

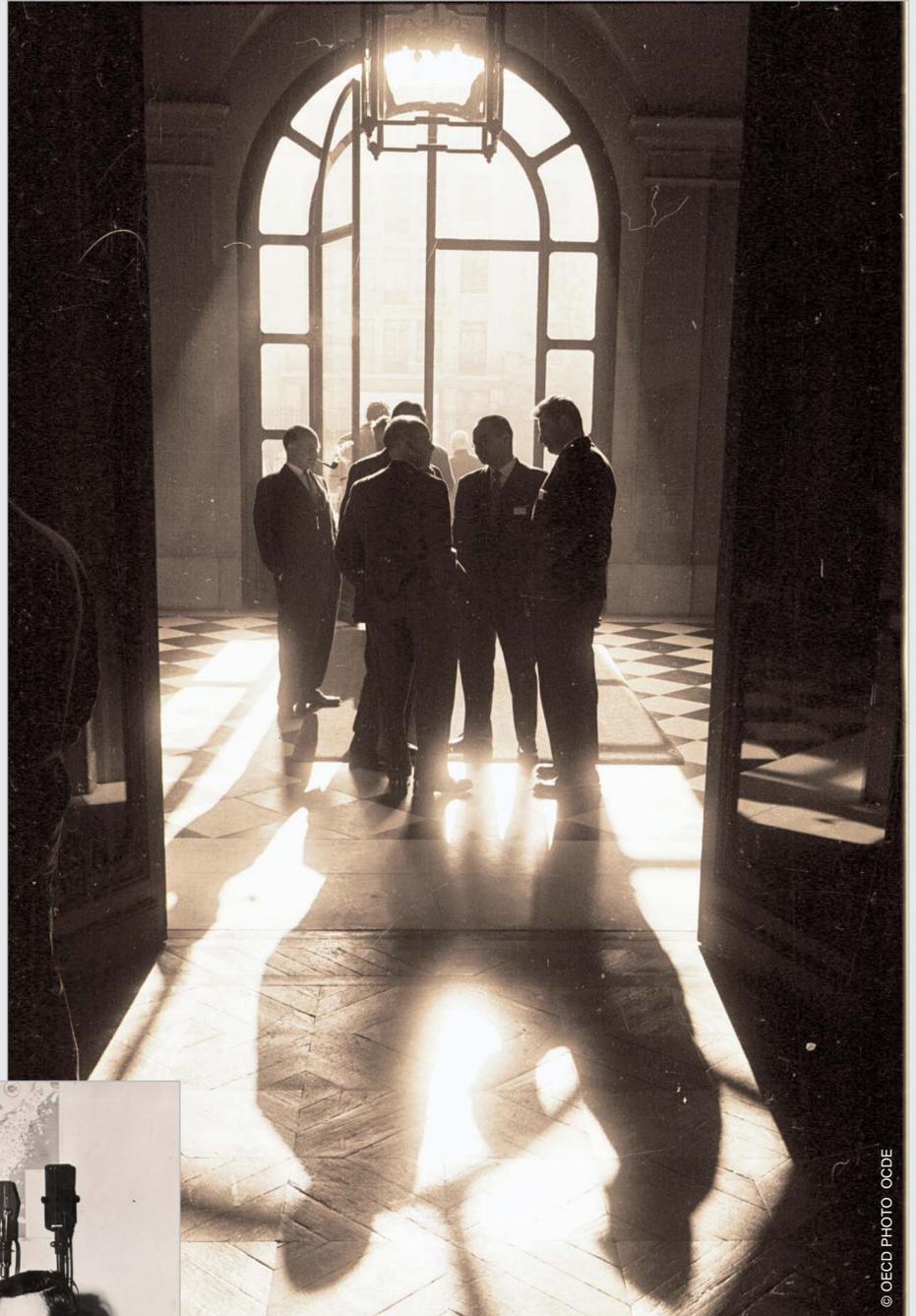
Partnerships for Progress

After the Marshall Plan ended in 1951, the OEEC lived on to promote cooperation, modernization, productivity and free trade.

In 1961 it was succeeded by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), adding the U.S. and Canada as members. The OECD continued to work to build strong economies in member countries and contribute to growth in both industrialized and developing nations.

Today, representatives from 30 member countries meet to find consensus on economic, social and environmental policies. Dialogue, and peer review are at the heart of the OECD as they have been since the beginning of the Marshall Plan.

After more than four decades, the OECD is looking beyond its historical borders to assist all countries that would embrace the market economy.



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Robert Marjolin, first OEEC Secretary-General, speaking on Voice of America, April 16, 1949 on the first anniversary of the OEEC



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Château de la Muette provides informal opportunities for delegates to discuss such matters as poverty and global development



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Château de la Muette, OEEC Headquarters in Paris, 1950s



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Flags of some of the 30 OECD member