



Business at OECD

2021 POLICY GROUP PROFILES

Established in 1962, *Business at OECD* (BIAC) stands for policies that enable businesses of all sizes to contribute to growth, economic development and societal prosperity. Through *Business at OECD*, national businesses and employers' federations representing over 7 million companies and international sectoral federations provide and receive expertise via our participation with the OECD and governments promoting competitive economies and better business.

Business at OECD (BIAC) membership provides tangible benefits:

- **Access to OECD** meetings, including opportunities at Ministerial level, as well as substantive OECD Committees, Working Parties and Expert Groups;
- **Data, Information & Analysis** – privileged access to cutting-edge OECD facts, evidence and policy guidance that shape national and international debates;
- **Global Network** of over 45 major business federations and their corporate affiliates in OECD countries and beyond to build private sector consensus;
- **Advocacy on-the-ground** at the OECD and internationally across nearly 30 cross-sectoral and targeted policy groups;

Our Committees and Expert Groups are at the core of our policy work. They help members to identify and understand OECD projects that are most relevant, provide guidance to navigate the Organization, and build private sector momentum to impact early stage policy making.

This document maps the activity of a selection of *Business at OECD* Policy Groups in their current shape.

Business at OECD Policy Groups

	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS CONDUCT			HEALTH AND WELLBEING	
	Anti-Corruption Committee	4		Health Committee	20
	Corporate Governance Committee	5		Informal Contact Group on Tourism	21
	Committee on Investment and Responsible Business Conduct	6		INNOVATION AND DIGITAL ECONOMY	
				Consumer Policy Committee	22
				Digital Economy Policy Committee	23
				Expert Group on Blockchain	24
				Innovation and Technology Committee	25
				Small & Medium Sized Enterprises Committee	26
	DEVELOPMENT AND EMERGING ECONOMIES				
	China Expert Group	7			
	Development Committee	8			
	ECONOMIC POLICY AND REGULATION			TAXATION	
	Competition Committee	9		Taxation & Fiscal Policy Committee	27
	Economic Policy Committee	10			
	Finance Committee	11		TRADE AND INVESTMENT	
	Private Pension Expert Group	12		Food and Agriculture Committee	28
	Governance and Regulatory Policy Committee	13		Committee on Investment and Responsible Business Conduct	29
				Trade Committee	30
				Export Credits Expert Group	31
				Anti-Illicit Trade Expert Group (AITEG)	32
	EMPLOYMENT, SKILLS AND EDUCATION				
	Education Committee	14			
	Employment, Labor and Social Affairs Committee	15			
	ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY				
	Chemicals Committee	16			
	Biotechnology Expert Group	17			
	Nanotechnology Expert Group	18			
	Environment & Energy Committee	19			



Anti-Corruption Committee

OUR WORK ON ANTI-CORRUPTION

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Anti-Corruption Committee supports OECD efforts to fight bribery and corruption, to foster integrity and to ensure a global level playing field for business. It therefore advises the OECD on prevailing and emerging corruption risks, explores innovative approaches to address bribery and proactively encourages joint actions between OECD, business and governments. The Committee is also an active contributor to OECD's work on 'Trust in Business' as well as B20 activities on compliance and integrity.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Review of the 2009 OECD Recommendation on further combating bribery of foreign public officials
- Emerging corruption risks in private and public sectors related to the Covid-19 crisis
- Addressing the demand side of bribery
- Positive recognition of effective compliance systems and voluntary self-disclosure
- Public-private dialogue, collective action and high-level reporting mechanisms
- The potential of new technologies for the fight against corruption
- Interlinkages between the anti-corruption and human rights agendas
- Effective implementation of and further adherence to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention
- Development and implementation of B20 recommendations

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR ANTI-CORRUPTION

The OECD, through its various instruments and tools, most notably the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, is a leading institution in the international fight against corruption. The Anti-Bribery Convention is one of the most important international instruments to combat international bribery. It is focused on the supply side of bribery and has helped governments to pass laws formally criminalizing bribery, strengthen their existing regulations, and foster effective enforcement. Aside the OECD's monitoring activities in the context of the Convention, the Organization also conducts research and analysis on a range of issues such as drivers behind corporate compliance programs, the demand side of bribery, and the prevalence of corruption in state-owned enterprises (SOEs).

The Anti-Corruption Committee primarily contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Working Group on Bribery
- OECD Anti-Corruption and Integrity Forum
- OECD Trust in Business Forum

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair:	Nicola Allocca, Autostrade per l'Italia (Italy)
Vice Chairs:	Audrey Morin, Schneider Electric (France)
	Umberto Baldi, Snam (Italy)
	Milos Barutciski, Borden Ladner Gervais LLP (Canada)
	Matthew Galvin, AB InBev (USA)
	Rauno Hoffman, Novartis International AG (Switzerland)
	Gerrie Lenting, Deloitte (USA)
	Joseph Simon, Nilfisk (Denmark)

Business at OECD Lead: Ina Sandler



Corporate Governance Committee

OUR WORK ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Corporate Governance Committee promotes effective corporate governance designed to foster business growth, create sustainable value, and stimulate innovation and entrepreneurship. The Committee provides direct business input to the OECD during bi-annual consultations, as well as during regional roundtables around the world. In light of the upcoming review of the G20/OECD Principles in 2021, our Committee identified key issues for the private sector and these are reflected in the Principles. Further, we provide the business voice to the implementation of the SOE Guidelines and the Anti-Corruption and Integrity Guidelines for SOEs as well as to broader OECD discussions on trust in business.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Review of the *OECD/G20 Principles on Corporate Governance*
- Implementation of the *OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises* and the *OECD Guidelines on Anti-Corruption and Integrity (ACI Guidelines)*
- Capital market efficiency and improving public access to wealth creation
- Audit quality to foster trust, including non-financial aspects such as ESG standards
- Transparency and integrity in SOEs
- Contribution to cross-cutting OECD works, including those on responsible business conduct

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The OECD serves as an international standard setter in the area of corporate governance with various instruments such as *OECD/G20 Corporate Governance Principles* and the *OECD Guidelines for Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises*. As we transition to recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic, the updated *G20/OECD Principles* will become more relevant to help business address, sustainability, carbon emission, and maximization of enterprise value in the long-term. The *SOE Guidelines*, together with their implementation guidelines, provide concrete advice to countries on how to manage more effectively their responsibilities as company owners.

