

Editorial

No unique pathway to development exists. Each country's experience enriches our understanding of how development occurs in different contexts and of the role that institutions and policies play in shaping development outcomes.

In an uncertain, complex and fast-changing global landscape, governments constantly need to anticipate and adapt to new scenarios to sustain growth and deliver benefits to societies. The Production Transformation Policy Reviews (PTPRs) respond to this challenge by providing a novel and timely assessment that relies on peer learning and consensus building. The PTPRs are implemented in the framework of the OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on GVCs, Production Transformation and Development and provide an opportunity for our Organisations to cooperate to respond to countries' demand.

Each country, region or city is unique and, as such, no "one size fits all" approach applies to development strategies. Still, some cross-cutting principles that enhance the quality and effectiveness of policies are possible. Thus, policies need to anticipate change, adapt to changing circumstances, promote learning, facilitate interactions and build resilient linkages. The policies of tomorrow need to increasingly be able to bring together all relevant stakeholders. This not only enhances ownership and accountability of the policy process, but also represents a key requisite for implementing effective policies and enabling an inclusive and sustainable economic transformation.

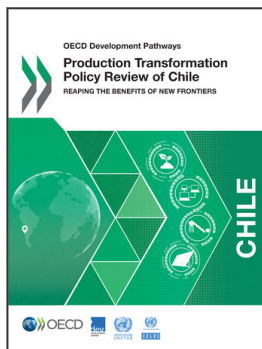
Chile is a successful natural-resource-based economy, which is now looking at how to mobilise drivers of change to transform its economy to respond to the multiple aspirations of its society and achieve inclusive and sustainable growth. Building on solid macroeconomic management, Chile is mobilising partnerships and investments for innovation and technological development to reduce its dependency on natural resources and to enlarge its production and export base by leveraging some of its unique assets. The Atacama Desert in the north, for example, has unique characteristics that could enable transformative changes linked to solar energy. Emerging and developing economies need to increase their awareness of advanced manufacturing and of the Internet of Things and their potential impact on the economy and society to mitigate risks or enable leapfrogging. In keeping with international trends, CORFO (the Chilean Economic Development Agency) is engaging with lead research and business partners to scout out potential long-term scenarios to better orient incentives and regulations and define adequate road-maps. Chile has also developed a strategy to increase participation in regional and global markets by investing in innovation, promoting development in strategic industries and gradually shifting towards a place-based approach to policy. Achieving results will depend on implementation and on the private sector's commitment to change.

With a per-capita income of around USD 14 000, Chile is no longer an eligible recipient of Official Development Assistance. The country, however, still needs to make further progress to achieve shared prosperity. The OECD Development Centre, ECLAC and UNCTAD are ready to support Chile's development through knowledge sharing and peer learning through the OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on GVCs, Production Transformation and Development. This Production Transformation Policy Review is one concrete way to support Chile in scanning potential futures and in identifying key priorities for seizing the opportunities of the current global landscape and enabling an economic transformation that creates better jobs and lives for all Chileans.

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