**Russian Federation Oecd**

OECD Regions and Cities at a Glance 2018

This 2009 edition includes chapters on stabilisation and renewed growth, growth-friendly fiscal policy, more flexible exchange rate policy and more effective monetary policy, making the banking sector

**OECD Economic Surveys: Russian Federation 2004**

This 2006 edition of OECD's periodic review of the Russian economy finds an economy enjoying robust growth, but requiring strengthening of the macroeconomic framework to sustain that growth. Public administration urgently needs reform and raising

**OECD Economic Surveys: Russian Federation 2006**


Closing the Gender Gap Act Now

Creativity and critical thinking are key skills for complex, globalised and increasingly digitalised economies and societies. While teachers and education policy makers consider creativity and critical thinking as important learning goals, it is still unclear to many what it means to develop these skills in a school setting. To make it more visible and tangible to practitioners, the OECD worked with networks of schools and teachers in 11 countries to develop and trial a set of pedagogical resources that exemplify what it means to teach, learn and make progress in creativity and critical thinking in primary and secondary education.

OECD Territorial Reviews: The Krasnoyarsk Agglomeration, Russian Federation

The OECD Principles for Private Sector Participation in Infrastructure aim to help governments work with private-sector partners to finance and bring to fruition infrastructure projects in areas of vital economic importance, such as transport, water.

OECD Economic Surveys: Russian Federation 2009

The 2019 edition of the International Migration Outlook analyses recent developments in migration movements and policies in OECD countries and some non-OECD economies. It also examines the evolution of labour market outcomes of immigrants in OECD countries.

Educational Research and Innovation Fostering Students' Creativity and Critical Thinking What it Means in School

This OECD report focuses on how best to close gender gaps under four broad headings: 1) Gender equality, social norms and public policies; and gender equality in 2) education; 3) employment and 4) entrepreneurship.


International Migration Outlook 2019

Based on the latest information and indicators in science and innovation, the OECD...
Science, Technology and Industry Outlook 2012 reviews key trends in STI policies and performance in OECD countries and major emerging economies, and across a number of thematic areas.

Government at a Glance 2019

This study is one of the most comprehensive analyses and assessments of developments in Russia's agricultural policies since the onset of reform, drawing on the OECD's well-established method of calculating support from agricultural policies using Producer and Consumer Subsidy Equivalents.

OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook 2014

The 2004 Investment Policy Review of the Russian Federation evaluates the progress made since the publication of OECD's 2001 study on this topic.

OECD Reviews of Health Systems: Russian Federation 2012

Reviews recent trends in international investment and related policy in Russia and, in a special chapter, addresses policies critical for coping with the country's huge energy investment needs.

OECD Economic Surveys: Russian Federation 2002

This review examines some of the possible reasons for poor population health in Russia and explores possible impediments to further improvements. In doing so it examines the current health system against the background of the reforms put in place in

OECD Economic Surveys

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OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals, Section 2 Test No. 222: Earthworm Reproduction Test (Eisenia fetida/Eisenia andrei)

Government at a Glance provides reliable, internationally comparative data on government activities and their results in OECD countries. Where possible, it also reports data for Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, the Russian Federation and South Africa. In many public governance areas, it is the only available source of data. It includes input, process, output and outcome indicators as well as contextual information for each country. The 2019 edition includes input indicators on public finance and employment; while processes include data on institutions, budgeting practices and procedures, human resources management, regulatory government, public procurement and digital government and open data.
The OECD Report on Regulatory Reform Synthesis Report

This report finds that the Russian labour market remains characterised by significant structural imbalances resulting in widespread segmentation and large earnings inequalities and makes recommendations for improving the situation.

OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook 2012

This book brings the reader information about the dynamics and characteristics of innovation in tourism, and gives examples of how business models are evolving as a result.

Learning Environments and Learning Achievement in the Russian Federation

OECD's periodic survey of the Russian economy. This 2009 edition includes chapters on stabilisation and renewed growth, growth-friendly fiscal policy, more flexible exchange rate policy and more effective monetary policy, making the banking sector

OECD Environmental Performance Reviews: Russian Federation 1999

This edition of the annual Agricultural Policies report covers for the first time both the OECD member countries and selected key emerging economies: Brazil, China, Russia, South Africa and Ukraine. It is a unique source of up-to-date estimates of support to agriculture and agricultural policy.

Innovation and Growth in Tourism

In this comprehensive 2004 overview of the Russian economy, OECD carefully analyses this heavily resources-dependent economy and its vulnerabilities. It recommends a comprehensive program of fiscal prudence and structural reform, particularly

OECD Reviews of Labour Market and Social Policies: Russian Federation 2011

OECD's 2011 Economic Survey of the Russian Federation examines recent economic developments, policies and prospects; the business climate, the fiscal framework, monetary policy, and energy efficiency.

OECD Investment Policy Reviews: Russian Federation 2004 Progress and Reform Challenges

The 2018 edition analyses tourism performance and policy trends across 49 OECD countries and partner economies. It highlights the need for coherent and comprehensive approaches to tourism policy making, and the significance of the
tourism economy, with data covering domestic,

**Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2011 OECD Countries and Emerging Economies**

**OECD Economic Surveys: Russian Federation 2000**

This book shows how technology policy makers in OECD countries are making practical use of the concept of clusters and suggests how government policies to foster innovation might best be refocused.