The Corporate Governance Committee contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Corporate Governance Committee
- OECD Working Party on State Ownership and Privatization Practices

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Dan Konigsburg, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Ltd. (United States)
Vice Chairs: Christoph Benedict, GE Power GmbH (Germany)
Pascal Durand-Barthez, AFEP-MEDEF (France)
Carol Hansell, Hansell McLaughlin Advisory Group (Canada)
Mateja Milič, Assonime (Italy)
Joseph O'Rourke, McCann FitzGerald (Ireland)
Katja Roth Pellanda, Zurich Insurance Ltd (Switzerland)

Business at OECD Leads: Hideaki Ozu



Committee on Investment and Responsible Business Conduct

OUR WORK ON RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS CONDUCT

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Investment and RBC Committee works closely with the OECD to ensure a balanced and effective implementation in the spirit of the MNE Guidelines, underlining the need for a well-functioning NCP system that is well known and that enjoys the confidence of all stakeholders. The Committee also actively contributes to work on due diligence with a view to ensuring that practical considerations, especially with regard to the challenges faced by small and medium sized enterprises, are duly taken into account.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Stocktaking of the OECD MNE Guidelines
- Effective and balanced implementation of the MNE Guidelines across adhering countries
- Awareness raising for the OECD's RBC instruments
- A well-functioning NCP system
- Additional outreach and adherence to the OECD MNE Guidelines for a global level playing field
- Development of a new OECD Recommendation to foster policy coherence
- Balanced implementation of the OECD due diligence guidance documents
- New due diligence work streams related to environmental considerations

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS CONDUCT

With its Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (OECD MNE Guidelines), the OECD hosts the only multilaterally agreed instrument promoting responsible business conduct that adhering governments have committed to promoting globally. The Guidelines, cover all major areas of business ethics and are supported by a unique implementation mechanism of National Contact Points. They are further supported with practical guidance on the due diligence expectations established in the Guidelines. Moreover, to promote responsible business practices on a global level, the OECD is actively reaching out to governments, businesses, and civil society through its annual Global Forum on RBC as well as dedicated regional programs.

The Committee contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Working Party on Responsible Business Conduct
- OECD Global Forum on Responsible Business Conduct
- OECD Due Diligence Advisory Groups
- OECD Forum on Due Diligence in the Garment and Footwear Sector
- OECD Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Winand L.E. Quaadvlieg, VNO–NCW (Netherlands)
Vice Chairs: Kimberley Claman, Citi (US)
Pedro Miras, Repsol (Spain)
Paul Noll, BDA (Germany)
Soichiro Sakuma, Nippon Steel Corporation (Japan)
Laura Rubbo, Disney (US)
Clifford Sosnow, Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP (Canada)
Christoph Sprich, BDI (Germany)

Business at OECD Lead: Ina Sandler



China Expert Group

OUR WORK ON CHINA

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) China Expert Group contributes expert guidance to China–OECD cooperation in areas that improve trade and investment conditions, as well as the overall business environment in China. Taking into account OECD members’ relations with China as a cooperation partner, economic competitor and systemic rival, the group encourages a mutually beneficial relationship – recognizing that differentiated approaches may be necessary to effectively progress towards concrete results. Our expert group consults at least annually with the OECD Ambassador-led *Informal Reflection Group on China*, and it organizes and contributes to thematic ad-hoc sessions with delegations and the OECD. We also work closely with the OECD’s senior representative in Beijing to strengthen the OECD’s presence in China.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- State-owned enterprises and government support
- Investment policies
- Regulation & standard-setting
- Innovation & digitalization
- Good governance, including anti-corruption and responsible business conduct
- Green growth and climate neutrality agenda

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR THE CHINA RELATIONSHIP

Representing like-minded market-based democracies, the OECD Council at Ministerial level adopted a resolution in 2007 to strengthen the co-operation with China as a ‘key partner’ through a program of enhanced engagement. Based on the common interest of its member countries, the OECD advances policy dialogue with China in selected areas, promotes convergence of China’s policies, regulations and guidelines towards OECD standards. The OECD further seeks China’s gradual progress towards selected OECD legal instruments. Strategic discussions are also being held among OECD member governments with a focus toward enhancing China’s commitment in common priority areas.

The Expert Group supports the following OECD bodies in this context:

- OECD Informal Reflection Group on China
- Senior OECD Representative in China

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair:	Davide Cucino, Fincantieri China (Italy)
Vice Chairs:	Fabian Bahr, Giesiecke & Devrient GmbH (Germany)
	Eva Hampl, Dell Inc (United States)
	Korhan Kurdoğlu, Chairman, ATA Holding (Turkey)
	Lukas Martin, Confederation of Industry of the Czech Republic (Czech Republic)
<i>Business at OECD</i> Lead:	Dominik Kümmerle



Development Committee

OUR WORK ON DEVELOPMENT

Our *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Development Committee contributes private sector experience to the various development work streams in the OECD and related fora: outlining opportunities for and obstacles to private sector engagement that can drive sustainable development objectives.

Given the cross-cutting nature of the topic, The Committee also coordinates with other *Business at OECD* Committees in order to streamline development issues into their work and outline the interlinkages between different policies areas.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- The role of private investment and company engagement (e.g. through Global Value Chains) for economic diversification and the promotion of emerging market development
- Reforms to establish an enabling business environment of developing countries
- The ease of doing business in developing countries, including efforts to reduce barriers to trade and investment, fight against corruption and illicit trade, and promote good governance and domestic tax reform in developing countries
- The potential of development financing tools, including export credits and risk-mitigation instruments (e.g. blended finance)

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Development has always been an integral part of the OECD's mission of 'promoting better policies for better lives' within and beyond OECD countries. Indeed, through the OECD Development Assistance Committee, which provides a forum for the world's major donor countries to discuss issues surrounding development aid, the OECD is well positioned to act as a leader in international development. The Organization is further an important purveyor of statistics and analysis. Finally, the OECD is also actively developing tools and recommendations to improve the investment climate and foster reform in developing countries in order to attract the funds necessary for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda's Sustainable Development Goals.

The Development Committee contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Development Assistance Committee / OECD Development Cooperation Directorate
- OECD Development Centre
- OECD Emerging Markets Network – (EMnet)
- Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation Private Sector Working Group (jointly supported by OECD and UNDP)
- MENA-OECD Competitiveness Program and MENA-OECD Business Advisory Board
- OECD Roundtable on Investment and Sustainable Development

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: David Croft, Reckitt Benckiser (United Kingdom)
Vice Chair: Marie Gad, Confederation of Danish Industry (DI) (Denmark)
Josafath Rodriguez, Diageo (Mexico)
Richard Touroude, Federation Nationale Des Travaux Publics (FNTP) / Syndicat Des Entrepreneurs Français Internationaux (SEFI) (France)

Business at OECD Lead: Ina Sandler



Competition Committee

OUR WORK ON COMPETITION

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Competition Committee informs OECD discussions on competition. It encourages senior regulators and antitrust enforcers to act consistently and proportionately in accordance with due process, best practice, and with respect to the objectives of effective enforcement of competition laws. Its primary objective is maintenance of business competitiveness and the efficient operation of markets with the minimum necessary level of regulatory intervention across all sectors.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Competition and regulation in light of digitalization
- Intellectual property rights and competition
- State support and competitive neutrality
- Procedural fairness
- International co-operation on competition policies

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR COMPETITION POLICY

OECD analysis on competition considers and disseminates best-practice based on expert dialogue in the OECD Competition Committee, as well as through activities supported by OECD regional centers addressing competition policy.

