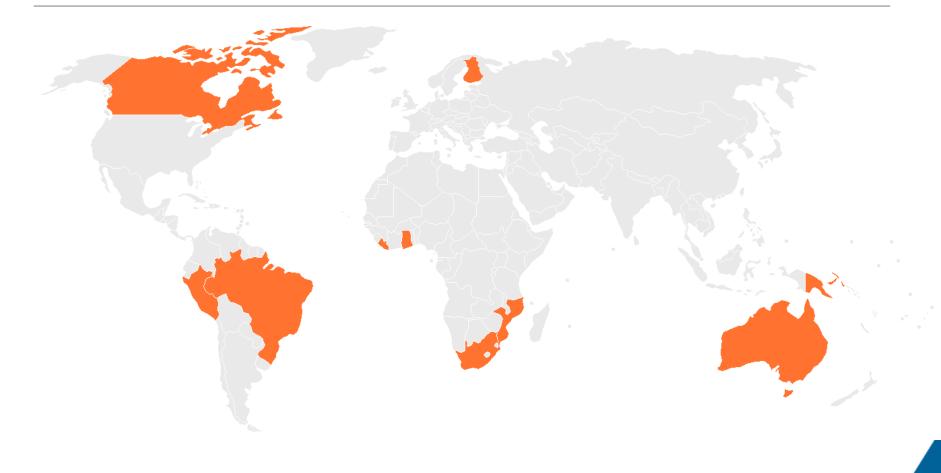


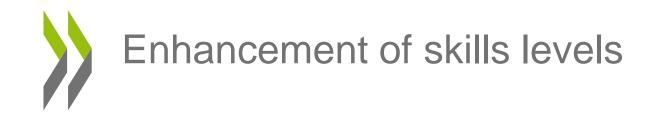
The OECD is an international, inter-governmental organisation based in Paris with 35 member countries that provides independent analysis, regulatory instruments and a forum for policy dialogue and coordination of public policies

> OECD countries promote policies that will improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world

through co-operation sharing information and ideas that work mutual advice and peer review

OECD study: 10 minerals-rich countries





Identification of needs within supply chain

Identification of gaps in existing skills levels

PPPs to enhance skills levels

Suppliers' development programmes

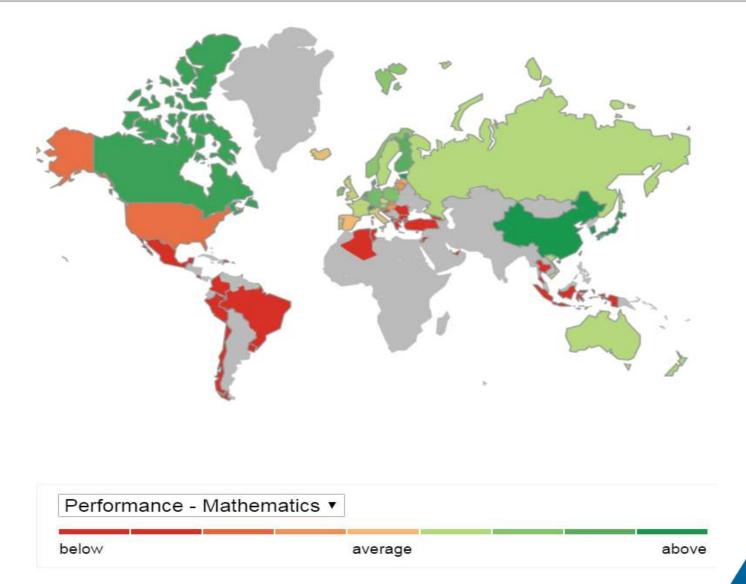
General education system: <u>cornerstone</u>

Education: building block for development in all sectors

- Educational attainments
- Quality of education
- OECD research shows more educated individuals are less likely to be unemployed, earn more and are even less depressed
- Better educated women have more healthy children



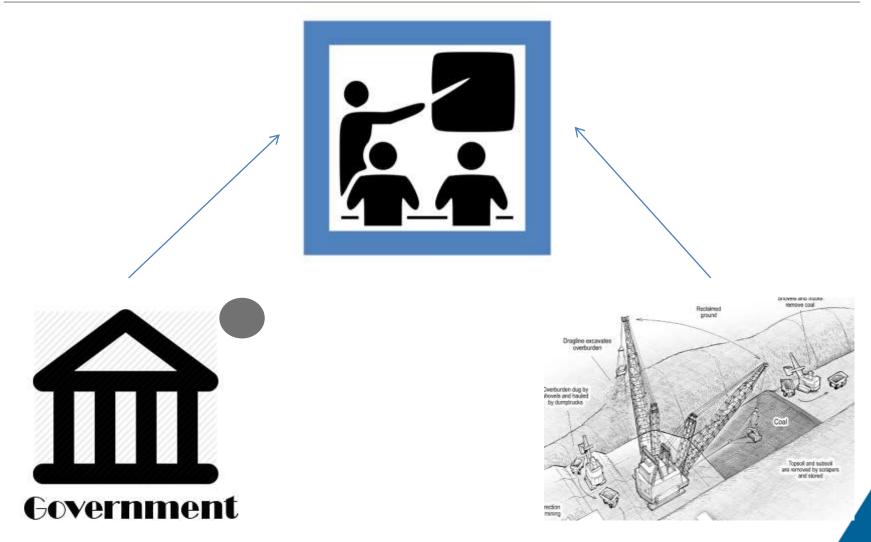
Programme for International Student Assessment



Mining sector-specific initiatives to increase skills

- Public-private partnerships to provide training (ex. Australia, Canada)
- Suppliers development programmes (Brazil, Chile, Peru, Mozambique, South Africa, among others)
- Joint local research centres (ex. Australia, Chile)
- Other initiatives (ex. local personnel "shadowing" expatriate professionals)

Public-private training centres: Canada







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- **Other initiatives** (ex. local personnel "shadowing" expatriate professionals)

Some countries impose mandatory, quantitative targets but there are risks

Increased production costs of ores and concentrates

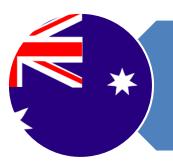
Risks of breeding inefficiencies

Difficulties of "picking winners"

Economy-wide effects throughout the supply chain

Potential for capture

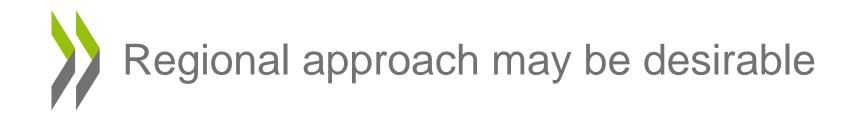
Some countries require engagement and prioritize monitoring and reporting



Australia: no targets but reporting on measures taken to procure or hire locally



Canada: no specific measures imposed but firms must engage with local communities through their Obligation to Consult; Impact and Benefit agreements outline impacts on local communities





Aim: mining for inclusive growth



http://oe.cd/raw-materials

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