**OECD Economic Surveys: Russian Federation 2011**

Remarkably, a small fraction of firms account for most of the job and output creation in high-income and developing countries alike. Does this imply that the path to enabling more economic dynamism lies in selectively targeting high-potential firms? Or would pursuing broad-based reforms that minimize distortions be more effective? Inspired by these questions, this book presents new evidence on the incidence, characteristics, and drivers of high-growth firms based on in-depth studies of firm dynamics in Brazil, Côte d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, and Turkey. Its findings reveal that high-growth firms are not only powerful engines of job and output growth but also create positive spillovers for other businesses along the value chain. At the same time, the book debunks several myths about policies to support firm dynamism that focus on outward characteristics, such as firm size, sector, location, or past performance. Its findings show that most firms struggle to sustain rapid rates of expansion and that the relationship between high growth and productivity is often weak. Consequently, the book calls for a shift toward policies that improve the quality of firm growth by supporting innovation, managerial skills, and firms’ ability to leverage global linkages and agglomeration. To help policy makers structure policies that support firm growth, the book proposes a new ABC framework of growth entrepreneurship: improving Allocative efficiency, encouraging Business-to-business spillovers, and strengthening firm Capabilities. This book is the third volume of the World Bank Productivity Project, which seeks to bring frontier thinking on the measurement and determinants of productivity to global policy makers. ‘Policy makers often get carried away by the disproportionate contributions of high-growth firms to job and output growth and commit to pursuing policies targeting the potential ‘stars.’ This book separates fact from fiction underpinning such interventions through a comprehensive analysis of high-growth firms across a range of developing countries, making a compelling argument that public policy to pick prospective winners is neither possible nor desirable. Policy makers would be wise to consult its arguments and policy advice when designing the next generation of policies to support the growth of firms.’ William R. Kerr Professor of Business Administration, Harvard University; author of *The Gift of Global Talent: How Migration Shapes Business, Economy and Society*.
harness the growth and productivity potential of firms in the developing-country context.\textsuperscript{7} David Audretsch Distinguished Professor and Director of the Institute for Development Strategies, Indiana University.

**OECD Economic Surveys: Russian Federation 2009**

The OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook 2014 reviews key trends in science, technology and innovation (STI) policies, and performance in more than 45 economies, including OECD countries and major emerging economies.

**OECD Economic Surveys: Russian Federation 2009**

This Test Guideline is designed to be used for assessing the effects of chemicals in soil on the reproductive output (and other sub-lethal end points) of the earthworm species Eisenia fetida or Eisenia andrei.

**OECD Reviews of Innovation Policy: Russian Federation 2011**

This 1997 edition of OECD's periodic review of Russia's economy examines recent economic developments, policies and prospects. It includes special features on stabilisation, commercial banking, and corporate governance.


This book shows how regulatory reform has produced substantial economic and social benefits for citizens by enhancing competition and reducing regulatory costs.

**Boosting Innovation The Cluster Approach**

This 2002 edition of OECD's periodic reviews of Russia's economy examines recent economic developments, policies and prospects and includes special features on small business and entrepreneurship, gas and electricity regulation and reform, and fiscal federalist relations.

**High-Growth Firms**

This review of the Russian Federation's environmental conditions and policies evaluates progress in reducing the pollution burden, improving natural resource management, integrating environmental and economic policies, and strengthening international co-operation.

**OECD Reviews of Innovation Policy: Russian Federation 2011**

This report looks at how regions and cities across the OECD are progressing towards stronger economies, higher quality of life for their citizens and more inclusive societies. This edition presents regional and metropolitan updates for more than 40 indicators to assess disparities.
OECD Tourism Trends and Policies 2018

The labour markets of OECD and emerging economies are undergoing major transformations. The widespread slow-down in productivity and wage growth and high levels of income inequality in many countries are coupled with structural changes linked to the digital revolution, globalisation and

OECD Reviews of Health Systems: Russian Federation 2012

OECD's periodic survey of the Russian economy. This 2009 edition includes chapters on stabilisation and renewed growth, growth-friendly fiscal policy, more flexible exchange rate policy and more effective monetary policy, making the banking sector

OECD Economic Surveys: Russian Federation 2013

This 2013 edition of OECD's period review of the Russian economy examines recent economic developments, prospects and policies. A special chapter covers boosting productivity by improving the business climate and skills.

Strengthening the Policy Framework for Investment

This 2000 edition of OECD's periodic review of Russia's economy examines recent economic developments, policies and prospects and includes special features on demonetisation and fiscal federalism.

Good Jobs for All in a Changing World of Work The OECD Jobs Strategy

This review examines the Krasnoyarsk Agglomeration’s performance and potential with reference to such critical challenges as internal and external connectivity, human capital formation and innovation.

The Polluter Pays Principle

This book presents the main findings of a study on school learning environments and student outcomes, which the World Bank conducted in 2019 in three regions of the Russian Federation. Using data collected through the OECD School User Survey and the pilot “Trends in Mathematics and Science Study†? (TIMSS), the book analyzes how a school’s infrastructure and learning environment may affect the progress and success of students in math and science. It also delves into teaching practices, analyzing their impact on learning and highlighting the important nexus between learning environments and teaching methods. The book concludes by recommending areas in which focused attention by educational authorities could improve educational policy and help maintain high-quality learning environments. The book will be useful for educators, school principals, architects, and policy makers who are involved in school infrastructure projects and are interested in increasing their knowledge of school design planning.
OECD Principles for Private Sector Participation in Infrastructure