The Competition Committee contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Competition Committee
- OECD Global Forum on Competition
- OECD Working Party 2 on Competition and Regulation
- OECD Working Party 3 on Co-operation and Enforcement

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: John Taladay, Baker Botts LLP (United States)
Vice Chairs: Luis Gómez, Baker & McKenzie LLP (United Kingdom)
Mathew Heim, Amazon Inc. (United States)
Michael Koch, Goodmans LLP (Canada)
Paul Lugard, Baker Botts LLP (Netherlands)
Munesh Mahtani, Google (United Kingdom)
Paolo Palmigiano, Sumitomo Electric Industries (United Kingdom)
Volker Stapper, Deutsche Telekom (Germany)

Business at OECD Lead: Jacobo Ramos-Folch



Economic Policy Committee

OUR WORK ON ECONOMIC POLICY

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Economic Policy Committee advises the OECD on macro-economic issues as well as priorities for structural reforms. It helps create an enabling policy environment that supports private sector-led growth and open, competitive markets. It contributes expertise on the main driving forces behind OECD projections for the global economy, key risks, and priority policy messages via webinars and meetings with the OECD Economic Policy Committee leadership. It also undertakes economic surveys of *Business at OECD* members.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Economic impact of Covid-19 crisis and recovery efforts
- Promoting structural reforms that contribute to sustainable growth
- Macro-economic trends and projections
- Interactions, complementarities and possible trade-offs between policies for economic growth, stability, environment, financial markets, taxation and income distribution, among others
- The productivity challenge

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR ECONOMIC POLICY

The OECD is a leading purveyor of cross-cutting statistics and fact-based policy recommendations. Through a unique system of peer review and monitoring of implementation, these OECD recommendations have important bearing on the business environments in OECD and many emerging economies. The Economic Policy Committee offers a unique channel by which the private sector can, at an early stage, work to shape the ground-breaking analysis and policy recommendations of landmark OECD publications.

The Economic Policy Committee contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Economic Policy Committee
- OECD Working Party 1 on Macroeconomic & Structural Policy Analysis
- OECD Global Forum on Productivity

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Klaus Deutsch, Federation of German Industries (BDI) (Germany)
Vice Chairs: Richard Grenfell-Hill, Diageo (United Kingdom)
Bettina Kashefi, Confederation of Swedish Enterprise (Sweden)
Yukinori Kuroda, Sampo (Japan)
Ross Lambie, ACCI (Australia)
Siobhán Masterson, Irish Business and Employers Confederation (Ibec) (Ireland)
Francesca Mazzolari, Confindustria (Italy)
András Vértés, GKI Economic Research (Hungary)
Carlos Serrano, BBVA (Mexico)
Ira Kalish, Deloitte (USA)
Dr. Trevin Stratton, Deloitte (Canada)

Business at OECD Lead: Jacobo Ramos-Folch, Hideaki Ozu



Finance Committee

OUR WORK ON FINANCE

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Finance Committee contributes private sector expertise and perspectives to OECD finance-related activities, including its work to support the G20, in order to develop a strong and sustainable global financial system. The Committee is open to all private sector actors from the financial industry and the wider economy nominated via our national member federations.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Assessment and policy responses on the financial market impact of the COVID-19 crisis (incl. NPLs)
- Trade Finance (for SMEs)
- Sustainable finance, including green finance
- Digitalization and innovation in the financial sector, including FinTech
- Promoting coordinated approaches to financial regulation

WHY OECD WORK MATTERS FOR FINANCE

The OECD is well-placed to contribute analysis on financial markets through its whole-economy expertise and its focus on economic growth and stability. As neither a financial regulator nor an international lender, the OECD maintains an independent, unique perspective, and its contribution to the G20 is growing significantly.

The Finance Committee contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Committee on Financial Markets
- OECD Working Party on SMEs and Entrepreneurs
- OECD/G20 Task Forces on Financial Consumer Protection – occasional invitations for consultations
- OECD/G20 Task Force on Institutional Investors and Long-Term Investment

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair:	Kent D. Andrews, Toronto–Dominion Bank Group (Canada)
Vice Chairs:	Sanita Bajāre, LDDK (Latvia)
	Prof. Paolo Garonna, Italian Banking, Insurance and Finance Federation (Italy)
	Ted Hart, Legal & General (UK)
	Alejandro Puente, Gentera SAB, Coparmex (Mexico)
	Gianluca Riccio, Lloyds Banking Group (United Kingdom)
	Joan Rosas Xicota, CaixaBank (Spain)
	Sven Schönborn, Federation of German Industries - BDI (Germany)

Business at OECD Lead: Jacobo Ramos-Folch, Hideaki Ozu



Private Pension Expert Group

OUR WORK ON PRIVATE PENSIONS

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Private Pension Expert Group covers economic and regulatory issues related to private pension schemes, sustainability of the schemes, funding, governance, protection of benefits, and financial education. The Covid-19 pandemic reinforced the need for a long-term perspective that can help prepare for future uncertainty through sustainable and flexible retirement savings schemes. The Expert Group advocates that regulation of pension plans must balance the interest of all stakeholders, including sponsor organizations. *Business at OECD* works to ensure that the policy guidance developed by the OECD on occupational pension defined benefit (DB) plans as well as defined contribution plans (DC) are aligned with the interest of employers as well as beneficiaries.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Sustainability and flexibility of the retirement saving systems
- Economic and regulatory issues related to private pension schemes
- The Core Principles of the Regulation of Private Pensions
- The International Organization of Pension Supervisors (IOPS) discussions
- Administration and financing of private pension programs

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR PRIVATE PENSIONS

The Covid-19 pandemic was a wake-up call to revisit the roles that our retirement saving systems can play in difficult times and to increase resilience against future shocks. This profoundly affected long-term growth projections and the availability of long-term finance. Investment policy shifts by national pension funds can have a substantial implication on the capital market, thus requiring close monitoring given the longer time horizon. Coordinating regulations of private pensions is a particular challenge to policy makers in the insurance and pensions industry.

The Private Pension Expert Group contributes to the work of the following OECD body:

- OECD Working Party on Private Pensions

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Hans Gidhagen, Confederation of Swedish Enterprise (Sweden)

Business at OECD Lead: Jacobo Ramos-Folch, Hideaki Ozu



Governance and Regulatory Policy Committee

OUR WORK ON GOVERNANCE AND REGULATORY POLICY

Business at OECD (BIAC) Governance and Regulatory Policy Committee contributes to the OECD's work on good public governance and regulation, with a view to improving policy making processes across sectors and increasing the quality of existing regulations. It advocates pro-competitive, transparent, predictable, and quality regulatory frameworks that support business, entrepreneurship, and innovation with minimum administrative burden.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Contribute to the OECD's work on its Regulatory Policy Outlook 2021 which looks into the post-COVID-19 future regulation and regulatory policy, as an overarching priority
- Promoting evidence-based policy and measuring regulatory performance
- Strengthening institutional frameworks of regulatory quality and stakeholder engagement
- Facilitating international cooperation on regulatory policy
- Reframing regulatory policy for the digital economy and transformation, including AI
- Assess the interlinkages between the green transition and regulation

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR GOVERNANCE AND REGULATORY POLICY

The OECD Public Governance Committee (PGC) and the OECD Regulatory Policy Committee (RPC) is the foremost platform for governments to exchange and build upon international experience in policy-making and good governance. How to design and evaluate policies, as discussed in this Committees, will substantially determine the environment for business.

The Governance and Regulatory Policy Committee contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Regulatory Policy Committee
- OECD Public Governance Committee
- OECD Steering Group on Measuring Regulatory Performance

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Jens Hedström, NNR (Sweden)
Vice Chairs: Yilmaz Argüden, ARGE Consulting (Turkey)
Aidan Sweeney, Ibec (Ireland)

Business at OECD Lead: Jacobo Ramos-Folch



Education Committee

OUR WORK ON EDUCATION

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Education Committee brings together the experience and perspectives of employers to support and help shape the OECD's world renowned surveys, analyses, and recommendations in the area of education and skills. The ultimate objective is to spur policy reforms that increase the employability of individuals and good citizenship, including a focus on enhancing opportunity for youth. The Education Committee provides a unique channel through which to contribute to the OECD's work and recommendations on education and skills, in light of the evolving learning and work environments created by digital transformations.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Access to quality education and skills development for individuals of all ages
- Education, skills and competencies for the digital economy
- Curriculum reform
- Vocational education and training (VET)
- Teaching quality
- Effective allocation of educational resources
- Innovation in education
- Evaluation and assessment
- Higher education
- Lifelong learning
- Work based learning and apprenticeship

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR EDUCATION POLICY

Ensuring access to quality education for all and training to equip individuals with 21st century skills continues to be a top priority for business. We look to OECD as the global leader on statistics, evidence, surveys, and analysis of education policies to ensure that policies for education reflect labor market realities and advance opportunities for all, with particular focus on the digital transformation. OECD recommendations to governments and rankings of countries (such as the Program for International Student Assessment – PISA) contribute to national policy reforms and serve as an important basis for business dialogue with governments on education policies at the local level.

The Education Committee contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Education Policy Committee – Selected sessions
- OECD Center for Educational Research and Innovation – Governing Board
- OECD Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies Board of Participating Countries
- OECD Teaching and Learning International Survey Board of Participating Countries
- OECD Program for International Student Assessment and Development Group
- OECD Skills Strategy Advisory Group
- OECD Group of National Experts on Vocational Education and Training
- OECD Group of National Experts on School Resources

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Charles Fadel, Center for Curriculum Redesign (United States)
Vice Chairs: Gerhard Riemer, Federation of Austrian Industries (Austria)

Business at OECD Leads: Nicole Primmer, Hiroki Tamura



Employment, Labor and Social Affairs Committee

OUR WORK ON EMPLOYMENT, LABOR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Employment, Labor and Social Affairs Committee (ELSA) ensures that OECD analysis reflects the need for flexible labor markets, reduction of non-wage labor costs and a comprehensive policy approach to employment strategies and social policy, which supports private sector led growth and job creation. It also safeguards an effective linkage between employment and education policy, including skills, and oversees work on demographic change, private pensions, and migration.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Input to the annual OECD Employment Outlook through consultations with the OECD Secretariat
- Address gender equality
- Participation in the OECD AI and Future of Work projects
- Lead business engagement in the G20 and G7 Employment processes jointly with other international organizations such as the International Organization of Employers (IOE)
- Implementation of our 3-pillar strategy for labor markets, providing business representatives an opportunity to exchange with the OECD and governments perspectives for:
 - 1) Dynamic labor markets
 - 2) Skills and employability
 - 3) Inclusion and diversity

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR EMPLOYMENT, LABOR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

OECD analysis and studies reflect *Business at OECD* views on employment and social policies that support labor market flexibility, employability, private sector growth and job creation.

The Employment, Labor and Social Affairs Committee contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Committee on Employment, Social and Labor Affairs, selected sessions
- OECD ELSA Working Party on Employment – Selected sessions, by invitation only
- OECD ELSA Working Party on Social Policy –Selected sessions by invitation only
- OECD ELSA Working Party on Migration –Selected sessions, by invitation only, high-level meetings

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Renate Hornung–Draus, BDA (Germany)
 Vice Chairs: David N. Barnes, IBM Corporation (US)
 Bettina Schaller Bossert, Addecco (Switzerland)
 Ton Schoenmaeckers, VNO-NCW (Netherlands)
 Tsuneyuki Tanaka, Keidanren (Japan)
 Gülden Türktan, TÜSİAD and KADIGER (Turkey)

Business at OECD Leads: Ali Karami Ruiz, Hideaki Ozu



Chemicals Committee

OUR WORK ON CHEMICALS

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Chemicals Committee enables private sector access to a wide range of OECD activities on chemical management and safety. The Committee contributes to the development of policies and instruments for chemical testing and assessment, fosters information exchange, and provides a framework for private sector exchanges. The chemicals industry is one of the world's major economic sectors, and it is committed to acting responsibly, transparently, and in partnership with governments to ensure that its products meet the necessary safety requirements.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Test guidelines
- Integrated approaches to testing and assessment
- Hazard and exposure assessment
- Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR)
- Chemical accidents
- Pesticides
- Biocides
- Plastics and environment
- Review of OECD Council legal instruments related to chemicals management

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR CHEMICALS

By avoiding duplicative data requirements, the OECD environment, health, and safety (EHS) program generates cost savings of about 309 million Euros annually for business and governments. The specific added value of the OECD EHS program lies in its concrete cost-saving effects for industry and governments by harmonizing testing and assessment approaches. The development of high-quality tools and guidance on technical issues as well as the sharing and mutual assistance among members and non-members play a key role in global discussions on chemicals management.

Our Chemicals Committee contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Joint Meeting of the Chemicals Committee and the Working Party on Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotechnology
- OECD Working Group of National Coordinators of the Test Guidelines Program
- OECD Working Group on Pesticides
- OECD Working Group on Chemical Accidents
- OECD Working Party on Risk Management
- OECD Task Force on Hazard Assessment
- OECD Task Force on Exposure Assessment
- OECD Task Force on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Jay West, ACC (United States)
Vice Chairs: Kai-Sebastian Melzer, Nickel Institute (Belgium); Ladislav Novák, SPCR (Czech Republic); Shinoi Sakata, Japan Chemical Industry Association (JCIA) (Japan); Shannon Watt, Chemistry Industry Association of Canada (Canada)

Business at OECD Leads: Dominik Kümmerle, Rokas Morkūnas



Biotechnology Expert Group

OUR WORK ON BIOTECHNOLOGY

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Biotechnology Expert Group provides private sector access to the wide range of OECD biotechnology-related projects, including industrial biotechnology, human health-related biotechnology, the harmonization of regulatory oversight for the products of modern biotechnology, and international harmonization in the safety assessments of novel foods and feeds. Through the Biotechnology Expert Group, business contributes to both technical and strategic discussions on the various applications of biotechnology. A major focus for the coming years will be on how biotechnology can contribute to addressing global challenges including health and green growth.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Harmonization of regulatory oversight
- Increasing efficiency of safety assessment
- Safety of novel foods and feeds
- Industrial biotechnology, bio-based production, innovation for sustainable bio-economies
- Emerging technologies for health: microbiome, gene-editing, neurotechnology, precision medicine

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR BIOTECHNOLOGY

The OECD serves its members as a forum on the regulation of modern biotechnology, including novel foods and feeds. As part of its Chemicals program, the Organization fosters a mutual understanding of regulations, facilitates harmonization of risk/safety assessments, and promotes the safe use of modern biotechnology products. Further, the OECD analyzes policies to encourage innovation in biotechnology – including by addressing policy issues related to biotechnology, nanotechnology and their convergence with other technologies (e.g. information and communications technologies (ICTs)).

Our Biotechnology Expert Group contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Working Party on the Harmonization of Regulatory Oversight in Biotechnology
- OECD Working Party on the Safety of Novel Foods and Feeds
- OECD Working Party on Biotechnology, Nanotechnology and Converging Technologies

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Lisa Zannoni, Zannoni & Associates Consulting (USA)
 Vice Chairs: Dirk Carrez, Clever Consult (Belgium)
 Martin Egger, Roche Diagnostics (Germany)
 Alessandra Salamini, Bayer (United States)

Business at OECD Leads: Dominik Kümmerle, Rokas Morkūnas



Nanotechnology Expert Group

OUR WORK ON NANOTECHNOLOGY

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Nanotechnology Expert Group contributes strong, fact-based business input to the activities related to safety assessments of manufactured nanomaterials and pursues efforts to create an innovation-friendly business environment for nanotechnology.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Ensuring appropriate testing methods (abiotic, in vivo & in vitro)
- Developing guidance on exposure measurement and exposure mitigation
- Promoting co-operation on voluntary schemes and regulatory programs
- Facilitating international co-operation on risk assessment strategies
- Fostering the exchange on research activities and safety strategies
- Demonstrating the societal benefits of using nanomaterials in applications

WHY OECD MATTERS ON NANOTECHNOLOGY

Nanotechnology provides a growing range of opportunities for industry to improve product performance beyond what could be achieved using conventional technologies. The tools and information necessary for assessing product safety often lag behind the dynamic pace of innovation. The OECD leads international efforts to improve global understanding of the responsible development of nanotechnology, and is an effective forum within which industry and governments exchange on the right nanotech policies going forward.

Our Nanotechnology Expert Group contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Working Party on Manufactured Nanomaterials
- OECD Working Party on Biotechnology, Nanotechnology and Converging Technologies

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Karin Wiench, BASF (Germany)
Vice Chair: Scott Brown, The Chemours Company (United States)

Business at OECD Leads: Dominik Kümmerle, Rokas Morkunas



Environment & Energy Committee

OUR WORK ON ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Environment and Energy Committee contributes private sector expertise to the OECD work on environmental policy design, including in the areas of climate change, resource efficiency, circular economy, biodiversity, and sustainable materials management. The Committee also liaises with other relevant international organizations, including with the International Energy Agency (IEA) – an autonomous body within the OECD framework.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- ‘Green Recovery’ Programs from Covid-19
- Trade, Climate Change and Sustainability
- Environmental taxation
- Green finance and taxonomies
- Resource efficiency and circular economy
- Innovation to address environmental and energy challenges

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY POLICY

As an economic Organization that has committed itself to the horizontal integration of sustainable development considerations, the OECD makes an important contribution to global policy discussions on the environment. By focusing on economic analysis, it identifies policies that are both economically efficient and environmentally effective. The OECD also plays a key role in monitoring and analyzing evolving trends, providing fact-based policy recommendations built on objective research, and fostering synergies for informed policy-making. It provides fact-based input to global climate discussions, the G20, and discusses selected topics relevant to the UNFCCC negotiations.

The Environment and Energy Committee contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Environment Policy Committee
- OECD Working Party on Biodiversity, Water and Ecosystems
- OECD Working Party on Climate, Investment and Development
- OECD Working Party on Integrating Environmental and Economic Policies
- OECD Working Party on Resource Productivity and Waste
- OECD/IEA Climate Change Expert Group Global Forum
- OECD Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Hans-Jörn Weddige, thyssenkrupp (Germany)
 Vice Chairs: Massimo Beccarelli, Confindustria (Italy); Peter Glynn, ACCI (Australia); William Garcia, CEFIC (Belgium); Frits de Groot, VNO-NCW (The Netherlands); Rebecca Knoth-Lesch, economiesuisse (Switzerland); Luca Matrone, Intesa Sanpaolo (Italy); Maria Sunér Fleming, Svemin (Sweden); Tom Smith, Walmart (United States); Hiroyuki Tezuka, JFE Steel Corp (Japan)

Business at OECD Lead: Dominik Kümmerle



Health Committee

OUR WORK ON HEALTH

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Health Committee contributes the views and expertise of biopharmaceutical manufacturers, the medical device industry, the medical information systems and technologies sector, the food and beverages sector, the sports industry, and private hospitals to the OECD's health agenda. The Committee meets bi-annually in Paris and schedules touchpoint conference calls to coordinate our input to various OECD expert groups on specific topics. It also proactively organizes high-level global fora on health and well-being to present cross-industry priorities to an audience from governments, business, academia, and patient organizations to identify policy solutions in the field of health.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

The Committee focuses on the OECD's health agenda and proactive initiatives to explore how health policies can bridge gaps across government agencies and enable business-led contributions to better health outcomes. In response to Covid-19, we produced five business recommendations where OECD work should add value for all relevant stakeholders:

- Health Resilience
- Digital Health
- Health Security
- Support for Innovation
- Value for Money

Over the past year, we organized events to examine each of these points in more detail and what they mean for OECD policy work, notably on addressing harmful alcohol consumption and digital health. Other ongoing topics discussed proactively with OECD and government officials include:

- Pharmaceutical pricing and innovation
- Reducing risk factors for non-communicable diseases
- Promoting balanced nutrition and active lifestyles
- Tackling harmful use of alcohol
- Health systems sustainability

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR HEALTH POLICY

The OECD work on health provides governments with policy options to address health challenges.

Our Health Committee contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Health Committee
- OECD Expert Group on Public Health
- OECD Expert Group on Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices
- Health Care Quality and Outcomes Expert Group
- Network on Fiscal Sustainability of Health Systems

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Thomas B. Cueni, IFPMA (Switzerland)
Vice Chairs: Laurent Scheer, Pernod Ricard (France)

Business at OECD Leads: Ali Karami Ruiz, Hiroki Tamura



Informal Contact Group on Tourism

OUR WORK ON TOURISM

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Informal Contact Group on Tourism is continuously informed of up-to-date policy developments of the OECD Tourism Committee, OECD tourism policy briefs and other tourism information. The Committee organizes roundtable discussions on current and upcoming OECD work to engage with Senior OECD tourism leadership and exchange on member priorities.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Mitigating the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the tourism sector
- Evolving supports to manage reopening of tourism
- Preparing the recovery and shaping tourism of tomorrow

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR TOURISM

OECD work on tourism involves monitoring and evaluating tourism policies for stronger performance and maintaining a database on tourism economics, particularly through providing comparative knowledge through thematic chapters and country-specific policy and statistical profiles. The OECD is also reviewing tourism governance frameworks for the digital economy and providing tailored tourism policy advice and implementation support to enhance tourism performance, competitiveness, innovation, and increase knowledge about tourism policy design and evaluation.

Key policy priorities moving forward will include drawing lessons from COVID-19 to foster sustainable and resilient tourism development and to support the just transition to a green tourism economy that improves environmental outcomes while delivering benefits to local economies and communities.

The Informal Contact Group on Tourism follows to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Tourism Committee
- OECD Working Party on Tourism Statistics

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: vacant

Business at OECD Lead: Rokas Morkunas



Consumer Policy Committee

OUR WORK ON CONSUMER POLICY

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Consumer Policy Committee promotes sound industry-led regulation that enables consumers to make informed and conscious decisions. The Committee supports regulations which encourage businesses to compete, innovate, and grow without unnecessary restrictions. As digital innovations bring greater choice and convenience to our economies, the Committee works to ensure that the OECD and policy makers identify policy options that fully seize the benefits of digitalization for innovation and growth, while effectively addressing the challenges of the digital transformation. Consumer issues related to COVID-19 may be addressed across the projects. The OECD also promotes more effective consumer policy making using behavioral insights.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Examining the consumer impact of new digital technologies and business models
- Developing international consumer product safety policy frameworks in digital markets
- Strengthening consumer policy through informed and conscious consumer choices

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR CONSUMER POLICY

The OECD examines digital business models including e-commerce, big data, internet of things (IoT), and artificial intelligence with an aim to protect and empower digital consumers. Recent projects have also focused on raising global awareness about product safety challenges, enhancing information sharing, and global co-ordination of product recalls.

The Consumer Policy Committee contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Consumer Policy Committee
- OECD Working Party on Consumer Product Safety
- OECD Advisory Group on Dark Commercial Patterns

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Pierre Chalançon, Vorwerk (Germany)
Vice Chairs: Rod Freeman, Cooley (United States)
William C. MacLeod, Kelley Drye & Warren LLP (United States)
Stefan Kvarfordt, Swedish Trade Federation (Sweden)
Thomas Spiller, The Walt Disney Company (United States)

Business at OECD Lead: Hiroki Tamura



Digital Economy Policy Committee

OUR WORK ON DIGITAL ECONOMY POLICY

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Committee on Digital Economic Policy (CDEP) covers all aspects of OECD work related to the digital transformation and policy. It engages with the OECD on the full range of digital issues to advance comprehensive, integrated digital economy policy frameworks that promote responsible data sharing and collaboration, privacy and digital security, sustainable investment and innovation in digital technologies, and diffusion of ICT/digital goods and services across all sectors. Addressing digital inclusion is also a focus of the agenda.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Advance practical implementation of OECD global standards for the digital economy
- Engage to the OECD Going Digital Project Phase III on Data Governance for Growth and Well Being
- Advance coherent and globally interoperable data policy frameworks
- Contribute to OECD work addressing Government Access to Data Held by the Private Sector
- Deliver policy guidance for the creation and maintenance communications networks
- Advance policies for enhanced digital security and safety and engage in the revision of the OECD Guidance for Digital Security Risk
- Advance development and deployment of trustworthy AI based on the OECD AI Principles
- Engage to the OECD Project on Terrorist and Violent Extremist Content (TVEC) across online platforms and services
- Support robust source data and measurement of the digital economy
- Contribute to the G7/B7 G20/B20 work on digitalization as a partner in these processes

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR DIGITAL ECONOMY POLICY

Digital technologies are delivering unprecedented opportunities for our economies and societies – raising productivity, fostering creativity, and boosting innovation. The accelerated digital transformation brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic demonstrates that privacy, digital security and safety, and robust secure digital infrastructure are paramount. Consistent, coherent policy frameworks, and a multi-stakeholder approach to digital policy, based on OECD global standards for digital are more important than ever to maximize the benefits of data driven innovation for all.

The CDEP contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies and engages in cross cutting digital policy issues with other relevant Committees:

- OECD Committee for Digital Economy Policy (CDEP)
- OECD (CDEP) Working Party on Data Governance and Privacy (DGP)
- OECD (CDEP) Working Party on Security in the Digital Economy (SPE)
- OECD (CDEP) Working Party on Communication Infrastructures and Services Policy (CISP)
- OECD (CDEP) Working Party on Measurement and Analysis of the Digital Economy (MADE)

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Co-Chairs: Julie Brill, Microsoft (USA)
Makoto Yokozawa, CFIEC (Japan)

Vice Chairs: Ellen Blackler, The Walt Disney Company (USA); Dr. Richard Clarke, AT&T (USA); Roland Doll, Deutsche Telekom AG (Germany); Barry O'Brien, IBM Ireland (Ireland); Christoph Steck, Telefónica (Spain); Dr. Andreas Tegge, SAP SE (Germany); Adam Hemphill, Walmart (USA); Chris Wilson, Amazon (USA); Ondrej Ferdus, The Czech Confederation of Industry (Czech)

Business at OECD Lead: Nicole Primmer and Maylis Berviller



Expert Group on Blockchain

OUR WORK ON BLOCKCHAIN

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Blockchain Expert Group closely follows the development of policy tools and fora regarding Blockchain at the OECD. The OECD work on Blockchain was part of the Going Digital Phase II project. The OECD Blockchain Policy Centre acts as a central coordinating body for Blockchain work. The OECD formed the Blockchain Expert Policy Advisory Board (BEPAB), a multistakeholder Expert Group including business experts from *Business at OECD*. BEPAB works with the OECD Committee of Market Finance (CMF) and Committee of Digital Economy Policy (CDEP).

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Shape the OECD's evidence-based work program on Blockchain
- Engage business industry experts in development of High-level Blockchain Guidance
- Participate in and contribute to the conference or any other OECD events related to Blockchain
- Include business experts from across relevant sectors/*Business at OECD* Policy Committees
- Drive business priorities and projects for Blockchain relevant to OECD work in this field
- Provision expertise and examples to the OECD work

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR BLOCKCHAIN

The BEPAB is currently focusing on the development of High-level Blockchain Guidance for governments and industry.

The Expert Group on Blockchain contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Committee for Digital Economy Policy (CDEP)
- OECD Committee of Market Finance (CMF)
- OECD Blockchain Expert Policy Advisory Board (BEPAB)

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: vacant
Vice Chairs: vacant

Business at OECD Lead: Hiroki Tamura



Innovation and Technology Committee

OUR WORK ON INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Innovation and Technology Committee provides business access to OECD discussions on how science, technology, and innovation (STI) can be harnessed to contribute to increased productivity and economic growth, the creation of jobs, sustainable development, improved well-being and addressing global challenges, such as the digitalization of economies and societies. We recommend a whole-of-government, cross-cutting approach to align policy work to the changing global context and to new drivers of innovation.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Digitalization of science, technology and innovation and access to data
- Enabling the next production revolution, the Internet of Things and Artificial Intelligence
- Advancing converging technologies including bio-, nano- and neurotechnologies
- Improving the impact of government investment in research and innovation

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

The OECD encourages co-operation among its members in the field of science, technology and innovation (STI) policy. Based on its analytical work and the development of relevant internationally comparable indicators, the Organization facilitates discussions on the objectives of STI policies, instruments for stimulating research and development, STI financing, the impact of converging, emerging and enabling technologies including digitalization, and the need to facilitate international STI co-operation to address global challenges.

Our Innovation and Technology Committee contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Committee on Scientific and Technology Policy (CSTP)
- OECD Committee for Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE)
- OECD Working Party on Biotechnology, Nanotechnology and Converging Technologies (BNCT)
- OECD Working Party on Innovation and Technology Policy (TIP)

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Richard A. Johnson, Global Helix LLC (United States)

Vice Chairs: Katsumi Emura, NEC Corporation (Japan); Roland Sommer, Association Industry 4.0 Austria (Austria)

Business at OECD Leads: Dominik Kümmerle, Rokas Morkunas



Small & Medium Sized Enterprises Committee

OUR WORK ON SMEs

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Committee on SMEs provides expert support and input to engage with the OECD on SME and entrepreneurship activities. The Committee's scope encompasses SME finance, digitalization of SMEs, participation into global value chains, administrative hurdles for SMEs, employment policies, and targeted SME support in the context of Covid-19 – including long-term recovery efforts.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- SME recovery from the Covid-19 crisis and long-term resilience
- SME digital transformation and empowerment
- SME engagement in global value chains
- SME support for young entrepreneurs in universities, dedicated training and coaching via incubators
- SMEs and entrepreneurship statistics

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR SMEs

The OECD work provides governments with the analytical basis to develop economic policies that are both effective and economically efficient for SMEs. This work includes economic performance reviews, data collection, projections, and other policy analysis in multiple areas of interest to SMEs.

The Small and Medium Sized Enterprises Committee contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship
- OECD Working Party on SMEs and Entrepreneurship
- OECD Center for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Cities and Regions

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Patrik Kovács, Hungarian National Association of Entrepreneurs and Employers (VOSZ) (Hungary)

Vice Chairs: Lars Jagrén, Confederation of Swedish Enterprise (Sweden)
Fernando Antonio Treviño Núñez, Rivaldeneyra Treviño y de campo (Mexico)

Business at OECD Lead: Rokas Morkunas



Taxation & Fiscal Policy Committee

OUR WORK ON TAXATION & FISCAL POLICY

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Committee on Taxation and Fiscal Policy advocates predictable, stable, and transparent tax frameworks. It promotes administrative practices to eliminate double taxation and of other tax barriers to cross-border trade and investment. The Committee is focused on effective implementation of the base erosion and profit shifting standards (BEPS), taxation and the digital economy, taxation and the environment, and outreach to non-OECD economies, including China, India and Brazil. Tax certainty and tax and growth are the Committee's priority issues in the follow up to the OECD/G20 BEPS project.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Taxation and digital economy
- Implementation of the OECD/G20 BEPS Recommendations
- Taxation and the environment including ESG
- Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) and the OECD/G20 Common Reporting Standard (CRS)
- Taxation and economic growth
- OECD International VAT/GST Guidelines
- Engagement with the OECD Forum on Tax Administration
- B20/G20 engagement on international taxation
- Taxation and Development
- Engagement with OECD non-members on tax related issues

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR TAX AND FISCAL POLICY

A pro-growth tax policy is critical to achieving a sustainable recovery from the Covid-19 crisis. Thus, corporate taxation remains central to the world political agenda. The OECD with its global focus remains central to leading discussions on tax policy solutions for the digitalizing economy, environmental taxation, transfer pricing, tax treaty issues, VAT, and tax administration. The OECD's work is aimed at achieving greater tax certainty and building trust among taxpayers and administrations. It also works to construct a level playing field to promote cross-border trade and investment and tax dispute prevention and resolution.

The Taxation and Fiscal Policy Committee contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Committee on Fiscal Affairs (CFA)
- OECD Working Parties on: Tax Conventions, Tax Policy Analysis and Tax Statistics, Taxation of Multinational Enterprises, Consumption Taxes & Technical Advisory Group on VAT (mandated participation), Exchange of Information and Tax Compliance, and Aggressive Tax Planning
- OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS
- Forum on Tax Administration (FTA)
- OECD/G20 task Force on the Digital Economy

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Alan McLean, Royal Dutch Shell (Netherlands)
 Extended Bureau: Giorgio Bigoni, Eni Spa (Italy); Laurence Brochet, Dassault Systèmes (France); Georg Geberth, Siemens (Germany); Martin Jares, Philip Morris (Czech Republic); Rick Minor, USCIB (USA); Yoshiyasu Okada, Zeirishi-Houjin PWC (Japan); Karine Uzan Mercie, LafargeHolcim Ltd (Switzerland); David Murray, AngloAmerican (UK); Daniel Smith, Google (USA); Federica Pitrone, ISP Group (Italy); Jesper Barenfeld, Volvo Group (Sweden); Louise Weingrod, Johnson and Johnson (USA); Werner Stuffer, ZF Friedrichshafen (Germany); William Morris, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (United Kingdom) – acting chair up to Nov. 2021
 Business at OECD Lead: Nicole Primmer



Food and Agriculture Committee

OUR WORK ON AGRICULTURE

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Food and Agriculture Committee is the primary private sector channel through which to follow and contribute to the OECD's wide ranging work on food and agriculture issues, such as: green growth and agriculture – including projects on private sector initiatives for improving energy efficiency in the agri-food chain–, nitrogen and farm-level innovation dynamics, transformation of global agri-food systems and work on promoting innovation in agriculture. The Committee also coordinates with the *Business at OECD* Health Committee on nutrition and obesity.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Sustainable food systems
- Agriculture resilience as part of a green, sustainable and inclusive recovery
- Agricultural policies and markets
- Trade and agriculture, including disruptions to supply chains
- Agriculture and the environment
- Agriculture and digital innovation, including promoting agricultural capacities, enabling digital infrastructure and promoting an enabling policy and regulatory environment

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR AGRICULTURE

The OECD is a global leader of statistics, forecasts, and evidence-based policy recommendations in the area of food and agriculture. Its annual publications, such as *Monitoring and Evaluating Agricultural Policies* and the *OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook*, are closely followed by policymakers and industry. The OECD's policy work contributes to bettering food systems towards in pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals. The OECD contributes actively to the G20, including on the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS).

The Food and Agriculture Committee contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Committee on Agriculture
- OECD Committee for Fisheries
- OECD Global Forum on Agriculture
- OECD Working Party on Agricultural Policies & Markets
- OECD Food Chain Network

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Metin Akman, Trouw Nutrition Turkey (Turkey)
Vice Chairs: Mauricio García de Quevedo, FIAB (Spain)
Thomas Kirchberg, Südzucker AG (Germany)
Pedro Rodrigues de Almeida, Philip Morris International (Switzerland)
Patricio Caso, Coca-Cola (Mexico)
Natasha Santos, Bayer AG (Germany)
Graeme Taylor, Syngenta (Switzerland)

Business at OECD Lead: Rokas Morkūnas



Committee on Investment and Responsible Business Conduct

OUR WORK ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT

Our *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Committee on Investment and Responsible Business Conduct contributes to OECD discussions on investment through biannual consultations, participation in major events, and regular comments on key initiatives and projects. The Committee provides business insights and evidence to promote policies that strengthen enabling environments for private investment, including through well-designed international investment agreements and investment protection, balanced evaluations of the ‘qualities’ of foreign direct investment, effective communication on the benefits of open markets, and dedicated efforts to establish and maintain a level playing field with domestic and state-owned business. The Committee also oversees work in the area of responsible business conduct, particularly in relation to the implementation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (see page 6).

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- The role of investment to overcome the recession and foster resilience
- Effective communication on the importance of open markets and global value chains
- Monitoring of new restrictions on foreign investment and new investment screening mechanisms
- Effective implementation of the OECD Policy Framework for Investment (PFI) for an enabling investment environment
- The growing role of state-owned enterprises
- Investment promotion and facilitation and efficient investment protection in investment treaties
- Quality infrastructure investment

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT

The OECD’s role in fostering a proactive investment environment is underpinned by several unique legal instruments. Firstly, the OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises, comprising the MNE Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct as well principles for national treatment, conflicting requirements and international investment incentives and disincentives. Secondly, the Policy Framework for Investment and the OECD Guidelines For Recipient Country Investment Policies Relating To National Security, which have high political standing and provide an essential benchmark for assessing host countries’ openness for foreign direct investment. The OECD also hosts the Freedom of Investment Roundtable, an intergovernmental forum enabling open exchanges on investment policy developments, as well as the Investment Promotion Agencies network, exploring challenges and opportunities related to investment promotion.

The Committee contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Investment Committee
- OECD International Investment Treaty Dialogue
- OECD Roundtable on Investment and Sustainable Development
- OECD FDI Qualities Network

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Winand L.E. Quaedvlieg, VNO–NCW (Netherlands)
 Vice Chairs: Kimberley Claman, Citi (US)
 Pedro Miras, Repsol (Spain)
 Paul Noll, BDA (Germany)
 Soichiro Sakuma, Nippon Steel Corporation (Japan)
 Laura Rubbo, Disney (US)
 Clifford Sosnow, Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP (Canada)
 Christoph Sprich, BDI (Germany)

Business at OECD Lead: Ina Sandler



Trade Committee

OUR WORK ON TRADE POLICY

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Trade Committee ensures that private sector views and priorities are adequately reflected in the OECD's trade agenda. The Committee identifies existing problems, barriers and protectionist measures based on its members' on-the-ground expertise, and promotes its priorities through participation in OECD projects and activities. Our Trade Committee meets bi-annually in Paris, convenes additional thematic ad-hoc sessions, and organizes policy events in partnership with the OECD.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

The Trade Committee currently pursues the following priority topics, building on our publication *Getting Trade Back on Track - Business priorities for future OECD work on trade*, among others:

- Trade policy in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic & supply chain resilience;
- Reform of the WTO;
- Government support measures and state-owned enterprises;
- Trade liberalization;
- Trade in services;
- Intellectual property & forced technology transfer;
- Digital trade and cross-border data flows;
- Trade and regulation;
- Trade and sustainability.

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR TRADE POLICY

OECD work on trade shapes international policy making by raising awareness of existing problems and barriers to fair international competition – be it through research on global value chains, trade in value-added, or the flow of services. Building on its insights and evidence-based analysis, the Organization provides Trade Ministers and senior policy-makers with actionable policy recommendations. As the OECD also acts as knowledge partner to international bodies, including the WTO, the G7 and G20, UNCTAD and APEC, it strongly influences debates among the world's most important economies.

Our Trade Committee contributes and provides access to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Trade Committee
- OECD Global Forum on Trade
- OECD Working Party of the Trade Committee

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Pat Ivory, Ibec (Ireland)

Vice Chairs: Minna Aila, Neste Corporation (Finland); Pascal Belmin, Airbus (France); Jonas Berggren, Confederation of Swedish Enterprise (Sweden); Marta Blanco, CEOE International (Spain); Marco Felisati, Confindustria (Italy); Ichiro Hara, Keidanren (Japan); Brian Lowry, USCIB (United States); Elena Vyboldina, Eurometaux (Belgium)

Business at OECD Lead: Dominik Kümmerle



Export Credits Expert Group

OUR WORK ON EXPORT CREDITS

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Export Credit Expert Group advises the OECD on how to maintain the practicability and efficiency of official export credit support as a tool for export promotion. The priority is to avoid rules that unfairly disadvantage OECD exporters against competitors from emerging economies. The Expert Group engages with OECD on any export credit developments relevant to businesses (outreach, rail sector, ship sector funding, sustainable lending etc.).

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- The future of the OECD Arrangement, including the implications of the Covid-19 crisis in this regard;
- Down-payment;
- Sustainable funding;
- OECD Common Approaches on the Environment and Officially Supported Export Credits;
- Outreach to non-OECD countries.

WHY OECD MATTERS FOR EXPORT CREDITS

The OECD sets terms and conditions for the use of export credit support in member countries. Through its fact-based analysis, the OECD helps policymakers assess the options, understand the new dynamics of world trade, identify new opportunities, and devise approaches to negotiations that can lead to a new era of trade and investment.

The Export Credit Expert Group contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: Sandra Halver-Simons, SMS Group (Germany)
Vice Chairs: Subha Nagarajan, General Electric (United States)
Matti Malminen, Konecranes Oyi (Finland)

Business at OECD Lead: Jacobo Ramos-Folch



Anti-Illicit Trade Expert Group (AITEG)

OUR WORK AGAINST ILLICIT TRADE

The *Business at OECD* (BIAC) Anti-Illicit Trade Expert Group (AITEG) allows the *Business at OECD* national federations and its business members to provide evidence-based and structured input to OECD activities on illicit trade. It provides business leadership and market insights through written comments on related OECD policy drafts, active participation in meetings of the OECD Task Force on Countering Illicit Trade (TFCIT) and relevant OECD conferences, and co-hosts events and projects on key issues for members. The COVID-19 pandemic led to unanticipated demand surges and supply chain disruptions for certain goods; in turn, this resulted in unprecedented opportunities for criminals to increase their already significant illicit activities. We believe additional measures are essential to address illicit trade and illicit markets related to COVID-19, with an important role for the TFCIT to play.

2021 BUSINESS PRIORITIES

- Promote policies to address illicit trade and illicit markets in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic
- Promote the TFCIT to external stakeholders as a trusted source of reference on illicit trade
- Assist governments in implementing OECD Recommendations on Enhancing Transparency in Free Trade Zones (FTZs)
- Develop guidance for addressing “Small Parcels” trade in contraband and illicit commodities and the role of e-commerce and on-line markets in fueling illicit trade
- Work with critical sectors, governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other key players to counter illicit trade and harness blockchain, AI and other technologies
- Support continued research and analytical papers on counterfeit (e.g. pharmaceuticals, alcohol, tobacco, food, toys and apparel as initial sectoral focus) and other illicit products
- Integrate convergence crime elements into work of the TFCIT including corruption, money laundering, etc.
- Support regional TFCIT dialogues in strategic markets (e.g., UAE, APEC, Panama)
- Leverage *Business at OECD* AITEG and the work of the TF-CIT through public-private partnerships to elevate the global fight against illicit trade, counterfeits, consumer fraud

WHY OECD MATTERS AGAINST ILLICIT TRADE

OECD work focuses on evidence-based research and advanced analytics to assist policy-makers to map and understand the market vulnerabilities created and exploited by illicit trade. Recent work has examined governments’ institutional capacities to counter illicit trade and promote transparency in free trade zones (FTZs), and it has also looked into exploring institutional gaps that enable illicit trade in small parcels, FTZs, e-commerce, and across vulnerable sectors.

The Anti-Illicit Trade Expert Group contributes to the work of the following OECD bodies:

- OECD Task Force on Countering Illicit Trade (TFCIT)

POLICY GROUP LEADERSHIP

Chair: David Luna, Global Networks Convergence Strategies LLC (United States)
Vice Chairs: Alvis Giustiniani, Philip Morris International (United States)

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